

**ILLESCAS**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Toledo. The partido comprises 27 pueblos. The town is 17 m. N of Toledo, and 24 m. S of Madrid, on the road between these two towns. Pop. 1,446. It contains some well-built houses, an hospital, and a convent. In the latter is a magnificent church, containing a highly venerated image of the Virgin. The manufacture of chocolate and of leather form the chief objects of local industry. It was originally called *Ilarcuris*, and afterwards *Ibieri* or *Ibiense*, whence the present appellation, *Illic-quiescas* or *Illescas*, is derived. It suffered much during the wars of 1808 and 1814.

**ILLEVILLE-SUR-MONTFORT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 4 m. NE of Montfort-sur-Rille. Pop. 1,068.

**ILLIASSEE**, a river of Afghanistan, which has its source in a branch of the Suliman mountains, near the S extremity of the Derajat; runs W along the S confines of Sewistan; and is lost in the sultry plain of Cutch-Gundava.

**ILLIDE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 5 m. W of Saint-Cernin. Pop. 1,830. Cattle fairs are held here.

**ILLIERS**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, and arrond. of Chartres. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,129; in 1841, 10,496. The town is 17 m. SW of Chartres, on the r. bank of the Loir. Pop. in 1841, 2,916. It has manufactories of cloth, serge, hosiery, woollen coverlets, and leather; and possesses 5 annual cattle fairs. See also *LIE*.

**ILLIES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of La Basse. Pop. 1,285. It has manufactories of sugar from beet-root.

**ILLIFANT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Merdrignac, 21 m. E of Loudeac. Pop. 1,082.

**ILLIERE**. See *JILLIFRE*.

**ILLIMANI**. See *ILIMANI*.

**ILLINGEN**, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, to the N of Rastadt. Pop. 345.—Also a v. of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, and bail. of Maulbronn, 20 m. NW of Stuttgart, and 20 m. S of Heilbronn. Pop. 1,330.

**ILLINGTON**, a parish in Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of East Harling. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. 93.

**ILLINOIS**, one of the United States of America, admitted into the union in 1818, and the 5th in point of extent. The Ohio washes its S and SE border, extending from the mouth of the Wabash to its junction with the Mississippi, a distance of 160 m., and separating it from Kentucky. The Mississippi constitutes the W boundary from the mouth of the Ohio to the parallel of  $42^{\circ} 30'$ , a distance, measuring the meanderings of that river, of more than 500 m., and separates it from Missouri and Iowa; a line drawn due E from the Mississippi along the parallel of  $42^{\circ} 30'$ , divides it from the territory of Wisconsin: the Wabash separates it from Indiana, from its mouth to within 16 m. of Fort Harrison, whence the division line leaves the river, running along the meridian of  $87^{\circ} 49'$ , until it strikes Lake Michigan. Its length in a direct line from N to S is 372 m.; its extreme breadth 210 m. It contains 55,055 sq. m., or 35,235,209 acres.

*Face of the country.* The surface is generally level; the S and N parts are somewhat broken and hilly, but nowhere rise to an elevation deserving the name of a mountain. A large part, amounting to perhaps two-thirds of the whole surface, is covered with prairies. Nature has not only favoured this state with a temperate climate, and highly productive soil, but has prepared, in the numerous streams

with which it is watered, convenient channels of communication for the transportation of its produce to market as well as for internal intercourse.—Its chief rivers are the Mississippi, the Illinois, the Kaskaskia, the Ohio, and the Wabash. The Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash, form more than two-thirds of the boundary of the state. The Illinois, which intersects it, and one of whose head-streams rises within 10 m. of Lake Michigan, is navigable above 200 m.; and it receives about twelve tributary streams, all of which are navigable. The Kaskaskia waters a delightful country, which is well suited to the production of all sorts of grain. The Big-Muddy, Kaskaskia, Illinois, Rock-river, and many smaller streams, empty themselves into the Mississippi. The Chicago empties itself into Lake Michigan. The Vermilion, Embarras, and Little Wabash, are tributaries of the Wabash; Saline and Big-bay creeks flow into the Ohio. Between the mouths of the Wabash and the Ohio, the r. bank of the Ohio in many places presents bold projecting rocks. The banks of the Kaskaskia and Illinois in some places are skirted with sublime and picturesque scenery; and several of their tributary streams have excavated for themselves deep gulfs, particularly those of the first named river, the banks of which, near the junction of Big-Hill creek, present a perpendicular front of 140 ft. high, of solid limestone. A range of bluffs commences on the margin of the Mississippi, a short distance above the mouth of the Ohio, and extends N to beyond the Des Moines rapids, rising abruptly from the water-edge in some places, but most generally at a few miles distance. The NW part of the territory is a hilly broken country, in which most of the rivers emptying themselves into the Wabash from the N have their sources. A great part of the territory is open prairie, exhibiting immense plains covered with grass, on which the eye finds no limit to its vision but the distant horizon. S of the natural road leading from Terré-Haute to the Mississippi, the prairies are comparatively small; but as we go northwards, they widen and extend on elevated ground, between the water-courses. In some instances copses and groves of timber, of from 100 to 2,000 acres, shoot up in the midst of the prairies like islands in the ocean. The large tract of country through which the Illinois river and its branches meander, is not to be exceeded in beauty, richness, and fertility of soil, by any tract of land of equal extent in the United States. From the Illinois to the Wabash, excepting some little distance from the rivers, is almost one continued prairie, or natural meadow, intermixed with copses of wood, and some swamps and small lakes.

*Climate and soil.* The climate of I. is in the S sufficiently mild to raise cotton, and peaches come to maturity in the extreme N; yet the rivers are frozen over for several months in the year. Except on the river bottoms, and in the neighbourhood of swamps, the region is healthy and free from endemic diseases. The winds from the N points and the great lakes of North America, are often very cold.—There are six distinct kinds of soil in this state: 1st, The valleys or bottoms, which bear honey-locust, Illinois nut, black walnut, beech, sugar, maple, &c. This land is of the first quality, and is almost invariably covered with a heavy growth of the trees mentioned. The tract called the American bottom, beginning at the mouth of the Kaskaskia, and extending along the Mississippi to the bluffs at Alton, presents a tract 90 m. in length, by 5 m. in average width, with a soil 25 ft. deep, which has produced maize every year without manuring, for upwards of a century. 2d, The newly formed alluvial land at the mouths and confluences of rivers, producing sycamore, cotton-



wood, water-maple, water-ash, elm, willow, oak, &c., and covered in autumn with a luxuriant growth of weeds. These lands are subject to inundations, and are unhealthy, from the exhalations of the subsiding waters. 3d, Dry prairie, which borders all the rivers, and lies immediately in the rear of the bottoms, between them and the bluffs. It is from 1 to 10 m. broad, and is well adapted to the purposes of cultivation. 4th, Wet prairie, which is found remote from streams, or at their sources, and is generally of a cold and barren soil, abounding with swamps and ponds, and covered with a tall coarse grass. 5th, Timbered land, moderately hilly, well-watered, and of a rich soil. 6th, Hills of a sterile soil, and destitute of timber, or covered with stunted oaks and pines.—The oak, of which there are various species, may be said to be the prevailing forest-tree of the state. The honey locust grows to the height of from 40 to 60 ft., when it divides into many branches, which, together with the trunk, are armed with long, sharp, pithy spires of the size of goose-quills, and from 5 to 10 inches in length. The flowers come out from the sides of the young branches, and are succeeded by crooked compressed pods, from 10 to 18 inches in length, and about 1½ or 2 inches in breadth, of which one-half is filled with a sweet pulp. These pods are used in brewing beer; they also afford nutritious and abundant food for hogs. The black walnut, which often rises to the height of 70 ft., is found in the valleys and on the rich hills. The butternut is the companion of the black walnut. All the species of hickory found in the northern states are common; and the *pecan* or Illinois nut grows plentifully in the rich flats. The banks of the Illinois are the favourite soil of the mulberry and the plum. Sugar-cane, maple, blue and white oak, black locust, elm, basswood, beech, buckeye, hackberry, coffee-nut tree, and sycamore, are found in their congenial soils throughout the state. White pine occurs on the head-branches of the Illinois. Spicewood, sassafras, black and white haws, crab-apple, wild cherry, cucumber, and pawpaw, are common to the best soils. Indian corn or maize is the staple product of the state. Wheat is also raised in large quantities; and oats, rye, and buckwheat thrive. Hemp, flax, cotton, and tobacco are grown. In 1847, 4,900,000 bushels of wheat were raised; 116,000 of barley; 4,200,000 of oats; 155,000 of rye; 120,000 of buckwheat; and 33,000,000 of Indian corn. About 300,000 lbs. of cotton were gathered in 1840, and 400,000 lbs. of maple sugar.—Lead is an important mineral production of this state. Its ore lies in horizontal strata, varying in thickness from an inch to several feet, and extending over above 200 m. From 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 lbs. are annually produced at the mines. Iron and copper occur; and the whole state abounds in coal. Salt springs are numerous. About 20,000 bushels of salt were made in 1840.

The buffalo, which formerly roamed at will, and in vast numbers, through the immense prairies of I., has disappeared, preferring the more distant plains of the Missouri. Deer, elk, bears, wolves, foxes, opossums, and racoons, occur in considerable numbers. A fine breed of horses has been reared in this state from the Spanish stock. The cattle have a lively and sleek appearance. Large herds are raised, and sent down the rivers in flat boats; and pork is largely exported. The live stock in 1840 amounted to 199,235 horses; 626,274 horned cattle; 395,672 sheep; and 1,495,254 swine. Wild turkeys abound in the hilly districts. Geese and ducks frequent the lakes and rivers, particularly the head-branches of the Illinois, and the small lakes and marshy districts towards Lake Michigan, whither they are attracted

in prodigious numbers, in quest of the wild rice, which furnishes an abundant and favourite aliment. Buzzards, pigeons, blackbirds, paroquets, and several species of hawks, abound as in other parts of the western country.—Most kinds of fish which are found in the Mississippi and the great northern lakes frequent the rivers of this territory. Sturgeon are found in Peoria or Illinois lake. The only venomous serpents are the common and prairie rattlesnakes, and copper-heads.

*Manufactures.*] Manufactures, except of the ruder sort of articles of the first necessity, can hardly be said to exist in I. Castor-oil and linseed-oil, flour, whisky, leather, salt, agricultural implements, cotton-yarn, and common cotton and woollen goods, leather, soap, and candle are produced; but the whole manufactures of the state employed a capital in 1840 of only 2,704,405 dollars. The abundance of coal, and the inexhaustible water-power which may be commanded in this state, offer great facilities for the introduction of large manufacturing establishments; and there are numerous works of internal improvement in this state. Among these last, the Michigan and I. canal, connecting Lake Michigan at Chicago, with the I. river at La Salle, near the head of steam-boat navigation, 212 m. above the mouth of the I., and 1,500 m. above New Orleans, is the most important work. It is 96 m. in length; 60 ft. wide at the surface; 36 ft. at the bottom; and 6 ft. in depth; has 17 locks, and is designed for boats carrying from 100 to 120 tons. It was begun in 1836; and its estimated cost is 8,654,337 dollars.—The railroads in I. are the Galena and Chicago union 56 m. in length; the St. Charles branch, 8 m.; the Aurora branch, 13 m.; and the Sangamon and Morgan railroad, 54 m. in length.

*Government and finances.*] The legislative authority of this state is vested in a general assembly consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. Senators are elected for 4 years; representatives, for 2. All white male inhabitants, 21 years of age, who have resided within the state 6 months preceding the election, enjoy the franchise. The executive power is vested in a governor, who is elected every 4th year by the electors of representatives; and enjoys a salary of 1,500 dollars. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court.—The state sent 7 representatives to congress in 1842; but in 1852 became entitled to send 9.—The financial condition of I. is obscure. The *American Almanac* for 1852 sets forth the aggregate amount of state debt at 16,627,509 dollars. A large proportion of this debt appears to consist of arrears of interest which have been accumulating since 1841. The principal debt funded under act of 1847 amounted to 5,590,565 dollars; interest and arrears of interest on the same, in 1851, 2,965,763 d. In addition to this other items are stated under the head of 'unfunded internal improvement bonds,' 'other kinds of indebtedness,' 'liquidation bonds,' &c., amounting to 789,941 d. The canal debt on 1st January, 1851, was 8,112,117 d. This last debt is assuming a more favourable appearance, nearly 10 per cent. of the sum borrowed for its completion has been repaid, and the means of entirely liquidating this preferred loan are not distant; after which, at a moderate computation, there will be at least 100,000 d. per ann. applicable towards paying the arrears of interest, now amounting to upwards of 2,000,000 d. on the registered bonds. The internal improvement debt is, however, a different affair. A law of 1847-48 provided for a new tax of 2,000,000 d., to be first collected in 1851, and annually paid *pro ratâ*, in liquidation of the principal of this debt. This tax so levied would, it is supposed, at once produce 2,000,000 d. per ann.,



and of course increase with the increasing value of property subject to taxation. But the absurdity of applying this tax as contemplated by the law, while the arrears of unpaid interest are so very large, has been evident to all; and at a recent extra session a measure was brought forward having for its object such a change in the constitution as would authorize a diversion of any sums collected under this law, so that they might be made to create a sinking fund for diminishing, and eventually extinguishing, this particular debt. This measure has been adopted, but it will require two or three years to make it operative, as it cannot by the constitution become law till acted on by another session of the legislature, and subsequently approved by the people, by a vote of a general election. That it will eventually become law may be hoped; and then the holders of those bonds may look forward to the final though remote liquidation of their claims.—The state is divided into 99 counties.

Springfield, near the centre of the state, is the seat of government. The supreme court holds sessions at Mount Vernon in Jefferson co., at Springfield, and at Ottawa in La Salle co. The principal commercial depot in the N is Chicago on Lake Michigan. The most commercial place in the SW, on the Mississippi, is Alton, 24 m. above the Missouri. The other principal places are Quincy, Galena, Peoria, Vandalia, and Kaskaskia.—Illinois college at Jacksonville, was founded in 1830. It has 6 professors, and was attended by 32 students in 1851. A Baptist theological seminary was founded at Upper Alton in 1835; a Methodist college at Lebanon in 1834; and M'Donough's college at Macomb in 1837.

*Population.* The pop. of this state in 1810 was only 12,282; in 1820 it amounted to 55,211; in 1830 to 157,455, being an increase during the 10 years of 185·2 per cent.; in 1840 to 476,183, being an increase of 202·4 per cent.; and in 1850 to 855,384, being an increase of 79·2 per cent. Of the pop. in 1840, 3,598 were free-coloured; in 1850, 5,293. The number of slaves in 1830 was 746; in 1850, 331. The constitution provides that no more slaves shall be admitted into the state. There are a few bands of Indians, chiefly of the tribes of Sacs, Foxes, and Pottawatamies, still roaming over the unsettled lands of this state.

*History.* La Salle left colonists at Kaskaskia and Kakokia in 1682; and French emigrants from Canada settled at these places in 1720, where their descendants still exist. By the treaty of 1763, this country came into the possession of Britain. In 1778, a body of Virginia militia took possession of the country. In 1787, it constituted a part of the North-west territory; in 1800, it became, along with Indiana, a separate territory. In 1809 it was constituted a separate territory under its present name; in 1812, it sent a delegate to Congress; and in 1818 it was admitted to the federal union, being the 23d in order of admission. Nearly all the settlements in this state have been made by emigrants from other states since the commencement of the present century. An official report to the secretary of war, in 1821, states that, in 1819, there were but three families settled from the mouth of the Illinois up 240 m. along the course of that river. Galena was settled in 1828; and in 1833, after the termination of the Black Hawk war, settlements began to be formed on Rock river, and in the N part of the state upon the tract purchased of the Sacs and Foxes.—The word *Illinois* is the French form of *Ill-nouac*, the Indian name borne by Lake Michigan when La Salle entered it in 1679.

**ILLINOIS**, a river of North America, a large tributary of the Mississippi, giving name to the above state. Its head-streams rise near the SW borders of Lake Michigan, and collect the drainage of a large tract of country. The Kankake, its main S head-branch, rises in a swampy tract within 10 m. of the S extremity of Lake Michigan. The St. Joseph, flowing into that lake, is only divided from the Kankake by a narrow portage of about a league, extending over a marshy plain. The country, says Father

Hennepin, who first explored it in December 1679, "is nothing but marshes full of alder trees and rushes, and we could hardly have found, for 40 leagues together, any place to plant our huts, had it not been for the frost, which made the earth more firm and solid." The Kankake flowing W for above 100 m., unites with the Des Plaines or Maple river—which from its size and the direction of its course may dispute with the Kankake the title of the chief head-stream of the I.—a few hundred yds. below the point where the Otokakenog, or Du Page, coming from the NW, mingles with it. The three united streams assume the appellation of the I.; but there is a fourth head-stream coming from the NW, the Pishtaco of the Indians, and Fox river of the present inhabitants, which adds its tribute to the nascent I. only 20 m. below the confluence of the others. The character of the country about the sources of the Des Plaines river is similar to that around the sources of the Kankake,—flat and marshy, covered with tall grass, wild rice, and other aquatic plants, and mostly untimbered. The course of the I., as constituted by these several streams, is nearly S for a considerable distance; it then turns W; and becoming navigable for steamers below the falls, 250 m. above its mouth, pursues a SSW course through a rich and level country, with an almost imperceptible current, to a point within 5 m. of the Mississippi, where it turns E, and, after running 10 m., unites with that great stream, by a mouth 400 yds. wide, in N lat. 38° 58', and W long. 90° 18', 20 m. above the confluence of the Missouri. The total length of the united stream is 300 m. On account of the very slight fall to the Mississippi, a flood in that river sets back the waters of the I. for 70 m. The Vermilion, a large but unnavigable stream, enters it below the rapids, near Peru, at the point where the Illinois and Michigan canal, running across the state to Chicago, has its W terminus. The Mackinaw, Sangamon, Spoon, Crooked river, and Macoupin, are the principal tributaries of the I.—Also a river in the Indiana territory of the United states, which rises in Benton co., in Arkansas, and flowing S, enters the Arkansas 4 m. above the mouth of the Canadian river.

**ILLINOIS**, a nearly extinct Indian nation, or rather group of tribes, who occupied the country on both sides of the Illinois river, and from Lake Michigan to beyond the Mississippi. They consisted, in Charlevoix's time, of the Tamaracs at the mouth of the Missouri; the Moingonas on the Des Moines river; the Kaskaskias, and the Kaokias, upon the Illinois river. A war with the Iroquois gave a severe shock to this alliance; and about 70 years after, or in 1752, the combined forces of the Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and Kickapoos, attacked and dispersed the remains of the confederacy. At this day the Kaskaskias and Peorias, numbering conjointly about 150 persons, are the sole remains of the once powerful Illinois.

**ILLISERA**, a small town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in the sanjak and 45 m. SSE of Konieh, and 5 m. S of Kabessa. It is surrounded by low walls, built of dried brick and flanked with towers. Madder in large quantities is grown on the adjacent mountains, and forms an important article of trade with Konieh and Smyrna.

**ILLKIRCH**, or **ELKIRCH**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Geispolsheim, 4 m. S of Strasburg, on the r. bank of the Ille. Pop. 1,766. It has a manufactory of fustian, a tobacco and several oil-mills, and extensive iron and steel works.

**ILLNAU**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. ENE of Zurich, bail. and 3 m. SSW of Kyburg, on the l. bank of the Kempt, an affluent of the Toss. Pop. 2,766. It has extensive manufactories of thread, linen, and silk.

**ILLOGAN**, a parish in Cornwall, 2½ m. NW of Redruth, on the Bristol channel, with the W coast



of which, at Portreath, and with the E at the estuary of the Fal, it is connected by railroads. Area 8,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,072; in 1841, 7,815.

**ILLOK, UJ-LAK, or SLOK**, a town of Hungarian Slavonia, one of the chief towns of the *gspenschaft* or comitat of Syrmia, 27 m. W of Peterwardein, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Danube, on which it has a port. Pop. 3,550. It was formerly strongly fortified, and contains a castle, a Greek church, and a convent, in the church of which is the tomb of the last duke of Syrmia. In the vicinity are three remarkable eminences, each crowned with the ruins of a castle supposed to have been built by the Romans.

**ILLOK, or ILLEUK**, a river of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Bosnia, sanj. of Bosna-Serai, which has its source in the mountain of Plauinna, and flows ESE to the Drin, opposite Flotcha. On its r. bank, near the base of the above-named mountain, is a town of the same name.

**ILLORA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 22 m. WNW of Granada, and partido of Montefrio, on a rocky eminence rising above the Charcon. Pop. 6,900. It is very ancient, and contains some Roman remains, a parish church, and a bank. This town was one of the strongholds of the Moors. In 1242 it was taken by Ferdinand, king of Leon.

**ILLORI, or ILORI**, a fort of Russia in Asia, in Abkasia, in the principality of Mingrelia, 33 m. SE of Sukgum-kaleh, on the l. bank of the Caladsva. To the W of this fort, on the shore of the Black sea, are the ruins of the ancient town of the same name.

**ILLOUKST, or ILLUXT**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland, district and 51 m. SSE of Alt-Zelburg, and 81 m. ESE of Mitau. It contains a fine castle and 3 churches—a Catholic, a Greek, and a Protestant.

**ILLOVA**, a river of Austria, which has its source in the SE extremity of the subdivision of St. George, in military Croatia; runs SW along the confines of the subdiv. of Hungarian Slavonia; passes through the SW extremity of the latter, inosculates with the Beila, and, under the name of Terbess, joins the Save on the l. bank, a little below the confluence of the Lonya, and after a course of about 54 m.

**ILLUECA**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 42 m. WSW of Zaragoza, partido and 14 m. NNE of Calatayud, in a plain, near the Aranda. Pop. 2,559. It has a manufactory of cloth, a fulling mill, and a dye-work, and possesses an extensive trade in ham.

**ILLYE, or ELIENMARKT**, a market town of Transylvania, in the comitat of Hunyad, circle beyond the Maros, 17 m. NW of Vajda-Hunyad, on the r. bank of the Maros. It has a castle, now in ruins, and 3 churches—a Catholic, a Greek, and a Protestant.

**ILLYEFALVA**, a town of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, lower circle of Haromsck, on the r. bank of the Aluta, 14 m. NE of Cronstadt.

**ILLYRIA (KINGDOM OF)**, a portion of the Austrian empire, which has passed through various forms of organization since the name first appeared in history. When the Romans had become masters of the Danube, the Save, and the Drave, they united all the lands which lay in the S of *Noricum* and *Pannonia* into the large prov. of *Illyricum*, and called the aborigines whom they found there *Illyrii*. This name was afterwards lost when the western Roman empire was divided; but in modern times it was used again, in the language of the Austrian administration, to designate the Hungarian provs. on the S side of the Drave. When Napoleon, in the peace of Presburg, obtained the circles of Villach, Friuli, Istria, and

Croatia on the S of the Save, he joined to them Dalmatia, the Littoral, and some parts of Tyrol, and formed these into a new province of his vast empire, to which he gave the ancient name of Illyria. In 1813-1814, when Austria resumed possession of Illyria, Dalmatia, the Military frontiers, and the Tyrolese districts, were disjoined from it; but, on the other hand, the circle of Klagenfurt, and several districts of Venetia, were added to it, and the whole made a kingdom indissolubly joined to the Austrian monarchy, and divided into the two governments of Laybach and Trieste. It may be observed, however, that it is only those provs. of the new kingdom which had formerly belonged to the German empire,—viz. Carinthia, Carniola, Austrian Friuli, and Trieste,—which belong to the German confederacy.—The kingdom of I., as at present constituted, embracing Carinthia and Carniola, or the government of Laybach, is bounded on the N by Upper Austria and Styria; on the E by Styria and Military Croatia; on the S by Croatia and the Adriatic; and on the W by the Adriatic, the Austro-Venetian territory, and Tyrol. Its area, according to Stein, is 11,160 sq. m. In Weiland's map, [Weimar, 1848,] its area is thus stated:—

#### I. GOVERNMENT OF LAYBACH, OR CARINTHIA AND CARNIOLA

|                       | Area.               | Pop.    |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1. Circle of Laybach, | 58-95 German sq. m. | 154,424 |
| 2. " Adelsberg,       | 42-34               | 87,924  |
| 3. " Neustadt,        | 72-39               | 193,455 |
| 4. " Villach,         | 94-96               | 121,945 |
| 5. " Klagenfurt,      | 85-30               | 171,182 |

#### II. GOVERNMENT OF TRIESTE, OR ILLYRIAN COAST.

|                          | Area.  | Pop.      |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 1. Circle of Gorizia,    | 50-85  | 171,169   |
| 2. " Istria,             | 85-95  | 202,065   |
| 3. Territory of Trieste, | 1-63   | 59,336    |
|                          | 492-28 | 1,161,500 |

In the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1852 the divisions, area, and pop. of the kingdom are thus stated:—

|                                   | Area.         | Pop. in 1849. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Duchy of Carinthia,            | 188-99 sq. m. | 316,898       |
| 2. " Carniola,                    | 181-86        | 474,525       |
| 3. County of Goritz,              | 53-46         | 193,268       |
| 4. Margraviate of Istria,         | 90-67         | 230,528       |
| 5. City and territory of Trieste, | 1-67          | 81,500        |
|                                   | 516-65        | 1,296,709     |

*Physical features.*] The surface of this country is intersected by high chains of mountains, chiefly belonging to the central chain of the Alps, and likewise presents numerous isolated hills. The coasts are partly flat and sandy, and in some parts marshy. On the SW the bay of Trieste, and on the S that of Quarnero, run deep into the country, and form between them the large peninsula of Istria, of which Cape Promontore is the extreme point. The three principal chains of mountains are that of the Noric Alps, of which the Gross-Glockner is the highest point; that of the Carnic Alps; and that of the Julian Alps. The Noric Alps enter I. in the frontier between Tyrol and Upper Austria, in the Gross-Glockner, which lies under the parallel of 47° 5', and attains an alt. of 11,782 Vienna or 12,776 English ft. above sea-level. Their branches spread over the circles of Villach and Klagenfurt; but the main chain turns NE at the Ankogel [alt. 10,131 ft.], and enters Styria. The Carnic Alps separate the basin of the Drave on the N, from that of the Save on the S; and are crossed in Styria by the great line of railway from Gratz to Laybach; and further to the W, at Loibel, the great road from Klagenfurt to Laybach crosses them at an alt. of 5,477 ft. The Julian Alps break off at Mount Terglou, at the sources of the Save, and of the Isonzo, and run SSE towards the Adriatic and Dalmatia. There are several chains belonging to the Julian system, all of which are of



primitive limestone, and are excavated in an extraordinary manner. From Isonzo to the boundaries of Bosnia, there are above 1,000 grottoes and caverns; and probably the whole chain is hollow, for many small rivers which flow from these heights seem to sink into the ground, and disappear in a kind of natural tunnel in various places. Indeed, the whole of Carniola, and the eastern coast, present very peculiar physical features. See ADELSBERG.

*Rivers and lakes.*] The principal rivers of I. are the Drave, the Save, the Laybach, the Gurek, the Kulp, the Isonzo, and the Quieto. Of these the most considerable is the Save, which rises in Upper Carniola, from the Terglou near the v. of Ratshach, and after a W course of 875 m., falls into the Danube at Belgrade. This large stream, which becomes navigable at Laybach, divides in its progress Southern from Northern Croatia, and Slavonia from Bosnia and Servia; receiving on the Turkish side the Unna, the Verbas, the Bosna, the Drino, and the Colubarra; and on the I. the Veleka, the Orianna, and the Bozut. Its waters are easily distinguishable from those of the Danube at Belgrade, as being of a deep green, whereas those of the latter are yellow. The Drave flows through the circles of Villach and Klagenfurt, and enters Styria at a point about 20 m. to the E of Bleiburg.—The principal lakes are those of Ossiach, Klagenfurt, and Zirknitz. The latter is 8 m. long, by 4 m. broad; and is encompassed on all sides by steep mountains and forests. Annually in June its waters disappear, chiefly by two openings which Nature has provided for them in the adjoining rocks; but besides these two cavities, there are a number of holes in the bottom of the lake, through which, in the space of 25 days, the lake is completely drained. After the waters are gone, the bed of the lake is admirably adapted for cultivation, and in 3 months' time abundant crops of hay and millet are obtained from it. The waters have been known to retire and return three times in a year; and in some years not to fluctuate at all. The lake of Klagenfurt is a narrow strip of water from 11 to 12 m. in length. Near it is the Ossiach lake, 7 m. in length.

*Climate and productions.*] The climate of the elevated districts of Carinthia is very rigorous, but in general healthy. The circles of Laybach, Neustadt, and Adelsberg, enjoy a temperature sufficiently mild for the growth of vines, chestnuts, and maize. On the coasts it is very warm, and the vegetation is luxurious. In the circle of Görizt the mulberry-tree endures the winter quite well, and in Trieste the olive; but these districts want water, and are rendered unhealthy by the exhalations from the lagunes.—Wheat, maize, barley, oats, wine, olive-oil, and timber, are the principal productions of I. Good flax is grown in all the valleys; and fruits, especially chestnuts and figs, are abundant on the coast district. The oil of Istria is equal to that of Provence. There is abundance of good pasture for cattle in Carniola and Carinthia, and considerable flocks of sheep are reared here. The rams are without horns, and the fleeces are not inferior to those of Padua. The common breed of horned cattle is also generally good and strong, though not of the largest size. Dairies of a similar description with those of Switzerland are frequent in Carinthia. Swine are reared in considerable numbers in the eastern quarter of Carinthia; and in the forests are found the chamois, the roebuck, the lynx, the wolf, and red, brown, and white bears.

*Industry.*] The rural inhabitants are patient agriculturists; and the fisheries of mackarel and anchovies afford a considerable source of wealth to the inhabitants of the coast; but the most important branch of industry is the working of minerals, and

the manufacture of iron, which is exported in great quantities. The Carinthian iron is equal in quality to that of Styria. The lead is also excellent, and is generally known in Europe by the appellation of the yellow lead of Villach. Lead-mines have been wrought in Carinthia from a very remote period; that near the Bleiberg has been so for 1,100 years. The annual produce of the Carinthian mines was thus stated in 1837: iron, 391,323 cwt.; copper, 936 quintals; lead, 56,487 cwt.; quicksilver, 3,326 cwt.; and coal, 92,653 cwt. Total value, £375,000. The quicksilver-mines of Idria are of great celebrity and value, and accounted the richest in Europe, yielding at one time annually 12,000 quintals, or 648,000 lbs. of quicksilver, and 7,000 quintals, or 378,000 lbs. of native cinnabar. The common ore is cinnabar; and the quicksilver is obtained from the numerous subterranean cavities that have been opened in great abundance in the mines, and which have been hollowed out to the depth of 1,000 ft. See IDRIA. Carniola marble is reckoned beautiful, and is found in great plenty and variety in different parts of the country. Alum, nitre, vitriol, bole, fuller's earth, rock-crystal, hyacinths, eagle-stones, and blood-stones, occur in the minerals of this region.—The commerce of this portion of the Austrian empire is chiefly conducted from TRIESTE and ROVIGNO: see these articles.

*Inhabitants.*] The pop. of I. in 1834 was stated to be 1,154,885; in 1849, 1,296,709. It is chiefly composed of three principal tribes, viz.: about 780,000 Slavonians, including Wendes, Croats, Raizes, and Ushocks; nearly 320,000 Germans and Gottscheerians; and 11,061 Italians. The majority of the inhabitants are Catholics; but there are above 17,000 Lutherans, and 1,100 Jews, who enjoy ample toleration.—The peasantry are a brave and hardy race. They are accustomed to sleep on a hard bench without bed or bolster; and in Upper Carniola they go barefoot in winter through the snow. Istria is the district farthest behind in the arts and manners of civilized life.

ILLZACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. of Habsheim. Pop. 1,195. It has a manufactory of handkerchiefs and a bleachery.

ILM, a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the circle of Swabia, 7 m. E of Aichach; runs NE, enters Upper Bavaria, passes Pfaffenhofen, flows into the circle of the Ober Pfalz, and unites with the Danube, on the I. bank, 7 m. W of Abensberg, and after a course of 48 m.—Also a river which has its source on the N side of the Thuringerwald, at the S extremity of the bail. of Ilmenau, in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar; flows through the principalities of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; re-enters the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and joins the Saale, on the I. bank, at Gross-Heringen, on the confines of the Prussian prov. of Saxony, and a little to the NE of Sulza. It has a total course, in a generally NE direction, of 60 m., and flows past the towns of Ilmenau, Ilm, Kranichfeld, Tannroda, Berka, Weimar, and Sulza.

ILM, or STADT-ILM, a town of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 13 m. WNW of Rudolstadt, on the I. bank of the ILM. Pop. 2,000. It is well-built, and has a castle and a large market-place. It possesses extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics, and has 4 annual fairs.

ILMEN, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and to the S of Novgorod. It is of triangular form, and has a superficies 35 m. in length from E to W, and 27 m. at its greatest breadth. It receives the Msta on the N, the Lovat on the S, and the Cheson on the W, and discharges itself by the Volkhof, which flows N to Lake Ladoga. Frequent



tempests occur on this lake, and render its navigation dangerous. Vessels pass direct from the Msta to the Volkhof by the canal of Novogorodsky.

**ILMENAU**, a river of Hanover, in the gov. of Luneburg, which rises in a marsh 7 m. SW of Bodenteich; flows N, past Luneburg; and joins the Elbe on the l. bank, 15 m. SE of Hamburg, after a course of 75 m.—Also a bailiarge and town of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality and 31 m. SW of Weimar, and circle of Weimar-Jena, on the l. bank of the Ilm, at an alt. of 1,600 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,364. It is open and is well-built, and contains 2 churches. It possesses manufactories of porcelain and of cutlery, a paper-mill, a large manufactory of woollen fabrics, a nail-work, 3 saw-mills, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in timber. Fairs are held here 5 times a-year. In the environs are mines of iron and manganese, and the lofty porphyritic mountain of Kückelhahn. Pop. of bail. 4,375.

**ILMENSEE**, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 9 m. S of Osterach, near a small lake of the same name. Pop. 250.

**ILMINGTON**, a parish of Warwickshire, 4 m. WNW of Shipston-upon-Stour. Area 3,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 836; in 1841, 891.

**ILMINSTER**, a parish and market-town in Somersetshire, 14 m. SW of Somerton, and 136 m. WSW of London, on the Ile, over which is a bridge, about a mile W of the town. Area of p. 4,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,057; in 1841, 3,221. The town occupies a low but pleasant situation on the Ile; and consists chiefly of two streets, one of them about a mile in length, intersecting each other. Pop. 3,187.

**ILMIRE**, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 7 m. SW of Wendover. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 79.

**ILMOLA**, a town and parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, gov. and 39 m. SE of Vasa, and 54 m. NE of Christinestad, and district of Soedra-Korsholms. The environs produce excellent rye.

**ILOKI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 192 m. NW of Vilna, district and 30 m. NNW of Telch.

**ILOMANTS**, a town and parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, gov. and 87 m. ESE of Kuopio, and 90 m. NE of Nyslots. The chase forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

**ILONGETES**, a town of the island of Luzon,—one of the group of the Philippine islands,—on the E coast, 69 m. NE of Manila.

**ILOVLA**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Saratov, and district of Kamichin, to the N of Kamenka, and 9 m. W of the r. bank of the Volga; flows in a SSW direction into the gov. of the Don Cossacks; and unites with the Don, on the r. bank, a little above Ilovinskaia, and after a total course of 210 m. Several German colonies have been established on its banks. A canal was projected in the reign of Catherine II., for the purpose of connecting the Don and the Volga by means of this river and the Kamichinka; but was abandoned, in consequence of the level of the Don at the junction of the I. being found to be 106 yds. above that of the Volga.

**ILOVLINSKAIA**, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, on the l. bank of the Ilovla, a little above the confluence of that river with the Don.

**ILOW**, a village of Poland, in the waiv. of Masovia, obw. and 30 m. ESE of Gostignin. Pop. 250.

**ILPIZE (SAINT)**, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, 6 m. S of Brioude, on the r. bank of the Allier. Pop. 2,487.

**ILSE**, or **ILZ**, a river of Germany, which rises on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube at Ilzstadt, opposite Passau. Pearls are sometimes found in it.

**ILSENBURG**, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the co. of Stoltberg-Wernigerode, on the Ilse, at an alt. of 798 ft. above sea-level, 4 m. W of Wernigerode. Pop. 2,112, mostly engaged in iron and copper works.

**ILSFELD**, a small but walled town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 6 m. S of Heilbronn. Pop. 2,000.

**ILSINGTON**, a parish of Devonshire, 5 m. WSW of Chudleigh. Area 7,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,208; in 1841, 1,093.

**ILSLEY (EAST)**, a town and parish of Berkshire, 17½ m. NW of Reading. Area of p. 3,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 738; in 1841, 733. The town is pleasantly situated in the centre of the downs which cross the co. from E to W; and is celebrated for its large sheep-markets.

**ILSLEY (WEST)**, a parish of Berkshire, adjoining the foregoing, on the W. Area 3,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 425; in 1841, 404.

**ILSNA**, a small river of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Minsk, which falls into the Bog, 8 m. N of Brzesc.

**ILST**, or **YLST**, a small town of Holland, in Friesland, 14 m. SW of Leeuwarden, and 58 m. NE of Amsterdam.

**ILSTON**, a parish in Glamorganshire, 6 m. SW of Swansea. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1841, 365.

**ILSTON-ON-HILL**, a chapelry in Leicestershire, 8 m. ESE of Leicester. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1841, 151.

**ILTEN**, a village of Hanover, in the landr. of Luneburg, 9 m. E of Hanover. Pop. 500.

**ILTON**, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. NW of Ilminster. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1841, 557.

**ILTON-WITH-POTT**, a township in Masham p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. WNW of Ripon. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 233; in 1841, 237.

**ILTZ**, a town of Styria, in the circle and 24 m. E of Gratz, on a rivulet of the same name. Pop. 450.

**ILVESHAM**, a village of Baden, in the Neckar circle, 4 m. E of Mannheim, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 960.

**ILZA**, a town of Poland, in the obw. of Sandomir, on the l. bank of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Vistula, 25 m. NNW of Opstow. Pop. 2,000.

**ILZHOFEN**, a village of Württemberg, in the Jaxt circle, 9 m. NE of Hall. Pop. 450.

**IMABA**, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, prov. of Simosa, 60 m. SSW of Fital.

**IMAGLIN**, a small island in Behring's straits, in N lat. 65° 40', to the N of Ighelein. It is about 3 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth.

**IMALGAN**, a small island in the sea of Mindoro, in N lat. 10° 51', E long. 121° 5'.

**IMAM-DUR**, a ruined town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Bagdad, on the l. bank of the Tigris, 9 m. S of Tekrit, which Rich supposes might be the Dura of Nebuchadnezzar.

**IMAM-MUSA**, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Bagdad, on the r. bank of the Tigris.

**IMAM-ZADA-ISMAEL**, a pass on the road from Shiraz to Ispahan in Persia, 38 m. N of the former place. It opens into the plain of Anian, said to produce the finest pasture in Persia.

**IMAMO**, a district of Madagascar, in the prov. of Ankova, to the W of Imeima. It is hilly, and is said to contain iron mines.

**IMANA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, and valley of Tobalina, 42 m. SSE of Laredo.

**IMANDRA**, a large lake of Russia, in the gov. of



Archangel, district of Kola, in N lat. 68°, E long. 32°. It is 60 m. in length from N to S, and about 15 m. in breadth; and discharges itself into the White sea.

IMASSA, or ALTUMMAYO, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Jaen, which, rising on the frontiers of Peru, in a small lake to the N of Chacapoyas, flows N and NW to the Marañon, which it enters in about 5° S lat., on the r. bank.

IMATACA, a chain of islands in the Orinoco river, 12 leagues above Barima, which divide it into two branches, that on the S called the I. branch; that on the N, the Zacupana. Both are navigable; but the S branch, though much wider, has less depth of water. The I. branch, at its E entrance, between the island of Juncos and the main, is 1,918 yds. wide.—Also a river, which descending from a ridge of hills of the same name, in two branches, which unite about 6 leagues from its embouchure, flows into the Orinoco, on the S side, in the channel of I. It has from 16 to 18 ft. water at its mouth, and is navigable for schooners to the point where its principal branches meet.

IMATUCARE, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Moxos, which rises in a small lake in S lat. 12° 10', and flowing N enters the Mamore, a little above the confluence of the Guapore.

IMBUS. See HIMALAYA.

IMBAUHI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, rising in the Serra-de-Mantequeira, flowing S, and joining the Parahiba.

IMBEI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, comarca of Campos, rising on the E flank of the Cordillera-dos-Aimores, receiving the Urabi, and flowing into Lake Cima.

IMBER, a parish of Wilts, 9 m. SW of Devizes. Area 2,491 acres. Pop. in 1831, 404; in 1841, 405.

IMBROS, or IMBRO, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 m. SE of Samothrace, at the E entrance of the Hellespont. Its highest summit has an alt. of 1,950 ft. above sea-level, and is in N lat. 40° 10', E long. 25° 51'. It is of an oval form, hilly, and densely wooded, and about 30 m. in circumf. The pop. some years ago consisted of about 1,000, chiefly Greeks, who occupied 5 villages.

IMERINA, a district of Madagascar, in the prov. of Ankova, which gave name originally to the kingdom of Radama. It consists of 4 subdivisions, each of which originally constituted a distinct kingdom or petty state. Imamo and Vonizongo were annexed to Imerina by the father of Radama, and have ever since comprised the kingdom of Ankova. Its cap. is Tananarivo, now also the cap. of Madagascar.

IMBST, IMST, or UMST, a small town of Tyrol, pleasantly situated about 2 m. from the Inn, where it begins to expand into a fine broad stream, 9 m. SSE of Reutten. It has 2,200 inhabitants, and is the chief place of a circle or district, including the Upper Immerthal and the Vingan, with a pop. of 96,000. I. has acquired notoriety from a singular branch of industry—the rearing of canary birds for sale in different parts of Europe. The annual value of birds thus sold was formerly £4,000 a-year, but the trade is now nearly extinct. It, however, has still the appearance of a thriving town, and is a place of some importance as a grain and fruit market. There is a road from I. to Innsbruck carried over the ridge on the N side of the Inn, and which joins the regular or low road at Zirl, about 6 m. from Innsbruck.

IMIER (SAINT), or ERGUEL, a town of the Swiss cant. of Berne, 9 m. W of Biel, in the Immerthal valley, about 22 m. long, and 10 m. broad, watered by the Suss. The inhabitants are chiefly watch-makers, cotton-weavers, and lace manufacturers.

IMIRITIA, a principality of Asiatic Russia, situated in the Western Caucasian regions, and bounded on the N by the principal chain of Caucasus; on the E by Georgia; on the S by Akhalzike; and on the W by Gurliel and Mingrelia. It is watered by the Rioni, and numerous tributary streams, the course of most of which is interrupted by cataracts. The Tzchenestzquali separates it from Mingrelia. The climate is extremely mild; snow seldom lies on the ground, and the rivers are never frozen over. Much of the surface consists of rocks and mountains, interspersed with fertile valleys and plains. Abundance of fruit of the finest flavour grows wild, and the trunk of the vine is here known to attain 15 inches in diam. Entire hills are overgrown with olive, myrtle, laurel, chestnut, and valuable timber trees; and the lower grounds present almond, fig, quince, pear, and plum trees, the latter sometimes bearing twice a-year. Copious harvests of grain, also of cotton, hemp, and flax, are obtained.

The pop. of the principality is computed at 20,000 families, whose personal appearance is superior to that of their neighbours, but they are in general an indolent, distrustful, and proud race, though distinguished by the virtue of hospitality. As nearly the whole inhabitants dwell in solitary hamlets, the country contains scarcely any towns except Cotatis or Kutais, the capital, situated on the r. bank of the Phaze or Rioni; Bagdat, to the SSE of Kutais; and Vakan to the NE of Bagdat. The natives are chiefly occupied in agriculture. Some thousands emigrate annually to Georgia, where they hire themselves out as servants or porters, the remainder manufacture good silken stuffs and thick woollen cloths, but no linens. They make a wine of superior quality, much of which is exported in skins to Georgia; they also export grain, honey, and wax. All the commerce of Kutais is in the hands of Armenians, who carry their traffic as far as Mozdok. The Imiritians profess the religion of the Greek church, and have a patriarch, who is usually of royal descent, but who nevertheless can seldom read or write. Their churches are wretched buildings, with a paper cross over the principal entrance, and some paintings of the Virgin Mary and their saints within.

—Imiritia is governed by a prince dependent on Russia, with which country it is now incorporated. He is styled *mephe*, and is under the control of a national council composed of the principal inhabitants, without whose consent he cannot undertake any important enterprise. The laws are founded on the will of the sovereign; but since the supremacy of Russia was acknowledged, he is deprived of the power of life and death. His revenues amount only to between £5,000 and £7,000 yearly, and arise from a contribution of the peasants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of neighbouring princes.

This country, said to be the ancient *Iberia*, at the conclusion of the 15th cent. belonged to Georgia, when King Alexander divided it, along with other states, among his sons. It was afterwards subdued by the Turks, who were expelled by the Russians in 1770. About that period, Solomon, king of Imiritia, threw off the Turkish yoke, and sought the protection of Russia. He quelled the civil broils of his country, strengthened its interests, protected it against foreign invasions, and made many internal regulations, among which was the abolition of traffic in slaves. Solomon died in 1786. Giorgi, his son by a first marriage, succeeded him; but his reign was productive of tumults and dissatisfaction, and a civil war arose which terminated either by his death or deposition in a year. David, son-in-law of Solomon, who had married a Georgian princess, succeeded, and reigned till 1793. Heraclius, king of Georgia, desir-



rous of seating her grandson, Solomon, on the throne, then sent an expedition into Imitia, whereby an insurrection was excited, and David expelled from the country, while his son Constantine was imprisoned in a fortress. After wandering as a fugitive several years, David died at Akhalzike. Meantime, the government of Solomon II. was confirmed, and in 1803 he conquered the prov. of Letsum. In 1802, Anna, widow of David, and mother of Constantine, repaired to Petersburg, and obtained the liberation of her son, after a confinement of ten years. Solomon II., in order to secure himself in the government, acknowledged the supremacy of Russia in 1804; and he and his successors were declared the lawful princes of Imitia. See GEORGIA.

IMLAY (MOUNT), a remarkable high-peaked hill lying behind the head of Twofold bay, on the SE coast of Australia.

IMLIATSKAIA, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Oufa, on the river Imliat.

IMMENDINGEN, a town of Baden, in the bail. and 6 m. NNW of Engen, on the l. bank of the Danube, at the confluence of the Weisenbach. Pop. 630.

IMMENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Hesse, 7 m. NW of Cassel. Pop. 1,560.

IMMENSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, on a small river which flows from the lake of Alb, and runs into the Iller, 13 m. S by W of Kempten. Pop. 1,200.

IMMER, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 19° 16', E long. 169° 46'.

IMMIDA, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Esthonia, on the gulf of Finland, in N lat. 59° 35' 25".

IMMINGHAM, a parish of Lincolnshire, 8 m. NW of Great Grimsby. Area 4,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 199; in 1841, 221.

IMOASA, a long and narrow lake in the series of lagunes which extends a distance of 200 m. along the E coast of Madagascar. Its waters are brackish. On its banks stands the village of Ambila.

IMOGEELY, a parish in co. Cork, 5 m. E of Middleton. Area 6,430 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,224.

IMOLA, a considerable town of the Papal states, in the leg. of Ravenna, situated on a small island formed by the Santerno, near the S limit of the vast plains of Lombardy, on the site of the *Forum Corneli*, 18 m. SE of Bologna. Pop. 9,800. It is a very ancient-looking town, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, and defended by a strong castle. Its environs are agreeable, being enlivened with large plantations of poplars. It is the see of a bishop, and has an hospital and a theatre, which were erected towards the close of the 18th cent. by Pius VI. Its streets are neat, and contain several churches and other buildings worth the attention of the traveller. Its academy was once of considerable repute, particularly about the year 1566. In the beginning of February 1797, an action was fought in this neighbourhood between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated.

IMOSCHI, or IMOSKI, a town of Dalmatia, in the circle of Spalato, 20 m. NNE of Macarsca. It has a Franciscan convent. The inhabitants are remarkable for the height of their stature, and their skill as equestrians. The environs are well-cultivated.

IMOTO, or HOEY-PEN, a town of Japan, in the small island of Avadsi, which lies between the islands of Sikokf and Nippon.

IMPAFANE, a division of the colony of Port Natal, on the SE coast of Africa, bounded on the N by a line drawn along a ridge between the Bluekrans and Little Tsekela rivers; on the E by the Tsekela; on the SE by the division of Umvoti; on the S by the division of Pietermaritzburg; and on the

W by the Quathlamba or Kathlamba mountains. It contains excellent cattle-pasture land, and wheat and oats have been grown with success. Coal has been found along the banks of Bushman's river.

IMPEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Wolvenhem. Pop. 299.

IMPE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Termonde. Pop. 721. It has several spinning-mills.

IMPEGEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Liedekerke. Pop. 512.

IMPERIAL, a town of Chili, in Araucana, on a river which bears the same name, 20 m. ENE of its entrance into the Pacific, and 80 m. N of Valdivia. It was founded in 1551, by Valdivia, and was formerly rich and flourishing, but was taken and devastated by the Indians in 1699. See CAUTEN.

IMPFINGEN, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, bail. and 5 m. WNW of Haigerloch, and 32 m. NW of Sigmaringen. Pop. 2,200.—Also a v. of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, near the Tauber, and N of Bischofsheim. Pop. 580.

IMPHRICK, or EMERICK, a parish of co. Cork, 4½ m. NNW of Doneraile. Area 3,145 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,385; in 1841, 1,459.

IMPHY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 7 m. SE of Nevers, in a valley watered by an affluent of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 1,489. Copper, iron, white-iron, zinc, and bronze, are extensively manufactured here, and afford employment to upwards of 1,000 hands. A fair is held once a-year.

IMPINGTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 3 m. NW of Cambridge. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. 248.

IMPIRA, a town of La Plata, in the dep. and 45 m. SE of Cordova.

IMPOSSIBLE (MONTE), a summit on the crest of the Chilean cordillera. Its cone, which is from 500 to 600 ft. high, consists of greenish-grey porphyry.

IMPUCA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and district of São-Francisco, on the Joannes, which is here crossed by a bridge.

IMRE. See GÖRGENY-ST-IMRE.

IMSCHBACH (OBER), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 12 m. NE of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 400.

IMSEN, a lake of Sweden, in the NE part of the prefecture of Skaraborg, and E of Mariestad. It is 6 m. in length from N to S, and about 2 m. at its greatest breadth.

IMSERAT, or IMZERAT (WADY), a caravan station in Fezzan, on the N side of the Soudah or Black mountains, 30 m. SSW of Sokna, and 210 m. NNE of Murzuk.

IMZA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Nijne-Novgorod, which has its source in the district of Knaiginin; passes the town of that name; pursues its course to the E; and, after running a total distance of 45 m., joins the Ourga.

INA, a lake, vale, and mountain-pass in the p. of Moyrus, co. Galway. The vale sweeps along the E base of the Binabola mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly to the height of 1,200 ft.

INABA, or YN-FAN, a province of Japan, in the W part of the island of Nippon, to the E of the prov. of Foki, and W of that of Tasima. On the N it is bathed by the sea of Japan. Although mountainous, this prov. is generally fertile, and produces large quantities of silk. It comprises 7 districts.

INACCESSIBLE ISLET, the most westerly of the group of the Tristan-da-Cunha islands, in the S. Atlantic ocean, in S lat. 37° 19', W long. 12° 23'. It consists of a steep and apparently well-wooded



rock, about 9 m. in circumf., visible from a distance at sea of about 42 m.

INADA. See AINADA.

INAFE, or YOUN-PEEN, a district of Japan, in the prov. of Ise.

INAGH, a parish in co. Clare, 6 m. SE by E of Ennistymon. Area 19,887 acres. Pop. 4,192.

INAGUA (GREAT), or HENEAGA-GRANDE, one of the largest and the most southerly of the islands in the Bahama archipelago, 54 m. NE of the E extremity of the island of Cuba. Its NW point, named the Devil's print, is in N lat.  $21^{\circ} 7' 30''$ , W long.  $73^{\circ} 39' 30''$ . Its length from ENE to WSW is 54 m., and its medium breadth 15 m. The navigation of its coasts is dangerous, from the reefs, by which to a considerable distance they are surrounded; but towards the SW extremity of the island good anchorage can be obtained. In the interior is an extensive salt pond, covering nearly 1,600 acres, which, it is supposed, might yield from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of salt annually. It belongs to the Crown; but with the view of developing its resources, a joint-stock company has been formed for the purpose of salt-raking here. The lessees pay a rent of about 30s. an acre, but only 418 acres have yet been leased. The price obtained for the salt is from 5d. to 6d. per bushel.

INAGUA (LITTLE), INAGUE, or HENEAGA CHICA, an island of the Bahama archipelago, to the NW of the Great Inagua, from which it is separated by a channel 12 m. in breadth. Its E extremity is in N lat.  $21^{\circ} 19' 15''$ , W long.  $72^{\circ} 55' 33''$ . It is inhabited.

INAISERO, or TCHE-CHEON-TAI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, and prov. of Mouts.

INAMBARI, a river which has its source in Bolivia, in the dep. of La Paz, in the Cordillera-de-Ansuma, to the N of Pelechuco; runs N into Peru along the confines of the dep. of Cuzco, and through the territory of the Chunchos, to the Paro or Beni, which it joins on the l. bank, in S lat.  $12^{\circ}$ , W long.  $72^{\circ} 20'$ , after a total course of about 300 m. Its principal affluent is the Cuchoa, which it receives on the l.

INARES, a village of Hungary, in the gsp. or comitat and SE of Pest.

INARUYANG POINT, a headland of Borneo, on the N coast, to the E of Sampanmangi point, and forming the E side of Maludu bay.

INBATSKOI, a village of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district and 375 m. NNW of Yenisei, on the r. bank of the river of that name, 57 m. SE of the v. of Nijne-Inbatskaia.

INCA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the island of Mallorca. The partido comprises 28 puebls. The town is situated in a hilly but fertile district, 17 m. NE of Palma, and 14 m. SW of Lúdia. Pop. 3,816. It is well-built, and contains a parish-church, 3 convents, and a well-endowed hospital. A large market is held here weekly.

INCAFFI, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. NW of Verona, district and 4 m. S of Caprino. It derives its name from the quarries of fine statuary stone which are in its vicinity.

INCARVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 2 m. N of Louviers, near the Eure. Pop. 600. It has 4 annual fairs.

INCE, a parish in Cheshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W by S of Frodsham, on the Mersey. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 487; in 1841, 475.

INCE-BLUNDELL, a township in Sephton p., Lancashire,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNW of Liverpool, on the Alt. Area 2,248 acres. Pop. in 1831, 505; in 1841, 528.

INCE-IN-MAKERFIELD, a township in the p. of Wigan, Lancashire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Wigan. Pop. in 1831, 1,903; in 1841, 2,565.

INCH, an adjunct of frequent occurrence in Scottish and Irish

topography. It signifies 'an island,' and is derived from the British *Inis*, or the Gaelic *Inis*. It is said that the word occurs, with the same signification, in some of the aboriginal languages of North America. In Scotland, but more frequently in Ireland, the word is also used to denote level ground near a river.

INCH, a parish in the W division of Wigtonshire, stretching along the S shore and the head of Loch Ryan for 8 m. All of it forms part—and that the larger one—of the isthmus between Loch Ryan and Luce bay, and is believed to have been anciently covered by the sea. No fewer than 12 lakes spread out their little expanses of water in the p.,—most of them in its level or S division. They abound in pike, perch, carp, tench, roach, and white and red trout; are frequented by wild ducks, teals, widgeons, coots, and cormorants; and during the winter-months, especially if the temp. be below the average, occasionally become the resort of immigrant swans from Ireland. Those of Souleseat and Castle-Kennedy are beautiful sheets of water. The only village is Cairn or Cairnryan. Sir John Ross, the celebrated arctic navigator, is a native of this p. Pop. in 1841, 2,950.

INCH, a parish in co. Cork,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of the entrance of Cork harbour. Area 3,823 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,854; in 1841, 1,617.—Also an island and a parish in co. Donegal. The island lies on the W side of Loch Swilly, 1 m. W of Churchtown, and is separated by a deep and narrow channel from Rathmullen. The surface forms a sort of cone, whose summit bears the name of Inch-Top, and has an alt. of 737 ft. above sea-level. The area amounts to 3,100 acres, and is disposed principally in tillage and pasture. Pop. in 1831, 1,135; in 1841, 978. The p. includes also the mainland district of Barr of Inch.—Also a parish, partly in co. Wicklow, but chiefly in co. Wexford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Arklow, on the road to Gorey. Area of the Wicklow section 860 acres; of the Wexford section 5,943 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,487; in 1841, 2,006.—Also a parish in co. Wexford,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by W of Taghmore. Area 1,389 acres. Pop. in 1831, 407; in 1841, 526.—Also a peninsula in co. Kerry, separating Dingle bay from Castlemain harbour. Its length is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m., and its mean breadth rather less than a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. It consists of one continued range of sand-hills, some of which are from 30 to 40 ft. high.—Also a parish in co. Down,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Downpatrick. Area 6,494 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,857; in 1841, 2,489. The surface lies along the SW arm of Lough Strangford, up to the mouth of the Quoile.

INCHARD (LOCH), an arm of the sea on the W coast of Sutherlandshire, projected into the N part of the p. of Edderachylis. The head of it is very desolate and bare.

INCH-BRAYOCK, or ROSSIE ISLAND, a low flat islet of about 34 acres area, in the channel of the S. Esk, between Montrose basin and the German ocean. It was included by the boundary-bill within the burgh of Montrose, and is rapidly becoming the site of a suburban appendage to that town. At its E end is a dry-dock. Till the latter part of the last cent., the great North road along the E coast of Scotland was continued across the S. Esk only by the expedient of a ferry below I.; but now, by means of connecting bridges, it is carried across the island, and cuts it into two nearly equal parts. The bridge on the S side—where the channel has greatly less breadth than that on the N side—is a work of solid and massive stone masonry. The bridge on the N side is a suspension-bridge, and one of the most interesting public works in the lowlands of Britain. See MONTROSE.

INCH-CAILLIACH [*i. e.* 'the Island of old women'], an islet in Loch-Lomond,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NW of the mouth of the Endrick, in the p. of Buchanan, Stirlingshire. The islet is 7 furl. in length, from



NE to SW, and nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  furl. in breadth near its NE end, but contracts to a point at its opposite extremity. Amidst the green and golden islands of a landscape unsurpassed in its beauties by any other of the most fairy districts of Scotland, I. is one of the most beautiful. In ancient times it was the site of a nunnery.

**INCHCOLM**, an island in the frith of Forth, forming part of the p. of Dalgetty. It lies about 2 m. S of Aberdour, and 6 m. W of Inch-Keith. It is scarcely a m. in length, and is of a black appearance, though partly arable. A considerable portion is composed of greenstone. With the exception of a body of sandstone enveloped in the greenstone, the W half of the island is entirely composed of trap, having in some places a slightly columnar disposition. Though destitute of beauty, this island is rich in historical and antiquarian associations, and exhibits the ruins of one of the most extensive monastic establishments in this part of Scotland. The ancient name of the island was *Amona*, which in Celtic means 'the island of Druids,' and from which it would appear that before the introduction of Christianity the Druids had had a place of worship here.

**INCH-CONACHAN**, or **COLQUHOUN'S ISLAND**, an islet in Loch-Lomond, 1 m. SE of the v. of Luss, one of a cluster of 3 islets of nearly equal size, in the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. It has Inch-Tavanach immediately on the SW, Inch-Moree on the S, and Inch-Cruin in Stirlingshire, not far distant, on the E. It is nearly 6 furl. long, and 3 furl. broad, and comprehends 94 Scottish acres under natural oakwood and fir.

**INCH-DOVEA**, a parish in co. Tipperary,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. NW of Thurles. Area 4,889 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,928; in 1841, 1,983.

**INCHEGEELAGH**, a parish in co. Cork, containing the sources and upper course of the river Lee. Area 5,576 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,785; in 1841, 6,357. It comprises the lakes of Allua and Gougane-Barra, the chasm of Cooleagh, and some of the most alpine summits in the SW of Ireland.

**INCHELKAUB**, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Samen, at the NW base of the lofty mountains of Amba-Hai, 75 m. SSW of Axum, and 80 m. NE of Gondar.

**INCHENHOFEN**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 4 m. N of Aichach, and 15 m. NE of Augsburg, on a hill. Pop. 659. It has a church, and contains 3 breweries and the same number of tanneries.

**INCH-FAD**, an islet in Loch-Lomond,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Inch-Caillach. It is 7 furl. in length, and nearly 3 furl. in breadth.

**INCH-GARVIE**, a rocky islet in the frith of Forth, about 5 furl. in circumf., lying  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the S shore of the frith, and 1 m. from the N shore, immediately S of the passage at Queensferry.

**INCHICRONANE**, or **INISCIRONAN**, a parish in co. Clare,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE by N of Ennis. Area 17,438 acres, of which 597 are water. Pop. in 1831, 4,601; in 1841, 5,118. Most of the surface is rough, rocky, and upland; but the highest ground appears to be a summit 829 ft. in alt. on the E border.

**INCHIOLOHAN**, or **CASTLE-INCH**, a parish 2 m. SW of Kilkenny, in co. Leinster. Area 2,367 acres. Pop. in 1831, 472; in 1841, 492.

**INCHINABACKY**, or **ROXBOROUGH**, a parish 3 m. NW of Castle-Martyr, in co. Cork. Area 1,475 acres. Pop. in 1831, 515; in 1841, 543.

**INCHINNAN**, a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the N by the Clyde; on the E and S by the Cart and the Gryfe. Area 3,060 acres. Near the junction of the waters of the Gryfe and the White Cart is a fine bridge completed in 1812 at an expense of

£17,000. It is composed of two divisions, which cross the streams 30 or 40 yds. above their junction; an end of each division resting on the intermediate peninsula. Pop. in 1831, 642; in 1841, 678.

**INCH-KEITH**, an island in the frith of Forth, about 3 m. SE of Pettycur, 22 m. W  $\frac{1}{2}$  N of the isle of May, and 17 m. WNW of the Bass rock, in N lat.  $56^{\circ} 2'$ , W long.  $3^{\circ} 8'$ . It is rather more than a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth. Near the middle, but rather towards its N end, it rises gradually to a height of 180 ft. above the level of the sea; and here a lighthouse has been erected. It possesses abundant springs of excellent water, which is collected into a cistern near the harbour, from which the shipping in Leith roads are supplied. It is supposed to be the *Caer Guidi* of Bede.—The lighthouse on this island was erected in 1803; and was at first a stationary light, but in 1815 it was changed to a revolving light as at present. It is elevated 235 ft. above the medium level of the sea. On the 1st of October 1835, the reflecting light on this island was discontinued, and a dioptric light exhibited in its place. It consists of seven annular lenses, which circulate round a lamp of 3 concentric wicks, and produce bright flashes once in every minute; and of 5 rows of curved mirrors, which, being fixed, served to prolong the duration of the flashes from the lenses.

**INCH-KENNETH**, one of the Hebrides, at the entrance of Loch-na-Kell, off the W coast of Mull, and 12 m. SW by W from Aros. It is about 1 m. long, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, and is verdant and grassy.

**INCHEKENNY**, a parish in co. Cork,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. SW of Cork. Area 3,860 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,390.

**INCH-LONAIG**, an islet in Loch-Lomond,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from the village of Luss. It is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. long, and nearly a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad.

**INCHMAHOME**, the larger of two islets in Monteth loch, p. of Port-of-Monteith, on the S verge of Perthshire. This islet possesses such historical and antiquarian interest as to have been the subject of a quarto volume, by the Rev. Mr. Macgregor of Stirling. In itself it has an area of only about 5 acres, and is an object of simple beauty,—an emerald gem on the bosom of the smiling lake; but it was the site of an extensive and noted priory, the ruins of which still sufficiently indicate its ancient grandeur.

**INCH-MARNOCH**, an islet in the frith of Clyde, on the SW of the isle of Bute. It is about 1 m. long, and lies 2 m. W of St. Ninian's point.

**INCH-MURRIN**, or **INCH-MARRIN**, an islet in Loch-Lomond, the largest, and, with one exception, the most southerly of the beautiful gems sprinkled on the bosom of that brilliant sheet of water. It lies  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from the W bank, the same distance from the S bank, and upwards of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the efflux of the river Leven. It forms, with Inch-Croin, Torrinch, and Inch-Faillach, a belt of islets from SW to NE, on a straight line across the broadest part of the lake; and lying direct in front of the navigation from Balloch. It is upwards of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and nearly a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth. It is beautifully wooded, and is used as a deer park.

**INCH-TAVANACH**, or **MONK'S ISLAND**, an islet in Loch-Lomond,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. SE of the village of Luss. It is nearly 1 m. in length, and 3 furl. in breadth, and has 135 Scottish acres of superficial area, of which 127 are covered with natural oakwood.

**INCHTURE**, a parish in the carse of Gowrie, in Perthshire, bounded on the SE by the frith of Tay, which divides it from Flisk in Fife. Its line of beach upon the Tay is only about 1 m. in length. The parish, with trivial exceptions, is a dead level, but is one of the most fertile and beautiful in the rich district in which it lies. The village of I., 13 m. from



Perth, and 9 m. from Dundee, occupies the summit of a rising ground in the centre. Pop. in 1841, 243. The other villages are Ballerno and Polgavie. The pop. of the p. in 1831 was 878; in 1841, 765.

**INCHY-BEAUMONT**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Chateau-Cambresis. Pop. 1,580. Light cotton goods are manufactured here.

**INCINO**, a parish and town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Como, district and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Erba. Pop. 1,500.

**INCISA**, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 15 m. SW of Alexandria, capital of a mandamento, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Acqui, on the r. bank of the Belbo. Pop. 2,000. It has a parish-church and a Carmelite convent; and possesses several silk-mills.—Also a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 20 m. SE of Florence, on the l. bank of the Arno, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 2,130. It has a castle and a parish-church.

**INCORONATA**. See **CORONATA**.

**INCUGNATE**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and district and 15 m. E of Milan. Pop. 1,600.

**INDAIA**, or **ANDAIA**, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Paracatu, on the l. bank of the Rio São-Francisco, and to the N of a river of the same name. It is sometimes called, from the beauty of its situation, Boa Vista. Sugar, cotton, and varieties of vegetables, are cultivated; and a considerable number of cattle are pastured in the environs.—The river I. has its source in the serras Bambuhi and Sandade; runs NE; receives the Funchal and other minor streams; and, after an impetuous course of 85 m., discharges itself into the Rio São-Francisco, on the l. bank, a little below the confluence of the Paraupéba.

**INDAIAL**, or **ANDAIAL**, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Tejuco,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Diamantina, and  $42\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Sero. It has a military establishment stationed here for the repression of contraband trade in diamonds.

**INDAIATUBA**, a parish and village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and district of Itu.

**INDAL**, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Wester-Norland, and haerad of Medelpad, 15 m. WNW of Sundswall, and 27 m. W of Hernösand. It contains 3 churches, and has extensive iron-works.

**INDALS-ELF**, a river of Sweden, formed by the junction of the Ama-elf and Ragunda-elf, in the laen of Ostersund, and haerad of Jaemtland, a little above Ragunda. It runs SE; enters the laen of Hernösand, and haerad of Medelpad; and, after a total course of 75 m., falls into the gulf of Bothnia at Sundswall, and 21 m. SW of Hernösand. This river forms 4 falls in the p. of Ragunda, one of which, named the Eds, is 240 ft. in height. It afterwards becomes navigable.

**INDEN**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. ENE of Aix-la-Chapelle, circle and 5 m. S of Julich, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Roer. Pop. 765. It has manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, a paper-mill, and several bleacheries.

**INDENTED HEAD**, a peninsula of Australia Felix, extending into and forming the W side of the entrance into Port Philip, and bounded on the W by the river Barwen. It comprises an area of about 100,000 acres, and rises to a considerable height. It affords excellent pasturage.

**INDEPENDENCE**, a central county of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising a superficies of 1,250 sq. m., watered by Big Black and White rivers. Pop. in 1840, 3,669, of whom 514 were slaves. Its capital is Batesville.—Also a township of Alleghany

co., in the state of New York, 20 m. SE of Angelica. The surface is generally hilly, and is drained by Cryders and Independence creeks. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. 1,440.—Also a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, 14 m. NE of Belvidere, watered by Pequest creek, and its tributary Bacon creek, and bordered on the SE by Musconetcong river. It presents a generally hilly surface, intersected in the centre by a valley. Pop. 2,284.—Also a village of Washington co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 227 m. W of Harrisburg. Pop. 335.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, 10 m. S of Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga river and Ohio canal. Pop. 754.—Also a village of Kenton co., in the state of Kentucky, 82 m. NNE of Frankfort.—Also a township of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 830.—Also a township of Macon co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 545.—Also a village of Jackson co., in the same state, 146 m. WNW of Jefferson city, and 6 m. S of the Missouri. It is very flourishing, and has an extensive business connection with Santa Fe. The Missouri being navigable at all times from March till November up to this point, this thriving town has become an eligible point of outfit and departure for every part of the great Western and Northern 'prairie ocean'; and, besides the Santa Fe caravans, most of the Rocky mountain traders and trappers, as well as emigrants to Oregon, take this town in their route. It is 150 m. from Council-Grove; 234 m. from the Little Arkansas; 450 m. from the Lower spur on the Cimarron river; 635 m. from the Rio-Colorado; and 775 m. from Santa Fe.—Also a river in the state of New York, which has its source in Hamilton co., and flows W into Black river, in Lewis co.

**INDEPENDENCE ISLAND**, an island in the S. Pacific, in the group of De Peyser's islands, and N of the Friendly islands, in S lat.  $10^{\circ} 30'$ , E long.  $179^{\circ}$ .

**INDEPENDENCIA**. See **VILLA-DA-INDEPENDENCIA**.

**INDERAB**. See **ANDERAB**.

**INDERABIA**, or **HINDERABI**, an island of the Persian gulf, near the S coast of the Persian prov. of Farsistan, and district of Laristan, to the SE of the island of Busheab, and NW of that of Kenn, and 60 m. SW of Lar. It is separated from the continent by a narrow strait, the navigation of which is dangerous; and is about 5 m. in length, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth.

**INDERAGIRI**, or **ANDRAGIRI**, a river of Sumatra, which has its source in Lake Sinkara, in the kingdom of Menang-Kaban; flows E through the territory of the same name; and falls by several branches into the sea, on the E side of the island, in S lat.  $0^{\circ} 39'$ . It is navigable to a considerable distance from the embouchure.

**INDERGURH**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Haraouty, 35 m. NE of Kotah, and 99 m. SSE of Jypur.—Also a fortified town in the prov. of Bundelcund, 25 m. NW of Sumpter.—Also a small town in the prov. of Allahabad, 15 m. NE of Diteah.

**INDERHALL**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and district and 39 m. NW of Beeder, and 117 m. WNW of Hyderabad.

**INDEROE**, a village and parish of Norway, in the dio. and 45 m. NNE of Drontheim, and bail. of N. Drontheim. Pop. 2,860.

**INDERSDOFF**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 10 m. N of Dachau, and 22 m. NNW of Munich. It contains an hospital, and about 71 houses; and has a brewery, a distillery, a forge, and a saw-mill.

**INDERSKAIA-KREPOST**, or **GORSKAIA-INDERSKIKHGOR**, a fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov.



and 282 m. SSE of Orenburg, district and 204 m. S of Uralsk, on the r. bank of the Ural. The mountains of Inderski rise in the vicinity of this fort, and present towards the river a chain of lofty rocks. The soil consists of clay, mixed with sand, and in some places they exhibit beds of gypsum. The vegetation with which they are covered consists to a great extent of that common to saline soil.

**INDESKOE**, a saline lake in Turkistan, in the territory of the Little Kirghiz, and 6 m. from the l. bank of the Ural river. It is 13 m. in length, and about 8 m. in breadth.

**INDEVILLERS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 7 m. E of St. Hippolyte. It has manufactories of pipes and cotton fabrics, a dye-work, and several tanneries. Pop. 628. Fairs for cattle and various articles of merchandise are held here twice a-year.

**INDIA**, or **THE INDIES**, a name which has been very vaguely applied, at different periods, to different extents of country, and is still used in different applications. The name is derived by us from the Greeks, who seem to have borrowed it from the Persians, as it is unknown to the natives. It was at first used by Grecian writers to signify an indefinite extent of country lying beyond the Indus, with which they were acquainted only through meagre and vague accounts obtained from the Persians. Darius crossed the Indus B. C. 520, and conquered Cashmere and a part of the Punjab. Alexander, 200 years later, pushed his conquests a little farther; and the narratives given by his officers supplied Eratosthenes, Strabo, and Pliny with the materials which they arranged and abridged. Ptolemy, who flourished A. D. 150, when commerce had made his countrymen acquainted with the southern parts of I., has given a more accurate account of it. He divides I. into 'India within' and 'India beyond the Ganges.' The former was bounded on the W by the people of Papopamisus, Arachosia, and Gedrosia; on the N by Mount Imaus, the Sogdians, and Sacae; on the E by the Ganges, and on the S by the Indian ocean. Other writers, as Arrian and Pliny, make the Indus its W limit. Strabo calls the S and E boundary, the Atlantic ocean. Of the two great rivers, the Indus and Ganges, the latter was not reached by Alexander, and was seen by few of his followers. The Indus and its five great tributaries were known to all of them. A more accurate acquaintance with Upper India has proved the general correctness of the ancient accounts, and settled many doubtful points. Of the Deccan they knew nothing but the coasts; and of India beyond the Ganges they knew very little. The decline of the Roman empire, the rise of the Parthian empire, and particularly the extension of the Mahomedan power over Western Asia, broke off all direct intercourse between Europe and India. Religious hatred and commercial jealousy contributed to shut up the road to India against Europeans. Caravans were then the medium of Indian commerce, and through them the productions of the East were brought to the Mediterranean shores. Not until the Portuguese had doubled the cape of Good Hope, in 1498, were Europeans able to visit that region of wealth. The islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, the Moluccas, &c., were discovered, and have often been included under the general name of I., which comprised, on the continent, all that vast tract of country lying S of China, Tibet, and Persia. These regions have been divided by modern geographers into three parts—the islands, or the Indian archipelago; India this side the Ganges, or Hindostan; and India beyond the Ganges, or, as some writers call it, Indo-China. When America was discovered, Columbus

supposed it to be the E coast of Asia, of which he was in search. These regions were, therefore, at first called 'India,' and when the error was discovered, the name was retained, with the distinctive appellation of 'West,' the proper I. being called 'the East Indies.' The Spanish kings assumed the title of 'king of the Indies,' and their council for the colonies was styled 'the Supreme council of the Indies.' The name of West Indies was afterwards restricted to the islands, now so called, lying between N. and S. America.

**INDIA (BRITISH).** See **HINDOSTAN**.

**INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO**, a great insular region of the globe, lying between Asia and Australia, embracing 40 degrees of long. close to the equator, namely from the W extremity of the island of Sumatra, to the Arroe islands; and upwards of 30 degrees of latitude, or from the parallel of 11° S to that of 19° N; and presenting an innumerable multitude of islands scattered over an area of about 5,000,000 sq. m. The Indian ocean bounds it on the W; the China sea on the N; on the E and S it has the waters of the Pacific. The W boundary is defined by the Malay peninsula, and the long narrow island of Sumatra. Its S boundary is traced by a chain of contiguous islands commencing with Java, and terminating in Timor-Laut, and running in a line from E to W nearly 1,600 geog. m. This chain is intersected by the straits of Java and Bale, Lombok, Sambawa, and Timor. The islands of New Guinea, Gilolo, Mindanao, and Luçon form the E boundary of the archipelago; while its N barrier is defined by the islands of Luçon, Palawan and Borneo. The passages in the E quarter are wider than in any other; those passing through the northern barrier are unsafe and intricate. The archipelago contains three very large islands, viz. Borneo, New Guinea, and Sumatra. In the second rank is Java, to which may be added the peninsula of Malacca. In the third rank Mr. Crawford places Celebes, Luçon or Luçon, and Mindanao; in the fourth Bali, Lombok, Sambawa, Chandra, Flores, Timor, Ceram, Burao, Gilolo, Palawan, Negros, Samar, Mindoro, Panay, Leyte, and Zebu. The whole archipelago is arranged into groups and chains of islands, with here and there a great island intervening; which are encompassed by five portions of ocean bearing distinct names, viz. the China sea between Borneo and the Malay peninsula; the Java sea between Borneo and Java; the sea lying between Celebes on one side, Ceram on the other, and Timor on the S; the clear tract of ocean, called the Sulu sea, lying between Celebes and Borneo to the S and W, Mindanao and the Sulu chain to the N; and the sea formed by the Sulu chain, Borneo, Palawan, the SW side of the Philippines, and Mindanao. Crawford, in his valuable *History of the Indian archipelago* [Edin. 1820, 3 vols. 8vo.], treats the whole as capable of being subdivided into 5 natural and well-grounded divisions. "Beginning from the W, whence civilization appears to have originated, and from whence it spread to the E, the 1st division comprehends the Malay peninsula, the island of Sumatra, the island of Java, the islands of Bali and Sombok, and about two-thirds of the western part of Borneo, up to the parallel of longitude 116° E. The animal and vegetable productions of this quarter are peculiar, and have a higher character of utility than those of the other divisions; the soil is of superior fertility, and better suited for rearing vegetable food of the first quality. The civilized inhabitants have a general accordance in manners, language, and political institutions; they are far more civilized than those of the other divisions, and have made considerable progress in arts, arms, and letters. Rice is their food, and it is generally abundant.—The island of Celebes is the centre of the 2d grand division, which comprehends, besides that great island itself, the smaller ones on its coast, as Bouton and Salayer.—The whole chain of islands from the parallel of E long. 116° to 124°, with the whole E coast of Borneo within the same limit, and up to about 8° of N lat. The animal and vegetable productions of this quarter have generally a peculiar character, the soil is of an inferior fertility to that of the last, and less suited to the rearing of rice or corn of the first quality. The civilized inhabitants have made considerable progress in the useful arts, but their civilization is of an inferior type to that of the first division. In language, manners, and political institutions, they agree surprisingly among themselves, but differ widely from their western neighbours. Rice is their principal food, but it is not abundant, and some sago is occasionally used.—The 3d division differs in a most remarkable manner from all the rest. Its extent is from 124° to 130° E., and from S lat. 10° to N lat. 2°. The character of the monsoons is here reversed. The E monsoon, which is dry and moderate to the W, is here rainy and boisterous; the W monsoon, rough and wet in the two first divisions, is here dry and temperate. The greater number of the plants and animals of the two first divisions disappear in the third, where we have strange productions, in both kingdoms, unknown to any other parts of the world. This is the native country of the clove and nutmeg, and the only country in the world which produces them in perfection. For raising the higher classes of vegetable food, the soil is of inferior fertility. Rice is scarcely produced at all, and the staple food of the people is sago. In language, manners, and political institutions, the people of this quarter agree among themselves, and differ essentially from all their neighbours. They are far inferior to the inhabitants of



the first two divisions in civilization, in power, and in knowledge of useful arts. They never acquired of themselves the use of letters.—The 4th division is the least distinctly characterised, but points of dissimilitude sufficiently striking and obvious mark its character, to entitle it to be considered separately. It extends from 116° E. long. to about 128°, and from N. lat. 4° to 10°, and includes the NE. angle of Borneo, the great island of Mindanao, and the Sulu archipelago. The vegetable products of this division are in a good measure peculiar, but partake in some degree of the character of those of the three first divisions united. The clove and nutmeg are indigenous, but rice is, again, the principal article of food. In civilization the inhabitants are superior to those of the third division, and inferior to those of the first, or even of the second.—Their language, manners, and institutions are peculiar,—agreeing among themselves, and differing from those of all their neighbours.—The 5th and last division is the well-known group of the Philippines, extending from the parallel of 10° to 19° of N. lat. A geographical situation so different from that of all the other countries of the archipelago, produces much relative difference of climate and production. This division is the only portion of the archipelago within the limit of the boisterous region of hurricanes, and this circumstance alone gives a peculiar character to the country. The soil is of eminent fertility, and rice is the food of the more civilized races. The mould is eminently favourable to the growth of the tobacco plant and sugar-cane, but produces neither the pepper of the first division, the fine species of the third, nor some of the delicate and peculiar fruits which characterize those countries of the archipelago which lie within 10° of the equator, and which are unknown to all other regions of the earth. The manners, the political institutions, and, above all, the language of the inhabitants, differ in genius and form from those of the inhabitants of all the other divisions.

In the innumerable islands of the vast Indian archipelago, yielding an immense variety of valuable merchantable products, a new and in part unvisited field is opened to commercial enterprise. The slightest acquaintance with its boundless resources must suffice to show that no limit can be assigned to the trade that may be there called into existence. It not only furnishes an innumerable variety of valuable articles suited for European and American markets, but has also an abundance of products not less eagerly sought in the markets of China and Continental Asia.

Holland, Spain, and Great Britain, possess valuable colonies among those islands. The prosperity of the Dutch is based exclusively upon the revenue and commerce of Netherlands India, embracing several of the largest islands in the archipelago, and of which Batavia is the chief port and entrepot. With the view of developing the productive resources of Celebes, they have declared Macassar a free port. American commerce with the Philippines, restricted to Manila, might be greatly increased, were they allowed to trade at the principal ports and islands of that rich, productive, and populous group. The British free port of Singapore is one of the principal commercial emporia of the archipelago. The island of Labuan, and the territory of Sarawak, on the NW coast of Borneo, have been ceded to the British by the sultan of Borneo Proper; and they contemplate forming other trading settlements on that magnificent and fertile island. The trade with the Sulu group is capable of great extension; the most fertile parts of NE. Borneo are entirely subject to its authority, and their trade with the Philippines is very considerable. The immense and unexplored island of Papua or New Guinea, with many noble rivers traversing its interior for hundreds of miles, presents an interesting field for geographical discovery and commercial enterprise. The Americans have long carried on a lucrative and prosperous trade in these half-civilized countries, where the largest profits are always realized. The American whalers have usually a cargo of musk, ammunition, and other articles for barter on board. They fish off Madagascar, and whenever an opportunity offers, carry on a trade of barter with the natives. Thence their course is directed to St. Paul's and Amsterdam, and afterwards along the coast of Australia; and when it becomes necessary for them again to refresh, they touch at some island in the Indian archipelago, and the scene of barter is once more renewed. Their cargo principally consists of muskets and ammunition, which are readily exchanged for ivory, gold-dust, and other costly commodities, whereby enormous profits are realized. An American South-sea ship sets forth on a whaling voyage thus equipped, and returns with a cargo, not simply of sperm oil, or if that fails, with nothing, but laden with valuable gums, ebony, tortoise-shell, gold-dust, seal skins, shells, and curiosities of a rare but very saleable kind.

**INDIAN BAY**, an inlet on the W side of Bonavista bay, in the island of Newfoundland.

**INDIAN (Riv.)**, a river of North America, which falls into the Ohio, between the Little Miami and the Scioto.

**INDIAN CORN FALLS**, a cataract in the river St. Mary, about 20 m. from Lake Superior.

**INDIAN CREEK**, a small stream which enters the Ohio, 45 m. NE from Vevay.—Also a creek in the island of Antigua, a little to the W of Standfast point.—Also a river of Virginia, which runs into the

Chesapeake, in N. lat. 37° 43'.—Also a village in Monroe co., in Virginia. Pop. 570.

**INDIAN HEAD**, a cape on the E coast of New Holland, in S. lat. 25° 3'; so called by Cook, from the number of natives who appeared near it as he passed in 1770.

**INDIAN ISLAND**, an island on the S part of Dusky bay, on the coast of New Zealand, about 4 m. in circumf., 4 m. N of Pickersgil harbour.—Also a small island near the coast of N. Carolina, at the mouth of Pamlico sound.

**INDIAN KEY**, an island in Dade co., in Florida, 1 m. S of New Maticumbe. It is a huge madreporo rock, having an area of 7 acres.

**INDIAN LAKE**, a lake in Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S., in a wild mountainous region. It is 4 m. long, and 1 m. broad.

**INDIAN OCEAN**, the name given to that portion of the great ocean which lies between Asia on the N; Sumatra, Java, and Australia on the E; the Antarctic ocean on the S; and Africa and the Atlantic ocean on the W. The Red sea, the Persian gulf, and the bay of Bengal, are the extreme northern arms of this great sea; the Cape of Good Hope, and the S part of Van Diemen's Land, respectively define its extreme W and E limits. The portion lying to the N of the tropic of Capricorn is sometimes distinguished as the Equinoctial Indian ocean; that to the S, as the Southern Indian ocean. By the straits of Malacca, it is connected with the China sea, and the N. Pacific, on the E; and by the Timor and Torres passages, or the Java and Molucca seas, with the S. Pacific. Besides the large island of Ceylon, and that of Socotra, its N section contains the Laccadive, Maldivé, Andaman, Nicobar, and Mergui groups; the Seychelles, the Canorras, the Isles of France and Bourbon, and the great island of Madagascar, are comprised in its S portion; and the distant group of Kerguelen's Land may also be regarded as lying within its S limits; but some modern geographers understand its S limit to be defined by a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass's Strait. The great Asiatic rivers, Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddi, Indus, Euphrates, and Tigris, and the African Zambese, are the principal rivers which flow into this ocean.—The great Equatorial stream having swept past the shores of China, continues to flow in a W direction between the parallels of 10° and 25° S, till it reaches the meridian of 65° E, when it turns to the NW, and circling round the N extremity of Madagascar, enters the Mozambique channel, flows along the E coast of Africa, and forms the Cape current.—The SE trade wind blows from April to October within the limits of 10° and 28° S.—The monsoons prevail from the parallel of 8° S to the extreme N of this ocean. On the N side of the equator, the NE monsoon prevails from October to April; while on the S side, the NW monsoon prevails during this season. From April to October, the SW monsoon prevails on the N of this line; and the SE monsoon on the S.—The maximum heat of the waters of this ocean occurs in about 87° 40' E. long., between the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb and the coast of Hindostan.

**INDIAN RIVER**, or **CYPRESS SWAMP**, a morass partly in Maryland and partly in Delaware, U. S. It extends 6 m. from E to W, and nearly 12 m. from N to S, and includes an area of nearly 50,000 acres. Yet the whole of this swamp is a high and level basin, very wet though undoubtedly the highest land on that part of the coast. False cape, at the mouth of Indian river, is in N. lat. 38° 35' 15'.—Also a lagoon on the E coast of the peninsula of Florida, which runs from N to S, forming a sort of inland passage for above 100 m. along the coast. In some places it is 4 m. wide; in others it is not over 50 yds. Its depth of water also greatly varies.—Also a river of Delaware, which runs into Rehoboth bay, in N. lat. 38° 40'.—Also a small arm of the sea, in the dist. of Maine, between Chandler's and Pleasant river.—Also one of the head branches of the Connecticut river, which it enters a little N of the parallel of 45°.—Also a river in Lewis co., in the state of New York, which flows into Black lake, in St. Lawrence co., and thence into the Oswegatchie.

**INDIAN SOUND**, a gulf or bay on the S coast of Patagonia, communicating with the Straits of Magalhaen, by means of St. Jerome's channel.

**INDIAN SPRINGS**, a village in Butts co., in Georgia, 52 m. W of Milledgeville, on the fork of two creeks, tributaries of the Ocmulgee. There are much-frequented sulphureous springs here.



**INDIAN STREAM**, a township in Coos co., in New Hampshire, U. S. Pop. 315.

**INDIAN TERRITORY**, or **WESTERN TERRITORY**, as it is generally called in official papers, an extensive region, which has been set apart by the general government of the United States as a home for the Indian nations, whose removal beyond the limits of the states, chiefly from the SW states of the Union, has been going on for several years. The tract thus appropriated extends from the W boundary of Arkansas and Missouri to that of the Mexican States, between the Red river on the S, and the Platte or Nebraska, on the N; or the latitudes of 33° 50' and 40° N. It is about 360 m. in breadth from N to S, by from 700 to 750 m. in extreme length; the S part, however, is not more than one-half that length. The area may be roughly stated at about 250,000 sq. m.

**Face of the country.** For about 100 m. W of the eastern boundary the country is gently undulating; in the SE corner, between the Arkansas and Red river, it is mountainous, being traversed by the Ozark range. Beyond this, it spreads out into wide expanses of a slightly undulating surface, or into extensive plains where the dead level the eye wanders to the verge of vision. In the W part of the northern belt, successive groups of isolated table-lands, or elevated platforms of no great height or extent, and regular but not lofty ranges of hills, mark the approach to the foot of the Rocky mountains. The base of these mountains is about 3,000 ft. above sea-level. James's Peak rises to the height of 11,500 ft.; further N, near the sources of the Platte, some points attain a much greater elevation.—This region is traversed by several large rivers, the largest rising in the Rocky mountains, and flowing E to the Mississippi and Missouri. They have the common character of rivers of a desert, flowing through tracts of sand, with wide but shallow beds, obstructed throughout by sand-bars and banks, sometimes so scantily furnished with water as to form merely a succession of stagnant pools, and occasionally even presenting dry channels. The Nebraska, Platte, or Shallow river, although it has a course of nearly 1,000 m. and is in many places several miles in width, is so shoal that it may be forded at almost any point in moderate stages of the water, and can scarcely be said to be navigable for any considerable length of time. In the lower part of its course, its banks and islands are covered with cotton-wood and willows, which, however, soon disappear as you ascend; and for several hundred miles scarcely a tree or shrub is to be seen, until, on approaching the mountains, it is again lined with straggling groups of stunted trees. The Kansas, or Konzas, is also a large stream and receives several considerable tributaries, amongst which are the Republican fork, Solomon's fork, Smoky Hill fork, and Grand Saline fork. In high stages of the water, it may be navigated for a distance of nearly 200 m., but is beset with numerous shoals. The Arkansas is, however, the principal river of this region; rising in the Rocky mountains, near the head of the Rio del Norte, it forms for several hundred miles the boundary between New Mexico and this territory, which it traverses, passing into Arkansas. It affords few facilities for navigation, being shallow, and in some parts entirely disappearing. Steamboats ascend to Fort Gibson. From the N, it receives the Verdigris, the Neosho or Grand river, and the Illinois; and from the S, the Nebracka, Neosukotonga or Salt fork, and Canadian. The last mentioned rises in the Mexican mountains, and has a course of nearly 1,000 m., but its channel is shallow, and sometimes quite dry, the waters being rapidly absorbed by the sands. The Red river is better supplied with water; and since the removal of the great raft in Louisiana, steamboats come up into this territory. Its largest tributaries from the N are the Washita, or False Washita, Blue Water, and Kiamesha.

**Soil.** The Western part of the territory forms a portion of the Great American desert, which extends along the E foot of the Rocky mountains, with a breadth of about 500 m., far beyond the limits of the territory. The soil is arid, sterile sand, almost destitute of trees and shrubs. Vast tracts consist of bare rocks, gravel, or sand, and others are covered only with yuccas, cactuses, grape-vines, and cucurbitaceous plants; nearly the whole region is either destitute of water during a part of the year, or presents to the wayworn and exhausted traveller only a brackish and bitter draught; in many places the surface is whitened by saline efflorescences, and all wears the aspect of desolation. This region is unsusceptible of cultivation, yet it does not exhibit the naked aspect of the African deserts; in certain seasons it is traversed by full streams, and in some parts it affords pasture for large herds of bison, droves of wild horses, and other animals. It is frequented by wandering bands of savages, who roam from place to place in pursuit of game. The E part of the territory, forming a strip of about 200 m. in breadth, is in general productive, and well suited to agricultural purposes. It is mostly prairie, skirted here and there, chiefly along the river-valleys, by lines of woodland, and there are extensive fertile bottoms on the lower parts of the rivers. A portion of it is unfit for cultivation, such as the mountains and flint-hills, that are interspersed throughout the country. These, however, add to the salubrity of the climate, and afford a good range for stock at certain seasons. The country will produce abundantly all the varieties of grain, vegetables, and agricultural products, which are raised in the states of the same lat. E of the Mississippi. It is also admirably adapted to the raising of stock of every description. S of the Kansas river, there is no necessity to provide for them in the winter, as they live in the range winter and sum-

mer. This section is the portion which is occupied by the emigrant and indigenous tribes.

**Population.** The pop. of the Indian territory consists of tribes of eastern origin, and about 70,000 in number, who have been removed thither by the United States; of indigenous bands and tribes, who occupy a part of their original hunting-grounds, or have merely been removed to an adjoining tract, more suitable for their residence; and of the wild roving bands of the W portion, who have had, until very recently, no communication or political connection with the authorities of the republic.—The Choctaws possess the tract lying between Arkansas and New Mexico, bounded on the S by the Red river, and on the N by the Canadian and Arkansas rivers. The Chickasaws, who were a friendly tribe while on the E side of the Mississippi, are settled among them. Most of the inhabitants of the territory, which is about 200 m. long, and 150 m. broad, are now engaged in agriculture; they have good houses, and well-fenced fields; they raise more Indian corn and cotton than is necessary for their own consumption, and own great numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. There are several native traders, mechanics, and teachers among them; and saw and grist mills, cotton-gins, ploughs, looms, and spinning-wheels, give indications of civilization. The European costume has been generally adopted by them, and most of them have learned to relish the common luxuries of their white neighbours. The Choctaws have a written constitution, and have established trial by jury. Their government is administered by 4 principal chiefs, elected for a term of 4 years, and presiding over 4 districts; and a legislative council of 30 members, chosen annually by the people. The American Board of foreign missions have 5 stations in this territory; and there are 2 Baptist and 1 Methodist mission in the nation. Fort Towson, a United States' military post, lies between the Canadian and their territory.—The Creek country lies between the Canadian on the S, and the Cherokee frontier on the N and E. It is well watered and wooded, though containing extensive prairies. The character and condition of the Creeks or Muscogees resemble those of the Choctaws, but they are less advanced in the mechanic arts and in civilization generally than that tribe. Most of them have comfortable houses, and good gardens and orchards, and raise Indian corn in large quantities, with some rice and wheat; they have also live stock enough to supply their own consumption.—The Seminoles are seated within the Creek country; and are considered a part of the Creek nation. They retain more of the habits of hunters than the Creeks. The Creek government is administered by a general council of the nation, in accordance with the provisions of a written constitution; and the execution of the laws is intrusted, under the direction of the council and judges, to executive officers called light-horsemen or sheriffs. There are 2 stations of the Baptists, a station of the Board of foreign missions, and a Methodist mission among the Creeks; several of the missionaries are natives.—The Cherokees own the tract N and E of the Creeks. They have entirely abandoned the chase, and are more advanced in civilization than any of their neighbours. They have several saw and grist mills, and one or several ploughs to each farm. There are several native traders, one of whom owns a steam-boat, which runs between their country and New Orleans; and some of the natives have executed contracts for subsisting the garrison of Fort Gibson. Their government is conducted by 3 principal chiefs, and the legislature, consisting of 2 houses, meets annually. Each district is also under the care of 2 judges and 2 sheriffs. The Board of foreign missions have missionaries, farmers, and mechanics, with 4 schools, and a printing press, in their country; and the Methodists and Baptists have each a mission.—The Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws, occupy a small tract on the Neosho. The Senecas, among whom are about 50 Mohawks, and the united bands of Senecas and Shawnees, are skillful farmers, have comfortable cabins, and several mills. The Quapaws have made less progress, but they are peaceable and industrious. The Senecas, who removed thither from New York, have a translation of the Book of Common Prayer, which many of them are able to read, and use one of their number officiates at their meetings for public worship.—The Osages or Wosages, occupying a territory N of the Cherokees, are an indigenous tribe, and mostly dependent upon the chase. Their squaws raise some Indian corn and beans. A band on the Neosho owns some cattle and hogs, and have begun to use the plough. The others live in portable lodges, formed by inserting small poles in the ground, and bending them over so as to meet at the top, where an aperture is left for the escape of the smoke, the sides being covered with flags, or buffalo or elk skins.—Further N, on the Osage river, are the small kindred bands of Piankeshaws, Weas, and Peorias of the Miami nation, and the related bands of Pottawatomies and Ottawas. They have fenced and ploughed fields, decent cabins, and own a considerable number of cattle. The Methodists, the Western missionary society, and the Baptists, have missionaries among them.—The Shawnees or Shawanees own a tract lying between the head of the Osage and the lower part of the Kansas river. They are amongst the most improved of the Indian tribes, having generally good houses, well fenced and ploughed fields, and a sufficient number of live stock; there is also a saw and grist mill in the country. The Methodists and Baptists have missions among them, and at the Shawnee station, under the care of the latter, there is a printing press.—N of the Kansas, and SW of the Missouri, is the Delaware country, which extends westward 200 m., with a breadth of 10 m. The condition of the Delawares resembles that of the Shawanees, with whom they were long politically connected;



and there are among them Methodist and Baptist missions.—The Kansas or Konzas occupy a tract on both sides of the Kansas river, between the Delaware and Shawanee lands. They are an indigenous tribe, nearly allied to the Osages, and are poor and wretched; their lodges are partly like those of the Osages, and in part made of earth; in these last, the roof is supported by wooden props within. They follow the chase for subsistence.—The Kickapoo tract lies on the W side of the Missouri, on the N of the Delaware country. The Kickapoos are of a kindred origin with the Illinois and Miami bands, and resemble them in their condition.—One of the Kickapoo chiefs has founded a religious society; he lays claim to divine revelations, and inculcates abstinence from ardent spirits, flagellation for sin, and the observance of holy days. The religious ceremonies consist of a series of prayers chanted by the whole assembly, and they are solemnized four times a-week. Many Pottawatamies are also seated here. Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, is in the Kickapoo territory.—The united bands of Sacks or Sauks and Towas occupy a tract N of the Kickapoos, on the Sauks and Towas. They have lately removed, but are in an improving condition. The Otoes, between the Platte or Nebraska and the Little Nemahaw; the Omahas or Mahas, between the Platte and the Missouri; the Pawnees, to the W of the latter; and the Puncas to the N are indigenous tribes, and retain their primitive barbarous habits of life with little or no change. They pursue the buffalo, and the squaws raise Indian corn, beans, and pumpkins.—In the desert regions further W are roving tribes of Comanches, Kioways, and Towash, often called Pawnee Peets or Piquas; and nearer to the mountains, of Arickaras or Rees, Shiennes or Cheyennes, Arrepahs, Gros Ventres, and Eutaws, who wander from place to place, on both sides of the frontier, in pursuit of game, and have had little intercourse with the whites. They are skilful horsemen; their arms are chiefly the bow and arrow, lance, war-club, and buckler, and their dwellings moveable skin lodges or tents. The great caravan road from Missouri to Santa Fe crosses the country, and there is a trader's fort on the Upper Arkansas.—By a recent law, the president of the United States may, with the consent of the Senate, appoint 3 superintendents of Indian affairs at an annual salary of 2,000 dollars; and in lieu of the 23 agents and subagents heretofore employed, he may appoint 11 Indian agents with yearly salaries of 1,500 d.; and 6 others with a salary of 1,000 d.; besides 4 agents for the New Mexican Indians, and 1 for those in Utah, at a salary of 1,550 d.

**INDIAN TOWN**, a village of Maryland, U. S., on the SE bank of Choptank river, 3 m. SW of Newmarket.—Also a small town of N. Carolina, 33 m. from Edenton.—Also a town in Williamsburg district in S. Carolina.

**INDIANA**, one of the United States of America, between the parallels of 37° 45' and 41° 52' N lat., and the meridians of 84° 42' and 88° 12' W long. It is bounded on the N by the lake and state of Michigan; on the E by the state of Ohio; on the S by the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky; and on the W by the state of Illinois. It is 246 m. in length from N to S; and 160 m. broad; and has an area of 36,000 sq. m., or 21,478,760 acres.

*Face of the country.*] This state is in no part mountainous, but that portion of its S district bordering on the Ohio contains much broken, hilly land, seldom rising above 300 ft. The interior parts, and the valleys of the E and W forks of White river, present a gently undulating country, generally timbered, with occasional strips of rich bottom along the margin of the streams. The valley of the Wabash, in the lower part, is an undulating surface of forest and prairie. N of Terre-Haute the land is of the first quality, presenting fine forests, occasionally opening into beautiful and fertile prairies. On the St. Joseph's, and across to the head-waters of the Maumee, are extensive wet and dry prairies, and heavily timbered lands, with a soil of exhaustless fertility. On the shore of Lake Michigan are sand hills, and along the Kankakee extensive swamps and marshes. The kinds of timber most abundant are, oak of various species, ash, beech, buckeye, walnut, cherry, sugar-tree, hickory, elm, sassafras, honey-locust, cotton-wood, sycamore, hackberry, and mulberry. The principal productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables.—The Ohio meanders along the entire S boundary of the state. The E and W forks of White river, and their branches, drain the interior counties for an extent of 200 m., and are

navigable for flat boats, during the seasons of floods, a distance of 100 m. from their mouths. The Wabash rising on the NE, and flowing SW nearly across the state, is navigable for steam-boats to Lafayette. The main branch of the Wabash rises in Ohio, and after a meandering course of more than 200 m., becomes the boundary between Indiana and Illinois, for a distance of 120 m., till it unites with the Ohio river.

*Climate and productions.*] The climate of I. is agreeable, and resembles that of Ohio. The winters are milder and shorter than in the Atlantic states; the summers are in general not warmer. Spring commences about the middle of February. The peach blossoms early in March, and the woods are green in April. The country in the upper parts of the state is healthy, and the districts along the rivers, except in the neighbourhood of swamps and marshes, and near Lake Michigan, is not considered insalubrious.—Bituminous coal and iron are found in this state, but its chief products are agricultural. The iron produced in 1840 was only 810 tons of cast, and 20 tons of bar-iron. Bituminous coal was mined to the extent of 242,040 bushels in 1840. Salt and granite are among the mineral productions.—The live stock in 1840 consisted of 241,036 horses and mules, 619,980 neat cattle; 675,982 sheep; 1,623,608 hogs; and the value of poultry was 357,594 dollars. The animal products consisted of 1,237,919 lbs. of wool; and the products of the dairy were valued at 742,269 d. Large quantities of pork are packed in this state; and manufactures of lard, oil, soap, and prussiate of potash are extensively carried on. The number of hogs packed in 1844 was 257,414; in 1845, 147,420; and in 1846, 251,236.—The cereal crops are large, and in 1847, as compared with those of 1840, were as follows:

|       | Wheat.          | Barley. | Oats.      | Indian corn. |
|-------|-----------------|---------|------------|--------------|
| 1840. | 4,049,376 bush. | 28,015  | 5,981,605  | 28,155,887   |
| 1847. | 7,500,600 bush. | 39,000  | 15,290,000 | 38,000,000   |

Rye was grown to the extent of 250,000 b., and buckwheat to the extent of 100,000 b. in 1847. Of the miscellaneous crops, those of potatoes and tobacco are the most extensive. The crops of 1840 gave the following results:—Potatoes, 1,525,794 bushels; tobacco, 1,820,306 lbs.; hops, 38,591 lbs.; hay, 178,029 tons; hemp and flax, 8,605 tons; maple sugar, 3,727,795 lbs. The number of cords of wood sold was 183,712. The value of the products of the orchard was 110,055 d.; of market gardens, 61,212 d.; and of nurseries, 17,231 d. The value of lumber produced was 420,791 d., and that of furs and skins 220,883 d.

*Manufactures.*] The manufactures of Indiana are on a respectable footing; and enjoy many advantages which may tend to develop these interests to an indefinite extent. The whole capital employed in 1840 was 4,132,043 d. Machinery and hardware were made on a small scale, and employed in the aggregate a cap. of 140,468 d. The manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, and flax goods, are but little attended to. Hats and caps are made to some extent, and the tanning and manufacture of leather is largely engaged in. Soap, candles, spirits, earthenware, paper, cordage, &c., form also articles of some consideration. The value of home-made or family goods, in 1840, was 1,289,802 d.—Indiana does not enjoy the advantages of a direct foreign trade, but is dependent on the ports of other states in its commercial relations with the world for an outlet. Its productions generally find a market in the Mississippi river towns; but no inconsiderable amount finds an outlet by the lakes. In 1840 there were 11 commercial and 26 commission houses in the foreign business, with a capital of 1,207,400 d.



and 1,801 retail houses, with an aggregate capital of 5,664,687 d. in this state.

**Canals and railroads.]** A system of canals, embracing all the great rivers of the state which became unserviceable by lowness of water during part of the year, was projected in this state in 1836. The White water canal extends from Laurenceville on the Ohio, to Cambridge on the National road, 76 m., and will be carried ultimately by a branch to Cincinnati. The Wabash and Erie canal is designed to extend from Terre-Haute to the intersection of the Ohio line by the Maumee, and thence to Maumee bay in Ohio. The Central canal is designed to run from Indianapolis to Petersburg, and thence to Evansville, a distance of 190 m.—The Madison and Indianapolis railroad is 95 m. long, and it is intended to push it forward to Lafayette on the Wabash canal, a further distance of 65 m. A railroad from Indianapolis to Laurenceburg, 90 m., is in process of construction; and several other works of internal importance are progressing.

**Population.]** The progressive increase of the pop. of this state, from one decennial period to another, has been as follows:

| Date of census. |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1800,           | 4,875   |
| 1810,           | 24,620  |
| 1820,           | 147,178 |
| 1830,           | 343,031 |
| 1840,           | 685,866 |
| 1850,           | 990,258 |

The decennial increase between 1830 and 1840 was at the rate of 99.9 per cent.; between 1840 and 1850, 44.4 per cent.

**Towns.]** Indianapolis, the capital of the state, is situated on the l. bank of the W fork of White river, at the head of steam-boat navigation, 122 m. from Cincinnati.—Vincennes, the oldest town in the state, having been founded by the French in 1702, contains about 3,000 inhabitants. Terre-Haute, the eastern terminus of the national road, and Logansport, on the Wabash, are considerable towns. Richmond, on the western state line; Michigan city, at the base of Lake Michigan, and the only lake port in the state; Covington, on the Wabash, and on the line of the Erie and Wabash canal, &c., are places of note, fast rising to opulence and importance.

**Government.]** The new constitution of I., as ratified on 4th August, 1851, provides that every white male citizen of the United States, 21 years old, resident in the state 6 months next preceding the election, and every white male, of foreign birth, 21 years old, resident in the United States one year, and in the state 6 months next preceding the election, who shall have duly declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, may vote. No negro or mulatto can vote. All persons using bribery, threats, or rewards, to procure their election, shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which they were chosen. Persons in any way engaging in duels shall be ineligible to offices of profit or trust. Collectors or holders of public moneys shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit until they have paid over all sums for which they are liable. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be  *viva voce*. Senators not exceeding 50, and representatives not over 100, in number, shall be chosen by the voters of their respective districts; the former for 4 years, the latter for 2 years. They must be, at the time of their election, citizens of the United States, residents of the state for the 2 years next preceding the election, and for 1 year of the district from which they were chosen. Senators shall be divided into two classes; the first shall vacate their seats in 2 years, and the second in 4 years, and afterwards one-half shall be chosen every 2 years. Senators must be at least 25, and representatives at least 21 years of age. Members of the assembly shall have the usual freedom of speech and exemption from arrest, and no civil process can be served on them during the session, and for 15 days before. The sessions of the general assembly shall be held biennially, commencing on the Thursday next after the first Monday of January. No session, after the first under the new constitution, shall continue for more than 61, and no special session for more than 40 days. The governor and lieutenant-governor shall be chosen by a plurality of votes, for 4 years. They must be 30 years old, residents of the United States and of the state for the 5 years next preceding the election. Persons holding office under the state or the United States, shall be ineligible to either office.

The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate. The governor shall have power to grant pardons, &c., for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment. Neither the governor nor the lieutenant-governor shall be eligible to any other office during the term for which they are elected. Nor shall the governor be eligible more than 4 years in any period of 8 years. The governor may veto a bill; but, if afterwards passed by a majority of those elected to each house, it shall become a law. A secretary of state, auditor, and treasurer, shall be chosen by the people for 2 years; and no person shall be eligible to either of these offices more than 4 out of any 6 years. The voters of each county shall choose a clerk of the circuit court, auditor, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, and surveyor. All county officers must be inhabitants of the places from which they are chosen for at least one year before the election. Of the supreme court shall consist of not less than 3 nor more than 5 judges, chosen from districts by the people at large, for 6 years. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, and such original jurisdiction as the assembly may confer. Each circuit court shall consist of one judge, who shall reside within the circuit, and be chosen by the people for 6 years. A prosecuting attorney shall be chosen in each circuit for 2 years. Justices of the peace shall be chosen by the people of each township for 4 years. Tribunals of conciliation may be established, whose decisions shall be obligatory upon those voluntarily submitting their matters of difference thereto. Any voter of good moral character may be admitted to practise law in all the courts of the state. The assembly may modify or abolish the grand jury system. In all criminal cases, the juries may determine the law and the facts. Provision may be made for bringing suits against the state for liabilities arising after the adoption of this constitution.—All able-bodied white male persons, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except those exempt by law, shall be enrolled among the militia of the state.—The common school fund shall consist of the congressional township fund and the lands belonging thereto, of the surplus revenue, saline, and bank tax fund, the fund to be derived from the sale of county seminaries, and moneys and property heretofore held for such seminaries, all fines, forfeitures, and escheats, and lands not otherwise specially granted, including the net proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the state by the act of congress of September 28, 1850. The principal of the fund may be increased, but shall never be diminished, and its income shall be devoted solely to the support of common schools. The assembly shall provide for the election by the people of a superintendent of public instruction, to hold office for two years. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf, dumb, and blind, and for the treatment of the insane, shall be supported by law. Houses of refuge, for the reformation of juvenile offenders, shall be established by the assembly, and the county boards may provide farms as an asylum for those who have claims upon the sympathies and aid of society. The revenues of the public works and surplus taxes, after paying the ordinary state expenses and interest on the state debt, shall be applied to reduce the principal of the debt. No new debt shall be contracted, unless to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to pay the interest on the state debt, or to repeal invasion, &c. The assembly shall never assume any debts, nor shall any county lend its credit to, or borrow money to buy stock in, any incorporated company. No banks shall be established except under a general law, and the stockholders shall be individually responsible for the debts of the corporation, in addition to their stock, to an amount equal thereto. Every bank must close banking operations within 20 years from its organization, and promptly close its business. No Negro or Mulatto shall come into or settle in the state. All contracts made with such negro or mulatto shall be void, and all persons employing them or encouraging them to remain in the state, shall be punished by a fine of not less than 10 d., nor more than 500 d.; and the proceeds of such fines shall be appropriated for the colonization of those Negroes and Mulattoes, and their descendants, in the state at the adoption of the constitution, and willing to emigrate.—There are 3 colleges in the state, viz. Indiana college, founded at Bloomington in 1825; Hanover, established in 1827; and Wabash college at Crawfordsville.

**Financial affairs.]** The state of I. was one of those unlucky states which, estimating its resources rather according to future expectations than present means, rapidly incurred debt to a large amount, and was forced to betake itself in consequence to this humiliating resource of repudiation. It has lately, however, begun to assume a more respectable position in the monetary world. In 1847, when the arrangement of the state's indebtedness was made with her creditors, the debt, exclusive of interest, was 11,045,000 d.; there had been surrendered and converted into new stock, in 1849, 9,568,000 d.; leaving yet to come into this arrangement 1,488 bonds, or 1,488,000 d. The amount of revenue paid into the state treasury during 1849, on all accounts, was 441,650 d., which exceeded the amount paid the previous year, 28,901 d. The assessment for state purposes for 1849 was 508,537 d., and for county, road, school, and township purposes, collectively, 630,570 d. The value of the entire property of the state subject to taxation, as returned for 1849, was 133,412,056 d., which is an increase over 1848 of 4,458,070 d. The state commenced paying interest in July 1847; meantime the state stock has been steadily and gradually advancing in value, until it now stands nearly at its full value, taking 6 per cent. interest per ann. as the standard. The ordinary expenditures of the state government for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October 1849, were 74,469 d. The following is the financial sheet for 1850:—



|                                                                    |      |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------|
| Balance in the treasury, October 31, 1849,                         | drs. | 428,941.19   |
| Total receipts into the treasury for year ending October 31, 1850, |      | 1,432,442.78 |
| Total revenue,                                                     |      | 1,861,383.97 |
| Total warrants on treasury for same period,                        |      | 1,513,534.04 |
| Balance in treasury, October 31, 1850,                             |      | 347,849.93   |
| <i>Chief sources of Income.</i>                                    |      |              |
| Permanent revenue,                                                 |      | 455,630.02   |
| State prison,                                                      |      | 11,145.42    |
| Common school fund,                                                |      | 55,863.00    |
| University fund,                                                   |      | 9,477.04     |
| Bank tax,                                                          |      | 1,984.19     |
| Saline fund,                                                       |      | 4,999.45     |
| Wabash and Erie canal, by trust's,                                 |      | 857,149.61   |
| <i>Principal items of Expenditure.</i>                             |      |              |
| Legislature,                                                       |      | 31,010.64    |
| Executive,                                                         |      | 5,877.93     |
| Judiciary,                                                         |      | 19,705.81    |
| Public printing,                                                   |      | 11,522.49    |
| State library,                                                     |      | 964.81       |
| State prison,                                                      |      | 3,606.63     |
| Treasury notes cancelled,                                          |      | 144,575.00   |
| Interest on treasury notes,                                        |      | 59,420.78    |
| Interest on public debt,                                           |      | 188,595.00   |
| Wabash and Erie canal, by trust's,                                 |      | 824,987.85   |
| Deaf and dumb,                                                     |      | 29,979.92    |
| Blind,                                                             |      | 11,781.09    |
| Insane hospital,                                                   |      | 32,501.33    |
| University fund,                                                   |      | 14,332.39    |
| Saline fund,                                                       |      | 7,765.53     |
| Bank tax fund,                                                     |      | 3,624.96     |

*State debt.*—Prior to 1847, the state owed on her foreign debt principal, 11,048,000 d.; interest, 3,326,640 d.; total, 14,374,640 d. By the acts of the legislature of 19th January 1846, and 27th January 1847, proposals were made to the holders of bonds that they should complete the Wabash and Erie canal, and take the state's interest in it for one-half of this debt, and the state would issue new certificates for the other half, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum until January 1853, and after that time at 5 per cent., and issue certificates for one-half of the arrears of interest, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum after January 1853. In this 2½ per cent. stock is also included 1 per cent. per annum upon the principal, which gives the holder of the old bond when surrendered, 5 per cent. per annum upon the new 5 per cent. stock from the dividend day next preceding his surrender of the old bonds. August 5, 1850, there had been surrendered of her old bonds, and new certificates taken under this proposition by the state, of principal, 9,563,000 d., leaving then outstanding of her old bonds, of principal, 1,485,000 d. The state has issued of the new certificates of stock, paying 4 per cent. until 1853, and after that time 5 per cent., 4,781,500 d.; of 2½ per cent. stock, she has issued 1,736,727.50 d. The state keeps an agency in the city of New York for the surrender of the old stock, issuing the new, and receiving transfers of the new. The state in 1839-40 authorized the issue of one and a-half million of treasury notes to pay off her internal improvement liabilities. These notes were made receivable for all state debts, and have been annually returning into the treasury, and are now nearly all withdrawn from circulation. The state also issued bonds for the bank capital, and treasury notes to pay the bank a debt which the state owed it. But these treasury notes were based upon a sinking fund belonging to the state and held by the bank.

The liabilities of the state and canal, August 5, 1850, may be thus stated:—

|                                                                                                                              |  |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| <i>State Debt.</i>                                                                                                           |  | drs.          |
| State's half principal of bonds surrendered,                                                                                 |  | 4,781,500.00  |
| State's half interest on bonds with 1 per cent. of principal, with half of coupons added,                                    |  | 1,736,727.50  |
| Total foreign debt,                                                                                                          |  | 6,518,227.50  |
| Add domestic debt,                                                                                                           |  | 257,295.00    |
| Total foreign and domestic debt,                                                                                             |  | 6,775,522.50  |
| <i>State Stock.</i>                                                                                                          |  |               |
| The amount of the several stocks issued under the act for liquidating the public debt, up to August 5, 1850, is as follows:— |  |               |
| 5 per cent. state stock,                                                                                                     |  | 4,781,500.00  |
| 2½ per cent. state stock,                                                                                                    |  | 1,736,727.50  |
| 5 per cent. preferred canal stock,                                                                                           |  | 4,079,500.00  |
| 5 per cent. deferred canal stock,                                                                                            |  | 702,000.00    |
| 2½ per cent. special preferred canal stock,                                                                                  |  | 1,216,250.00  |
| 2½ per cent. special deferred canal stock,                                                                                   |  | 207,400.00    |
| Total stocks issued to August 5, 1850,                                                                                       |  | 12,723,377.50 |
| Deduct for 2½ per cent. state stock redeemed,                                                                                |  | 20,000.00     |
| Total outstanding, August 5, 1850,                                                                                           |  | 12,703,377.50 |

The state is paying interest only on her 5 per cent. state stock, at the rate of 4 per cent. After the year 1853, the rate of interest on this will be 5 per cent. After 1853, the 2½ per cent. state stock will

draw interest at that rate. The remaining stocks are thrown upon the canal, and their redemption, principal and interest, depends upon the receipts from the canal, in accordance with the provisions of the act above referred to.

The following is the disposition of the lands of Indiana:—

|                               |            |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Area in acres,                |            | 21,478,760 |
| Proclaimed for sale,          |            | 21,359,707 |
| Sold,                         |            |            |
| Granted to schools,           | 15,477,628 |            |
| universities,                 | 631,863    |            |
| Internal improvements,        | 46,080     |            |
| Individuals,                  | 1,609,861  |            |
| seats of government,          | 843        |            |
| Bounties, military, late war, | 2,560      |            |
| Mexican war,                  | 69,776     |            |
| Reserved salaries,            | 189,540    |            |
| Indians,                      | 24,235     |            |
| companies,                    | 126,220    |            |
| Private claims,               | 150,000    |            |
|                               | 179,880    |            |
|                               |            | 18,508,426 |
|                               |            | 2,970,334  |
| Swamp lands area,             |            | 931,682    |

Unappropriated balance, 1849, acres, 1,998,652

*History.* Vincennes was originally settled by French soldiers from Canada in 1702. Separated from the world, these colonists soon became assimilated to the savages by whom they were surrounded, and with whom they intermarried. In 1763, I came by treaty into the possession of the British. The revolution gave it to the United States. The Indians commenced depredations, and committed a number of murders, in 1810-11, in consequence of which General Harrison was despatched to subjugate these marauders. In 1816, I took her place as a state of the union, and formed a constitution for its own government. Since that period it has rapidly progressed in pop. and wealth; but unfortunately has, as we have seen, contracted a large public debt, which still continues to enlure the energies of the people.

INDIANA, a central county in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by the head-waters of the W branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. in 1840, 20,782; in 1850, 27,335. Its cap., of the same name, is 155 m. W of Harrisburg.—Also a township in Alleghany co., in Pennsylvania, 10 m. NE of Pittsburgh. Pop. 2,697.

INDIANAPOLIS, the capital of the state of Indiana, U. S., and of Marion co., situated on the E side of White river, which is navigable up to it. Pop. in 1840, 2,692; in 1850, 8,034. The national road passes through the town, which was originally laid out on a mile square, with streets crossing each other at right angles. The state-house is a fine building.

INDIANS (AMERICAN). See article AMERICA, vol. i., pp. 221-225.

INDIES (EAST). See HINDOSTAN.

INDIES (WEST). See ANTILLES.

INDIES (BRITISH WEST), a number of fine islands situated among the several groups in the Western hemisphere which constitute the GREATER and LESS ANTILLES. These colonies amount in number to 18; and occupy an aggregate territory of 154,000 sq. m., including Honduras and Guayana, with a pop. of nearly 1,000,000. The following table affords a general view of the area and pop. of these islands. Those marked *w* are windward islands; those marked *l*, leeward:

|                                           | Area in sq. m. | Pop. 1844. | Pop. in 1850. |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 Antigua, <i>l</i>                       | 168            | 25,412     | 36,190        |
| 2 Barbadoes, <i>w</i>                     | 166            | 102,912    | 122,198       |
| 3 Dominica,                               | 291            | 18,830     | 22,200        |
| 4 Grenada and the Grenadines, <i>w</i>    | 155            | 28,123     | 28,927        |
| 5 Jamaica and dependencies,               | 5,468          | 347,692    | 379,690       |
| 6 Montserrat, <i>l</i>                    | 47             | 7,659      | 7,365         |
| 7 Nevis, <i>l</i>                         | 38             | 1,422      | 9,571         |
| 8 St. Christopher or St. Kitt's, <i>l</i> | 68             | 25,272     | 23,177        |
| 9 St. Lucia, <i>w</i>                     | 275            | 18,148     | 22,545        |
| 10 St. Vincent, <i>w</i>                  | 131            | 27,122     | 27,573        |
| 11 Tobago, <i>w</i>                       | 187            | 14,901     | 13,027        |
| 12 Tortola and the Virgin islands,        | 94             | 6,965      | 6,689         |
| 13 Anguilla, <i>l</i>                     | 29             | 3,080      | 2,934         |
| 14 Trinidad,                              | 2,400          | 45,284     | 59,814        |
| 15 The Bahamas,                           | 5,424          | 18,773     | 26,491        |
| 16 The Bermudas,                          | 40             | 8,520      | 9,915         |
| 17 British Guayana,                       | 76,000         | 96,502     | 121,678       |
| 18 Honduras,                              | 62,740         | 3,958      | 11,066        |
|                                           | 163,721        | 820,575    | 931,050       |



The reader is referred to the separate accounts of these islands for more minute information respecting their condition and resources, and for an account of their physical features; also to the general article *ANTILLES*. The object of the present article will be to exhibit a combined view of the whole, chiefly in relation to their commercial importance.

*Climate.*] Most of these islands present isolated peaks, or mountain-ranges, which attain a great alt. The Blue mountains in Jamaica attain an alt. of 7,150 ft.; Mount Misery in St. Kitt's has an alt. of 3,712 ft.; the highest peak in Dominica reaches 6,000 ft.; the Morne-Garou in St. Vincent's has an alt. of 4,800 ft.; the Soufriere in Guadalupe, of 5,500 ft.; and Volcano in St. Lucia, 4,000 ft. Some, of secondary formation, are low, rising very little above the sea. All the islands, except the more northerly of the Bahamas, lie between the tropics, and are consequently subject to a high temp.; yet, even in the warm season, the influence of the surrounding ocean,—the periodically recurring sea-breezes,—and the height of the land in the interior,—tend to modify the climatic intensity peculiar to their geographical position. In the interior of the large islands, in which elevation is more marked, a mild and delightful temp. is enjoyed throughout the year; and several of the smaller islands possess the same advantages. The lowlands, however, in all these islands are exceedingly unhealthy; and endemic influences render them unfit for the habitation of foreigners: there life is short, even among the native-born. At an elevation of 1,200 ft., the aspect of the climate is different; nor does it end in the propagation and prevalence of those fevers and fluxes which prove so destructive to life in the low and swampy grounds. In the more northerly of the islands, ice sometimes forms in winter, but snow never falls. The inhabitants will complain of cold when the therm. is ranging between 60° and 70°. The year, as in the most tropical countries, may be divided into two seasons,—the wet and dry,—though there is sufficient variation to mark the four seasons of more temperate regions. Spring may be said to commence in April, when the fields put forth their verdant appearance. From May to October the tropical summer reigns in all its intensity, and the heat is insupportable; the sea-breeze, however, which sets in about noon, greatly moderates the temp. The mean height of the therm. at this season is 80° Fah. The nights are beautiful, and are tempered by the land-breeze, which blows gently off shore from about 10 o'clock until day-break. With October commence the autumnal rains, when the waters pour down in torrents. These continue until December, between which and April serene and pleasant weather prevails. The trade-winds blow from an E direction from December to June; August is the season of hurricanes, which frequently devastate whole islands. These rarely occur, however, in Cuba, and are almost wholly unknown in Trinidad.

*Productions.*] The rich and varied productions of these islands give them an important position in a commercial point of view. To their numerous valuable native plants, art and industry have added others not less valuable. The sugar-cane, yielding its triplicate of sugar, molasses, and rum; the coffee plant, pimento or all-spice, the plantain, the banana, the pine-apple, anana, yam, and sweet potato; maize, cassava, manioc, cocoa, the tobacco and cotton-plants; various dye-woods and stuffs, as fustic, logwood, and cochineal; medicinal plants, as liquorice, arrow-root, jalap, and ipecacuanha; and woods for cabinet-work, as mahogany and lignumvitæ;—all these are either indigenous or introduced staples, and render vast contributions to commerce. To this

list may be added all the varieties of tropical fruits, the bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, mango, paw-paw, guava, orange, lemon, tamarind, fig, cachew-nut, mamee, grenadilla, vanilla, &c.—The cattle of the W. Indies are, inferior, and only a few of the islands contain sheep and goats. Very few horses, asses, or mules are reared, and consequently great numbers of these animals are imported from the adjacent continents. Hogs are more abundant, and find a ready and plentiful supply of food in the woods. Wild animals are almost extinct, and consist only of a few wild boars, monkeys, rats, and the smaller species. The manati is found in Trinidad and Tobago. Reptiles and amphibious animals inhabit the shores and margins of the rivers, and fish and turtles are abundant.—The bird tribe is extensive, and remarkable for beautiful plumage.—Insects, mosquitoes, cockroaches, centipedes, scorpions, ants, chigoes, abound in all the islands. In fact, all the abundance and all the torments of intertropical regions prevail in the W. Indies.

*Population.*] The original inhabitants of these islands have long been extinct, except a small remnant which still exists in St. Vincent and Trinidad. When discovered, a dense pop. covered these prolific regions, but the barbarities of the Europeans in a short space of time destroyed these unhappy people, supplying their places with the no less unhappy African. Cuba and the other islands were found in possession of the Arrawaaks, a peaceful and timid race, that soon submitted to the invaders. The inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles, on the contrary, were the warlike and vigorous Caribs, who resisted the sway of the Europeans to the last. The present pop. is composed of white and of coloured persons. The former are Europeans and their descendants; while the latter consist of Africans, their descendants, and the mixed races sprung from an amalgamation of all. These are of every variety of colour and complexion, and are variously classified, as Mulattoes, Quadroons, &c., according to the preponderance of caste. There is also another class lately introduced into the British islands under the name of Coolies, who originate in the mountains of Asia, and are imported as free labourers, under stringent restrictions. These are intended to supply the place of the recently emancipated Negroes, who, it is said, have become worthless and lazy, and a mere burden upon the colonist. The Negro race is, however, the most numerous, forming about three-fourths of the whole pop. The curse of slavery has been abolished in all the W. India islands except those belonging to Spain. In 1835 this barbarous institution terminated in the British islands; and during 1848, the Dutch, French, and others, emancipated their slaves. In Cuba and Porto Rico the slaves yet form about two-thirds of the Negro pop.—The census for 1844 gives the total pop. of the British W. Indian colonies at 931,050. The occupations of this pop. are thus enumerated:—108 artists, 26 architects, 61 agriculturists, 13 bankers, 564 boatmen, 1,555 clerks, 1,484 fishermen and fishfags, 20,571 household servants, 50,653 labourers, 132,192 agricultural labourers, 267 pastors, 104 military men, 97 mariners, 41 miners, 433 merchants, 26 pilots, 315 policemen, 3,987 planters, 453 professional persons, 1,672 retail traders, 86 surveyors, 544 storekeepers, 640 teachers, 7,399 tradesmen, 10,097 journeymen, 59 tavern-keepers, 948 miscellaneous, and 14,283 gentlemen! The returns for that year state the number of males at 422,255, and of females at 456,906, which does not differ materially from the relative proportions under the most favourable circumstances. There was, however, in Trinidad and British Guayana an excess of males, but which appears to be in a rapid course



of equalization. There is nothing, therefore, on the face of these returns to impeach the physical elements of the pop. in reference to future increase, while the fact is established of a rapid progressive increase of the Creole over the African race. In Jamaica, Lord Elgin "regrets to observe that the returns do not furnish any very satisfactory proof of progressive increase in the pop. of the island." On the contrary, throughout the Windward islands generally, the increase appears to have materially exceeded the English ratio. The climate is said by Sir C. E. Grey "to improve in salubrity as cultivation advances. In Barbadoes," he adds, "it is as favourable to human life as in England;" an assertion which is in some degree borne out by the fact, that of 56,004 males, 28,663 were returned in 1844 as being above 18 years of age; and of 66,194 females, no less than 38,423 were reported to have exceeded that age. Amongst the Leeward islands, Antigua and Montserrat afford proofs of a material increase. The authorities of the latter state the increase in the ten years preceding 1844, as "upwards of 60 per cent., or 6 per cent. per ann., at which rate pop. will double itself in 16 years." They further state that, "the natural increase of the peasantry will supersede the necessity of immigration into these colonies. Returns show that the number of immigrants into Jamaica amounted, in 1846, to 1,170 against 606 in 1845; and that the gross total number from 1841 to 1846 inclusive amounted to 5,983. The number of immigrants into British Guayana amounted to 11,519 in 1846, and to 3,631 in 1845. The number of immigrants into Trinidad was 2,935 in 1846, against 1,635 in 1845. The total number introduced into the island of Mauritius since the immigration from India was re-opened amounted, in 1843, to 32,096; in 1844 to 14,152; in 1845 to 10,290; and in 1846 to 6,545; making a grand total from January, 1843, to November, 1846, of 63,083. The gross total number of liberated Africans introduced into the W. Indian colonies in 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, amounted as follows:—viz. into Jamaica, 3,041; into Guayana, 6,186; and into Trinidad, 3,181.

*Commerce.*] In 1814, the total exports from these colonies were returned at £9,022,309; the imports at £6,622,138; in 1834, the total exports were returned at £8,410,107; the imports at £4,818,635. In 1842 the total exports were valued at £6,015,765; their total imports at £5,376,521, of which sum £2,591,424 represented the value of the British and Irish produce and manufactures imported from the United Kingdom. In 1843 the total value of the exports from these colonies fell off to £4,975,772; that of imports to £4,376,505. Of this latter sum the portion representing the British and Irish produce and manufactures imported is £2,727,419. In 1844 and 1847 the collective value of the imports and exports from each colony was as follows:

|                    | EXPORTS.   |            | IMPORTS.   |            |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                    | 1844.      | 1847.      | 1844.      | 1847.      |
| Antigua, .         | £407,946   | £374,887   | £237,905   | £195,846   |
| Barbadoes, .       | 546,799    | 737,988    | 594,484    | 546,272    |
| Dominica, .        | 67,183     | 78,655     | 56,416     | 49,914     |
| Grenada, .         | 112,792    | 160,805    | 89,346     | 95,270     |
| Jamaica, .         | 1,609,473  | 1,937,645  | 1,476,344  | 1,321,705  |
| Montserrat, .      | 17,812     | 11,013     | 7,097      | 5,634      |
| Nevis, .           | 51,565     | 62,977     | 17,985     | 13,481     |
| St. Christopher, . | 177,145    | 177,869    | 135,816    | 143,779    |
| St. Lucia, .       | 101,301    | 111,889    | 65,637     | 67,475     |
| St. Vincent, .     | 210,299    | 275,469    | 134,696    | 126,434    |
| Tobago, .          | 85,946     | 119,691    | 43,439     | 34,856     |
| Tortola, .         | 12,314     | 13,711     | 5,719      | 8,352      |
| Trinidad, .        | 86,836     | 512,288    | 437,411    | 393,603    |
| Bahamas, .         | 86,836     | 86,825     | 106,914    | 101,844    |
| Bermudas, .        | 25,143     | 17,451     | 151,844    | 142,591    |
| Demerara, .        | 838,000    | 880,714    | 602,028    | 713,041    |
| Berbice, .         | 225,579    | 227,790    | 61,955     | 68,131     |
|                    | £5,034,410 | £5,786,377 | £4,204,136 | £4,003,228 |

The exports of British and Irish produce from the United Kingdom into the British W. Indies, in 1814, were £6,282,226; in 1824, £4,843,556; in 1829, 3,612,085; in 1834, £2,680,024; in 1839, £3,986,598; in 1844, £2,451,477. — The collective imports and exports of each country into and from British W. Indies, in 1844 and 1847, were as follows:

|                                      | EXPORTS.   |            | IMPORTS.   |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                                      | 1844.      | 1847.      | 1844.      | 1847.      |
| Great Britain, .                     | £2,385,387 | £2,236,781 | £4,197,759 | £4,800,362 |
| Ireland, .                           | 80,452     | 46,657     | 341,039    | 486,811    |
| Guernsey & Jersey, .                 | 1,227      | 264        | ...        | ...        |
| Denmark, .                           | ...        | 973        | ...        | ...        |
| Germany, .                           | 7,593      | 9,033      | 6,531      | 7,769      |
| Holland, .                           | 2,861      | ...        | ...        | 2,064      |
| France, .                            | 5,096      | 1,828      | 341        | ...        |
| Portugal, .                          | ...        | 781        | 199        | ...        |
| Azores, .                            | ...        | 1,707      | 100        | ...        |
| Madeira, .                           | 20,367     | 24,992     | ...        | 656        |
| Spain, .                             | ...        | ...        | 3,138      | 4,601      |
| Gibraltar, .                         | ...        | ...        | ...        | 63         |
| Canaries, .                          | 1,842      | 1,265      | ...        | ...        |
| Italy, .                             | ...        | 356        | ...        | ...        |
| W. coast of Africa, .                | 27,060     | ...        | ...        | 474        |
| Ichaboe, .                           | 529        | ...        | ...        | ...        |
| Sierra Leone, .                      | ...        | 135        | ...        | ...        |
| Cape of Good Hope, .                 | ...        | ...        | 140        | ...        |
| British possessions on the Gambia, . | ...        | ...        | ...        | 519        |
| St. Helena, .                        | ...        | 113        | ...        | ...        |
| British India, .                     | 6,265      | 39,362     | ...        | ...        |
| British N. American colonies, .      | 295,371    | 324,816    | 47,893     | 39,713     |
| United States, .                     | 1,103,909  | 970,539    | 87,999     | 110,276    |
| Mexico, .                            | 2,337      | 216        | 5,823      | 1,661      |
| Java, .                              | 1,500      | ...        | ...        | ...        |
| Guatemala, .                         | ...        | 1,128      | 27,605     | 9,637      |
| Columbia, .                          | 61,373     | 39,011     | 201,809    | 86,502     |
| New Granada, .                       | ...        | 21,751     | ...        | 72,245     |
| Venezuela, .                         | ...        | 35,167     | ...        | 3,993      |
| Brazil, .                            | ...        | 8,973      | ...        | 143        |
| Chili, .                             | ...        | 2,755      | ...        | ...        |
| Peru, .                              | ...        | 8,172      | ...        | ...        |
| Patagonia, .                         | ...        | 4,550      | ...        | ...        |
| S. America (not described), .        | ...        | 8,951      | ...        | ...        |
| Foreign W. Indies, viz.              |            |            |            |            |
| Swedish, .                           | 9,360      | 15,080     | 210        | 1,026      |
| Danish, .                            | 47,996     | 52,036     | 5,193      | 7,981      |
| Dutch, .                             | 14,132     | 37,474     | ...        | 5,961      |
| French, .                            | 51,523     | 59,385     | ...        | 16,549     |
| Spanish, .                           | 37,172     | 39,524     | ...        | 54,521     |
| Hayti, .                             | 17,185     | 7,938      | ...        | 2,295      |
| Not distinguished, .                 | 6,237      | 12,707     | ...        | 10,555     |
|                                      | £4,204,136 | £4,003,228 | £5,034,410 | £5,786,377 |

To the fluctuating and precarious state of the returns from industry and speculation in the W. Indies, these figures bear testimony.

*Sugar.*] The annual average quantity of sugar imported into Great Britain from the W. Indian colonies, in the 5 years from 1761 to 1765, was 1,485,377 cwt.; from 1771 to 1775, 1,835,336 cwt.; from 1781 to 1785, 1,579,537 cwt.; from 1791 to 1795, 2,021,325 cwt.; from 1801 to 1806, 3,389,734 cwt.; from 1809 to 1811, 4,210,270 cwt. The exports of sugar in the years mentioned were as under:

|                    | 1831.     | 1841.     | 1846.     | 1849.     |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                    | cwts.     | cwts.     | cwts.     | cwts.     |
| Antigua, .         | 193,177   | 144,103   | 102,644   | 188,981   |
| Barbadoes, .       | 379,052   | 257,108   | 302,496   | 488,625   |
| Dominica, .        | 56,339    | 42,342    | 52,700    | 48,566    |
| Grenada, .         | 185,711   | 84,270    | 76,931    | 82,499    |
| Jamaica, .         | 1,429,063 | 528,585   | 572,883   | 633,478   |
| Montserrat, .      | 26,137    | 10,839    | 5,316     | 63        |
| Nevis, .           | 49,924    | 12,124    | 26,714    | 24,622    |
| St. Christopher, . | 101,968   | 63,396    | 91,022    | 93,183    |
| St. Lucia, .       | 72,376    | 51,115    | 63,566    | 67,395    |
| St. Vincent, .     | 221,662   | 110,205   | 129,870   | 102,250   |
| Tobago, .          | 121,249   | 48,164    | 38,922    | 47,312    |
| Tortola, .         | 15,559    | 8,397     | 6,786     | 928       |
| Trinidad, .        | 327,167   | 281,606   | 353,293   | 424,245   |
| Bahamas, .         | ...       | ...       | 100       | 3,356     |
| Bermudas, .        | 104       | ...       | ...       | 815       |
| Demerara, .        | 802,134   | 415,261   | 252,449   | 515,167   |
| Berbice, .         | 122,088   | 90,063    | 73,307    | 62,462    |
|                    | 4,103,800 | 2,148,218 | 2,152,155 | 2,840,531 |



|                                                    |         |           |           |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| E. Indies, exclu-<br>sive of Singa-<br>pore, ..... | 161,779 | 1,240,883 | 1,465,049 |
| Ceylon, .....                                      | 4       | 3,480     |           |
| Mauritius, .....                                   | 516,076 | 704,948   | 845,197   |
|                                                    | 677,855 | 1,945,835 | 2,813,726 |

The aggregate importation of sugar into Great Britain in the several years was:

|      | W. Indies.<br>cwts. | E. Indies.<br>cwts. | Ceylon.<br>cwts. | Mauritius.<br>cwts. |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1831 | 4,103,800           | 161,779             | ...              | 516,076             |
| 1832 | 3,773,456           | 88,239              | ...              | 527,904             |
| 1833 | 3,646,205           | 120,625             | ...              | 524,018             |
| 1834 | 3,843,976           | 77,221              | ...              | 553,890             |
| 1835 | 3,524,209           | 107,101             | ...              | 558,712             |
| 1836 | 3,601,791           | 155,950             | ...              | 497,302             |
| 1837 | 3,306,775           | 297,924             | 2                | 557,455             |
| 1838 | 3,520,676           | 443,806             | 52               | 606,019             |
| 1839 | 2,824,372           | 554,806             | 395              | 618,704             |
| 1840 | 2,214,764           | 482,781             | 78               | 545,007             |
| 1841 | 2,148,218           | 1,240,883           | 4                | 704,948             |
| 1842 | 2,508,725           | 942,135             | 4                | 689,332             |
| 1843 | 2,509,701           | 1,111,083           | 420              | 676,620             |
| 1844 | 2,453,050           | 1,101,188           | 4,795            | 540,944             |
| 1845 | 2,857,703           | 1,335,600           | 2,866            | 716,233             |
| 1846 | 2,152,155           | 1,465,049           | 3,480            | 845,197             |
| 1847 | 3,199,821           | 1,407,154           | ...              | 1,193,671           |
| 1848 | 2,794,987           | 1,352,726           | ...              | 818,282             |
| 1849 | 2,840,531           | 1,463,918           | ...              | 8,897,720           |
| 1850 |                     |                     |                  |                     |

*Molasses.*] Among our W. Indian produce, next in importance to sugar, is the article of molasses, the exportation of which was as follows:

|                        | 1831.<br>cwts. | 1841.<br>cwts. | 1846.<br>cwts. | 1849.<br>cwts. |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Antigua, .....         | 47,394         | 75,551         | 46,205         | 89,996         |
| Barbadoes, .....       | 15,562         | 27,475         | 73,462         | 124,439        |
| Dominica, .....        | 2,173          | 8,347          | 8,866          | 7,767          |
| Grenada, .....         | 10,504         | 9,406          | 2,832          | 10,541         |
| Jamaica, .....         | 47             | 544            | 177            | 102            |
| Montserrat, .....      | 436            | 4,043          | 1,482          | 19             |
| Nevis, .....           | 1,068          | 3,471          | 6,965          | 2,844          |
| St. Christopher, ..... | 739            | 14,999         | 21,714         | 23,883         |
| St. Lucia, .....       | 4,968          | 11,129         | 7,704          | 10,037         |
| St. Vincent, .....     | 23,800         | 31,687         | 39,815         | 36,984         |
| Tobago, .....          | 1,643          | 4,860          | 4,103          | 4,780          |
| Tortola, .....         | ...            | 1,876          | 1,180          | ...            |
| Trinidad, .....        | 53,362         | 78,090         | 184,191        | 138,284        |
| Demerara, .....        | 159,088        | 142,614        | 120,050        | 160,477        |
| Berbiice, .....        | 2,521          | 16,229         | 9,008          | 5,475          |
|                        | 323,306        | 430,221        | 477,554        | 605,628        |

|                                                    |       |        |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| E. Indies, exclu-<br>sive of Singa-<br>pore, ..... | 4,678 | 50,263 |
| Mauritius, .....                                   | 5,877 | 160    |
|                                                    | nil.  | 10,555 |
|                                                    |       | 50,418 |

The total importation of molasses into Great Britain, in each year, was:

|      | W. Indies.<br>cwts. | E. Indies.<br>cwts. | Ceylon.<br>cwts. | Maurit.<br>cwts. |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1831 | 323,306             | ...                 | ...              | ...              |
| 1832 | 553,663             | ...                 | ...              | ...              |
| 1833 | 686,794             | 10                  | ...              | 54               |
| 1834 | 650,366             | ...                 | ...              | 205              |
| 1835 | 507,495             | 102                 | ...              | ...              |
| 1836 | 526,535             | ...                 | ...              | ...              |
| 1837 | 575,657             | 86                  | ...              | 440              |
| 1838 | 638,007             | 464                 | ...              | 253              |
| 1839 | 474,307             | 436                 | ...              | 6,501            |
| 1840 | 424,131             | 311                 | ...              | 7,766            |
| 1841 | 430,221             | 4,678               | ...              | 5,877            |
| 1842 | 471,759             | 8,542               | ...              | 69               |
| 1843 | 605,692             | 10,729              | ...              | ...              |
| 1844 | 579,598             | 4,530               | 57               | 251              |
| 1845 | 491,116             | 24,949              | ...              | 1,564            |
| 1846 | 477,754             | 50,268              | ...              | 160              |

*Rum.*] The exportation of rum was in the sub-joined years as follows, the over-proof being added to the number of gallons:—

|                  | 1831.<br>gallons. | 1841.<br>gallons. | 1846.<br>gallons. | 1849.<br>gallons. |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Antigua, .....   | 163,849           | 14,907            | 41,110            | 42,764            |
| Barbadoes, ..... | 26,733            | 250               | 197               | 3,598             |
| Dominica, .....  | 63,007            | 8,011             | 22,205            | 14,980            |

|                        |           |           |           |           |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Grenada, .....         | 328,471   | 83,704    | 99,261    | 92,340    |
| Jamaica, .....         | 3,522,463 | 2,756,550 | 1,487,214 | 1,778,661 |
| Montserrat, .....      | 40,629    | 9,281     | 964       | 687       |
| Nevis, .....           | 147,750   | 2,936     | 10,444    | 4,580     |
| St. Christopher, ..... | 256,932   | 55,118    | 64,731    | 88,558    |
| St. Lucia, .....       | 12,628    | 13,037    | 14,081    | 2,473     |
| St. Vincent, .....     | 160,211   | 88,999    | 85,000    | 194,247   |
| Tobago, .....          | 498,717   | 163,614   | 133,364   | 139,736   |
| Tortola, .....         | 48        | 893       | 295       | ...       |
| Trinidad, .....        | 64,933    | 2,927     | 128       | 84,872    |
| Bahamas, .....         | ...       | 4,566     | ...       | ...       |
| Bermudas, .....        | 237       | 22        | 6         | 2         |
| Demerara, .....        | 2,322,970 | 935,734   | 855,197   | 1,806,101 |
| Berbiice, .....        | 224,579   | 120,301   | 11,257    | 76,041    |
|                        | 7,844,157 | 2,770,160 | 2,826,455 | 4,329,640 |

|                                                    |       |           |         |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|---------|
| E. Indies, exclu-<br>sive of Singa-<br>pore, ..... | 2,828 | 1,006,549 | 828,077 |
| Ceylon, .....                                      | 163   | 2,520     | ...     |
| Mauritius, .....                                   | 798   | 95,570    | 7,340   |
|                                                    | 3,626 | 1,102,222 | 837,937 |

The importations of rum into Great Britain in each year, were:—

|      | W. Indies.<br>gallons. | E. Indies.<br>gallons. | Ceylon.<br>gallons. | Mauritius.<br>gallons. |
|------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1831 | 7,844,157              | 2,828                  | ...                 | 798                    |
| 1832 | 4,713,809              | 1,015                  | ...                 | 46                     |
| 1833 | 5,109,975              | 26                     | ...                 | 252                    |
| 1834 | 5,112,400              | 587                    | ...                 | 1                      |
| 1835 | 5,453,317              | 14,068                 | ...                 | 201                    |
| 1836 | 4,868,168              | 35,139                 | ...                 | 2,305                  |
| 1837 | 4,413,349              | 67,064                 | ...                 | ...                    |
| 1838 | 4,641,210              | 53,306                 | 3                   | 993                    |
| 1839 | 4,021,820              | 170,386                | ...                 | 11,103                 |
| 1840 | 3,750,979              | 311,886                | ...                 | 31,295                 |
| 1841 | 2,770,160              | 1,006,549              | 163                 | 95,510                 |
| 1842 | 3,823,185              | 669,979                | 800                 | 59,510                 |
| 1843 | 2,803,404              | 835,162                | 160                 | ...                    |
| 1844 | 2,506,625              | 336,116                | 3,571               | 32                     |
| 1845 | 3,955,076              | 707,124                | 2,508               | 2,522                  |
| 1846 | 2,826,455              | 828,077                | 2,520               | 7,340                  |

*Coffee.*] The exportations of coffee were as under:—

|                  | 1831.<br>lbs. | 1841.<br>lbs. | 1846.<br>lbs. | 1849.<br>lbs. |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Antigua, .....   | 212           | 7,848         | 7,387         | ...           |
| Barbadoes, ..... | 2,420         | 1,513         | 864           | 1,139         |
| Dominica, .....  | 613,360       | 127,609       | 21,085        | 1,876         |
| Grenada, .....   | 5,863         | 133           | 7,639         | 120,561       |
| Jamaica, .....   | 15,644,072    | 7,618,890     | 6,061,017     | 3,399,193     |
| St. Lucia, ..... | 89,349        | 18,287        | 809           | ...           |
| Trinidad, .....  | 3,008         | 38,622        | 71,250        | 4,817         |
| Bahamas, .....   | 95,716        | 5,130         | 25,160        | ...           |
| Demerara, .....  | 1,991,352     | 745,621       | 39,560        | 37,834        |
| Berbiice, .....  | 1,585,402     | 1,363,938     | 31,134        | 25,419        |
|                  | 19,030,754    | 9,904,230     | 6,182,527     | 3,599,839     |

|                                                    |           |           |            |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| E. Indies, exclu-<br>sive of Singa-<br>pore, ..... | 2,895,052 | 2,334,228 | 2,810,473  |
| Ceylon, .....                                      | 1,407,096 | 7,098,543 | 17,735,406 |
| Mauritius, .....                                   | 185,796   | 6,606     | 1,587      |

The total importations of coffee into Great Britain were—

|      | W. Indies.<br>lbs. | E. Indies.<br>lbs. | Ceylon.<br>lbs. | Mauritius.<br>lbs. |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1831 | 20,030,802         | 2,895,052          | 1,407,096       | 185,796            |
| 1832 | 24,673,920         | 2,780,668          | 2,124,998       | 26,646             |
| 1833 | 19,008,375         | 1,353,122          | 2,535,954       | 1,378              |
| 1834 | 22,081,490         | 4,123,991          | 3,537,391       | 701                |
| 1835 | 14,885,470         | 2,462,813          | 1,870,143       | 243,296            |
| 1836 | 18,903,426         | 3,513,025          | 5,026,504       | 19,185             |
| 1837 | 15,577,888         | 1,316,609          | 7,389,921       | 68                 |
| 1838 | 17,588,655         | 1,519,372          | 4,946,356       | 50,625             |
| 1839 | 11,485,675         | 2,351,410          | 4,097,493       | 99,321             |
| 1840 | 12,797,039         | 1,730,460          | 8,244,816       | 292                |
| 1841 | 9,927,689          | 2,334,228          | 7,098,543       | 61,606             |
| 1842 | 9,491,646          | 2,577,510          | 11,154,024      | 69,075             |
| 1843 | 8,530,110          | 3,810,217          | 9,515,619       | 591,864            |
| 1844 | 9,290,578          | 3,496,372          | 14,971,965      | 41,739             |
| 1845 | 6,355,970          | 4,264,005          | 16,657,464      | 103,731            |
| 1846 | 6,267,764          | 2,810,473          | 17,735,406      | 1,587              |

The W. India planters appeal to the above returns in proof of the depressed condition of their property; and seem inclined to attribute the falling off to the effects of the emancipation act upon the Negro pop.



and to the recent act for equalizing the duties on colonial and foreign sugar. The Jamaica house-of-assembly, in a memorial to the Crown, state that the earliest alteration was in 1807, when the importation of slaves was abolished; the second in 1815, when an act was made for registering slaves; the third in 1823, when Mr. Canning introduced certain resolutions, conceding the principle of emancipation; next, the emancipation bill, in which six years were to be spent by the labourers as apprentices; and, lastly, in March 1838, when a resolution, granting unqualified freedom on the 1st August next ensuing, was carried in Parliament. During the whole of those years, the attention of the Negroes was concentrated upon freedom, and the shipments of produce declined as follows:—

|                                                                          | Sugar.<br>hhds. | Rum.<br>puns. | Coffee.<br>lbs. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Average of the five years ending 1807,<br>the last of the African trade, | 131,962         | 50,462        | 23,625,377      |
| Do. ending 1815, Registry act,                                           | 118,490         | 48,726        | 24,394,790      |
| Do. do. 1823, Mr. Canning's re-<br>solutions,                            | 110,924         | 41,046        | 18,789,909      |
| Do. do. 1833, last five of slavery,                                      | 95,353          | 35,505        | 17,646,602      |
| Do. do. 1843, first five of freedom,                                     | 42,453          | 14,185        | 7,412,498       |

A similar result, the memorialists allege, was observable in all the other colonies. The chief remedy proposed was the transmission of a number of labourers; and, to induce this, that all restrictions should be removed from free African immigration, it being subject only to such regulations as might be necessary to prevent it being made a cover for carrying the people into slavery, and that contracts for labour should be extended to 3 years, under such stipulations as should secure to the immigrants fair remuneration for their labour, and a full participation in the rights of freemen. The house-of-assembly also proposed an advance of capital for the erection of central boiling-houses, whereby the expense of making sugar might be materially lessened. To these representations, it was replied in Parliament that the great social change from slavery to freedom, however much it might be enjoined by the rules of justice and by the precepts of Christianity, might well be supposed to be likely to occasion a cessation of all industry in all those colonies, but more especially a cessation of a very irksome and toilsome description of labour. The change, again, which took place in the course of late years, first admitting foreign free labour sugar, and then admitting foreign slave labour sugar, exposed these colonies to another far severer trial, and yet the production of sugar, first, of the West Indian colonies, and then generally of British possessions, has been such as to show that they have undergone these trials with far greater success than might have been expected. Of course it was to be considered that if our monopoly had been maintained, the West Indies would have had to contend against the competition of the Mauritius and the E. Indies. Taking an average of three years, from 1815 to 1818, before any of these changes had taken place, we find that the W. Indies furnished for the consumption of this country, 2,947,824 cwt. of sugar. In the average of three years, 1830, 1831, and 1832, before the emancipation, they furnished 3,895,820 cwt. In the average of the three years, 1843, 1844, and 1845, before the great changes in our sugar duties, the returns were 2,645,211 cwt.; and in the average of the years 1847, 1848, and 1849, 2,807,657 cwt. But if we take the whole amount of the British possessions, the quantity is in the first three years, 2,982,608; in the three years from 1833, 4,914,608; in the three years from 1843, 4,327,000; and in the average of the last three years, 1847, 1848, and 1849, no less than 5,058,755, being an increase of more

than 2,000,000 cwt. over the quantity consumed from British possessions in 1815. See article JAMAICA.

*Government.*] All the W. India colonies acquired by settlement are administered by a governor, a council, and an elective assembly, according to the form of the old charter colonial governments. The islands falling under this division are Barbadoes, St. Christopher, Nevis, the Bahamas, Antigua, Montserrat, Tortola, and Anguila. The same constitutions are enjoyed by Jamaica, our first acquisition by capture, and the colonies ceded by France in 1763.—Our acquisitions by capture are administered by a local governor and council, and by order of the Queen in council; but a representative, or semi-representative assembly, has recently been granted to Guayana.—The Windward and Leeward island groups have recently been placed respectively under the governors of Barbadoes and Antigua, as governors-general, allotting to each island a lieutenant-governor; and while the local governments of Barbadoes and Antigua correspond directly with the colonial office, their dependencies only communicate indirectly through them: Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia with Barbadoes; and St. Kitts, Montserrat, Nevis, and Dominica with Antigua. Honduras forms a sort of dependency on Jamaica.—The governor has the chief civil and military authority. In those islands which have no representative assembly, the legislative council consists of the chief secretary, the treasurer, the chief justice, the attorney-general, and the commander of the troops. These are appointed by the Crown; and sometimes a few of the principal landed proprietors are made members of the council. Several islands are sometimes included under one government, and send their representatives to the island which is the seat of the legislature for the time being. Thus St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, and one or two other small islands, send their representatives to Antigua, which is the seat of government for them all, or, in other words, the residence of the governor.

The superior and inferior courts of judicature resemble those of England, the laws being the same, unless as they may be affected by special colonial enactments, passed from time to time. Assize-courts are frequently held, to expedite the course of justice. There are likewise parish-courts, wherein justices-of-the-peace decide summarily in small debt cases, &c. There are also offices of record, where deeds, wills, sales and patents, are recorded. All persons intending to leave the islands are obliged to give notice at the office of enrolment three weeks before they can be entitled to a pass, or to find security for what debts they may leave unpaid; and for further precautions, masters of vessels are bound, under heavy penalties, not to carry off any person without such a pass. The procedure of the assembly follows, as nearly as may be, the formula of the British legislature; and all their bills have the force of laws as soon as the governor's assent is obtained. The power of rejection, however, is vested in the Crown; but, until rejected, the laws are valid. The governor can also refuse his assent to laws, and can dissolve and call together the assemblies at pleasure. Salaries are paid partly by the Crown, and partly from the colonial revenues.

*Military force.*] After the emancipation of the slaves in 1834, the military force stationed in the British W. India islands was considerably reduced. Instead of 12 regiments of the line, 6, and one W. India regiment, or 5,000 men, garrisoned the Windward and Leeward command; while 5 regiments of Europeans, and one of Africans, say 3,300 men, served for the same purpose in Jamaica, Bahamas,



and Honduras. Matters progressing steadily and quietly, the liberated bondsmen settling down by degrees into their novel position, and there being neither war nor rumours of war, foreign or domestic, the garrisons of Nevis, Montserrat, Tortola, and the Virgin Gorda islands were recalled, and these old and first-settled English colonies left to their own resources, dependent on Antigua and St. Kitts for troops, if any accident or outbreak should render their temporary presence necessary. Meanwhile, able and efficient police were organized in British Guayana, Trinidad, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Antigua, Barbadoes, and in all the other colonies. In some cases the men were taken from the line, and pensioners of the W. India regiments, constables, and sub-constables, were induced to come out from England. The military forces in the Windward and Leeward command in January, 1843, were 4,737 men. Four of the principal and important stations—viz., head-quarters, Barbadoes, Antigua, British Guayana, and Trinidad—were occupied by 3,257; while the balance, 1,480, was distributed between Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

**INDIGHIRKA, INDIGIRK, or ZAPADNAIA-KOLYMA,** a river of Asiatic Russia, in the prov. of Yakutsk, rising in the mountains of Okhotsk, in 63° N lat., and 140° E long.; flowing E; and discharging itself, by several mouths, into the Arctic ocean, after a course of about 800 m. from SSW to NNE. Its principal tributaries, on the r., are the Oalakhon-Tarin-Oalakh, the Nera, and the Morma; on the l., the Arga, the Selennakh, the Ouidandina, the Allan, and the Yelon. It is sometimes distinguished as the Western Kolyma.

**INDO-CHINA, or HINDU-CHINESE STATES,** a general designation for that fair and fertile portion of Asia which extends between Hindostan and China, or from the long. of 92° to 108° E, and from the lat. of 7° to 26° N; being bounded by Bengal on the NW; by Tibet and Assam on the N; by China on the NE; and in every other direction by the ocean, with the exception of the narrow isthmus to the S, which divides it from the Malayan peninsula. Within these boundaries are comprised the Birman empire, the states of Cassay, Catcher, and Assam, the provinces of Arracan, Montaban, Ye, Tavai, Tenasserim, and Mergui, the kingdom of Siam, Tonkin, Cochín-China, Cambodia, and Laos; to which some geographers add the peninsula of Malacca.—We have at present no generic name in universal use for this region. There has been a want—as is remarked by Malte Brun—of etymological felicity in the formation of such as have been proposed for it. It is often called **THE PENINSULA BEYOND THE GANGES**; but a glance at the map will show that it is even less entitled to be called a peninsula than the Deccan of Hindostan. Among other appellations in use are the less exceptionable ones of **INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES**,—**EXTERIOR INDIA**,—and **FURTHER INDIA**. As part at least of this region was once subject to the Chinese government, and as the inhabitants approximate in many particulars both to the Chinese and Hindus, the name **INDO-CHINA** or **HINDU-CHINA** has likewise been proposed for this country; while Malte Brun conceives that the appellation of **CHIN-INDIA** should secure the acquiescence of philological and geographical criticism, the country being, in his opinion, not an Indo-China, or China resembling India, but a Chinese India, an India with Chinese features.

**Physical features and vegetation.** The whole of this vast region may be described as hot, moist, and woody. It contains at least five great alluvial plains not inferior in extent or fertility to those of Egypt

or Bengal; and yet the greater part of the country is covered with chains of mountains which proceed from Tibet, and run S in directions nearly parallel to each other. These mountains are deeply wooded, uncultivated, and very partially inhabited.—The joint operation of great heat and humidity imparts to the vegetation of this region a character of singular vigour and magnificence. “The contrasts of barrenness and fertility,” says Malte Brun, “are here marked in the most striking manner. A burning sun reduces to the state of a light powder, or that of a crust hard as rock, those soils on which rain does not fall in requisite abundance, or remain sufficiently long. But along the margins of the rivers, and on the sides of the mountains, an eternal verdure, and an aspect of peculiar grandeur from the towering and extended foliage, characterize the mighty trees of those climates, in comparison with which the ‘kings of our forests’ dwindle to the rank of humble vassals. These giants of the vegetable creation are here surrounded by shrubs and herbs, which in their flowers and fruits exhibit the most singular and diversified forms, and vivid colours, while they dispense flavours and odours of the most delicious kind. Two of those which add special dignity to the forests are the *Albertylum verum*, or eagle-wood, and the white sandal-wood, both of which are used as perfumes in the palaces of the East. The teak of this country surpasses the oak of England for durability in ship-building; the iron-tree is widely spread; and the true ebony is indigenous in Cochín-China. In every district we find the sycamore, the Indian fig, and the banana. Other trees rivaling in beauty or in stateliness those we have mentioned, are the *Bignonias*, the fan-palms, the *Calophyllum*, which shoots up higher than the pine, the *Nauclea orientalis*, and the *Agalocum* of Cochín-China, the leaves of which display a rich purple on their inferior surfaces. Chin-India is singularly rich in aromatic and medicinal species, as well as in those useful in the arts. Ginger and cardamom grow wild on the banks of the rivers, or are cultivated in large plantations; the cinnamon-tree is produced abundantly on both coasts of the peninsula of Malacca, and is sometimes accompanied by the nutmeg; turmeric is used by the inhabitants of these countries to tinge and season their rice and other dishes; and among their favourite aromatics are the betel-leaf, the fruit of the long pepper and the black pepper, to which they add three or four species resembling long pepper, and the grains of the *Fagara piperata*, or long pepper of Japan. Among the different dye-stuffs are distinguished the carmentine or *Justicia tinctoria*, which affords a beautiful green; three species of *royoc*, viz., the *Morinda umbellata*, *carthamus*, and *gambogia*, all of which are yellow dyes; indigo, the red wood of the *Lavsonia spinosa*, and sapan. The bark of the *Rhizophora gymnorhiza* gives a beautiful red dye. The gum-resin called dragon’s blood seems to be the produce of more than one plant, among which are the *Dracena ferrea* and the rotang, both natives of Cochín-China. Among the plants subservient to industry, the *Pimelia oleosa* yields an oil that enters into the composition of the Chinese varnish; the sumach of Java is another varnish tree; from the *Croton lacciferum* is obtained the valuable red lac, the produce of a sort of ant which nestles on it, and separates this gum as its ordinary food; and the suet-tree—the *Sebifera glutinosa* of Loureiro, and the *sapium* or *Gluttier porte-suif* of Jussieu—bears a fruit yielding a stiff grease from which are made candles of an elegant appearance but unpleasant smell. From these countries we also obtain jalap, scammony, the bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum*, called *codogapala*, that of the *Laurus culiban*, the fruit of



the *Strychnos* or *Nux vomica*, cassia, tamarinds, aloes, camphor, and castor-oil. The sugar-cane, the bamboo, and spikenard, three celebrated plants of the family of reeds, are found in all these countries; the first two in the rich marshes, the last on the dry hills. The sweet potato, the *melongena*, and the love-apple, melons, pumpkins, water-melons, and a great quantity of other nutritious plants, enrich the plains. The banana, the cocoa, and the sago-palm, afford a liberal supply to the daily wants of the inhabitants. The vine grows in the forests, but for want of culture, as well as from the excessive heat, its fruit is much inferior to that of Europe. To make up for this disadvantage, however, they have the orange, the lemon, the citron, the delicious mango, the pine-apple, the *litchi*—the *dimocarpus* of Loureiro, and the *euphoria* of Jussieu—the mangosteen, and a multitude of other fruits unknown in Europe. We may also notice the *Phyllodes placentaria*, the leaves of which are used for wrapping up provisions, in order to heighten their colour and improve their flavour, and are also, like the *Amomum galanga*, mixed with the fermented liquors obtained from rice and from sugar."

**Animal kingdom.]** In this region the camel and the ass are never seen, the horse rarely, and then little better in size than a pony. The ox is not general, the sheep is unknown, and the goat is seldom seen. In short, the most useful and familiar of the domestic quadrupeds of Western Asia and Europe give place here to the elephant, the buffalo, and the hog. Even the wild quadrupeds familiar to the traveller in Western Asia, disappear in the Hindu-Chinese countries, where the fox, the jackal, the hyena, the wolf, the antelope, and the hare are not to be found. Among the wild inhabitants of the forest are the single-horned rhinoceros, the tiger, the leopard, the bear, several species of monkeys, the stag, the oryx, the strepsicor, the civet, and the porcupine. —The Hindu-Chinese countries differ remarkably from Hindostan, and other countries which they resemble in fertility, in the abundance and variety of their metalliferous products.

**Inhabitants.]** In stature, the race of men inhabiting the Hindu-Chinese countries is shorter than the Hindu, the Chinese, or the European, but generally taller than the Malayan. The average height of the Siamese is only 5 ft. 3 in. Their lower limbs, contrary to what obtains among the natives of Hindostan, are well-formed, but their hands are stout, and destitute of that softness and delicacy which characterize those of the Hindu. Their persons are hale and robust, but somewhat squab and without grace or flexibility: the whole race, indeed, displays a remarkable tendency to obesity. Their complexion is a yellowish brown, darker by some shades than that of the Chinese, but never approaching the black of the African Negro, or even that of the Hindu. The face differs greatly from that of the European, or the Western Asiatic: the features never being bold, prominent, or well-defined; the nose is small, and round at the point, but not flat; the mouth is wide, but not projecting, and the lips are thick. The eyes are small, having the iris black, and the white of a yellow tinge; and the breadth and height of the cheek-bone give the whole face the form of a lozenge instead of that oval contour which marks the nations of Western Asia and Europe. The hair is thick, coarse, and lank, and always black. The Hindu-Chinese in their different divisions exhibit very various degrees of civilization, some being mere savages, and others in point of attainment standing in the second class among Asiatic nations. In the highest rank, making our enumeration from W to E, may be placed the Birmese, the Peguans, the Siamese, the people of Laos, the Cambodians, and the Annamese, compre-

hending in the latter term the inhabitants of Cochinchina Proper and the Tonquinese. In the second rank stand the lesser nations bordering upon Hindostan, such as Cachar, Cassay, and Arracan. Of the lowest order are a multitude of savage or semi-barbarous tribes, either the slaves of the leading races, or only escaping servitude by their abode in the recesses of barren mountains and inhospitable forests. Yet amidst all diversities and distinctions, morals as well as physical, one general and distinctive character pervades the whole of these tribes, obviously marking them out as one of those great groups or families of nations into which our species is divided. This is indicated by similarity of physical form and stature,—cognition and kindred genius of language,—common manners and institutions,—a common religion,—and in general among the dominant tribes a common standard and measure of civilization. Their wars and revolutions, too, have in all known times, until recently, been confined among themselves; and yet they have carried on amongst themselves as active and unrelenting a course of hostility, as bloody and revolting warfares, as any on the records of the world. The general character of the Hindu-Chinese, is marked by the servility, indolence, dissingenuousness, and feebleness which belong to political slavery everywhere; they display no strength or variety of character, exhibit no romantic feelings, and are, in short, utterly unimaginative; yet their national vanity is very considerable.

**Languages.]** From the confines of Bengal to the borders of China, there exist, besides rude dialects, seven languages, which have received a considerable share of cultivation. These are the Arracanese, the Birmese, the Peguan, the Siamese, that of Laos, the Cambodian, and the Annamese. Of alphabets also there are no less than seven. The Hindu-Chinese dialects are either chiefly or entirely monosyllabic, being so in the greatest degree as we advance eastward; they are rich, however, in letters and elemental sounds. They are all characterized by extreme simplicity of structure, and are destitute of inflections; hence their construction depends almost wholly on the principle of juxtaposition. They are more or less mixed with Chinese or Hindostani, according as the nations which speak them are situated near Hindostan or China. The languages and the physical characteristics of the Hindu-Chinese nations, "give reason to believe that they all originally issued from the same region as the Chinese." [Pritchard.]

**Religion.]** The religion of Buddha is universal from Arracan to Cambodia; but differs materially, especially when viewed as a civil institution, from the Buddhism of Tartary, Tibet, and Hindostan. In the Hindu-Chinese countries, religion is a great business of life; the country is covered with temples, and every male inhabitant must at some period or other of his life enter the priesthood, though he may quit it when he pleases, and enter it again at pleasure. With the Buddhists there is no supreme God, and variety of worship is held to be pleasing to superior beings; hence they are rather tolerant of other religions. The doctrine of castes, and unreasonable antipathies in the choice of food, are unknown in the Hindu-Chinese institutions; neither are religious penances and austerities among their favourite means of propitiating heaven. The form of worship was introduced into these countries from Magada or Behar in Hindostan, several centuries after the Christian era. Universal as far as Cambodia, it begins to give way, in Cochinchina Proper and Tonquin, to the form of worship prevalent in China.

INDORE, or INDUR, a city of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, the capital of the Holkar states, in N lat. 22° 42', E long. 75° 50', at an alt. of about



2,000 ft. above sea-level. It stands on the Sypra, on the route from Mhow to Bhopalpur. The British residency is about 1 m. NE of the city.—Also a town in the Nizam's territories, 96 m. N of Hyderabad.

**INDRAGHIRI.** See **INDERAGIRI.**

**INDRAMAYO**, a river of Java, which rises in Mount Papandajang; flows NNE, through the prov. of Cheribon, and falls into the sea of Java, on its N coast, 90 m. E of Batavia.—There is a small town of the same name near its embouchure.

**INDRAPURA (CAPE)**, a headland on the SW coast of Sumatra, in S lat.  $2^{\circ} 5'$ , near the embouchure of a river of the same name, which has a course of 30 m. from E to W, and offers a small port at its mouth for trading-vessels.

**INDRE**, a river of France, which rises in the dep. of La Creuse, in the hilly region of which the mountains of Auvergne form the nucleus, flows NW past Sainte Sévère and La Châtre, both in the dep. of Indre, to Chateauroux, receiving on its r. bank the Tessonnes and the Igneray, and on the l. the Vanvres, which receives the Magny. Immediately above Chateauroux, it is joined on the r. bank by the Angotin; and pursues its course NW by Buzançois, Palluan, Chatillon-sur-Indre, Loches, and Cormery; at the latter place it gradually turns W, and flowing past Montbazou and Azev-le-Rideau, divides into two principal arms; one of which runs NW to the Cher, the other SW to the Loire. Its whole length is about 115 m.; for about 36 of which, namely from Loches, it is navigable. The valley of the Indre is crossed in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire by the grand viaduct of the Orleans and Tours railroad, consisting of 58 arches, 20 metres or 63 ft. in height, and 700 metres or 765 yards in length.

**INDRE**, a central department of France, between the parallels of  $46^{\circ} 20'$  and  $47^{\circ} 15'$ , bounded on the N by that of Loir-et-Cher; on the E by that of Cher; on the S by those of Creuse and Haute-Vienne; on the SW by that of Vienne; and on the NW by that of Indre-et-Loire. Its form is compact and nearly circular. Its greatest length from the bank of the Cher on the N, to near Aiguerande on the S, is 60 m.; its greatest breadth, taken at right angles to the length, is nearly the same. Its area is estimated at 684,747 hectares. The pop. in 1801 was 205,628; in 1831, 245,289; in 1836, 257,350; in 1846, 263,977. In the latter years the average density of its pop. was 38.32 to the sq. kilom.; that of all France being 67.088.—The surface of this dep. is generally level, and sloping towards the NW. Some hills of small elevation rise on its W side. The river Indre enters the dep. at its SE corner, and crossing it in a NW direction, divides it into two nearly equal parts. The E side is watered by the tributaries of the Cher. Of these, the principal are the Arnon, the Feuzon, and the Modon. The W side of the dep. is watered by the Creuse, a tributary of the Vienne, and by the Claise, an affluent of the Creuse. Between the Creuse and the Claise is the plateau of the Brenne, which is covered by an immense number of étangs or pools, whose united surface exceeds 5,000 hect.—The climate is mild, but in the Brenne and other marshy districts, it is moist and unwholesome. The prevailing winds are the NE, SW, and NW. The soil varies much, but, excepting in the sandy districts, which in some places form tolerably wide heaths, it is upon the whole fertile. In 1840, 50,228 hect. of the surface were covered with heaths; 160,970 h. were of a sandy soil; 20,070 h. gravelly; 90,296 h. calcareous; and 160,572 h. were rich soil. Agriculture is in a backward state. The cereals chiefly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats and buckwheat. The vine is cultivated, but the wine pro-

duced is of inferior quality. The best wines are those of Valençay and Chabris. The cultivation of hemp is general. Little fruit is grown, except apples and pears. The quantity of wood-land and of pasture-land is considerable. The live stock in 1839 consisted of 22,187 horses, 2,512 mules, 8,941 asses, 83,014 oxen, 912,845 sheep, 55,942 pigs, and 23,028 goats. Great attention is paid to the breeding of sheep, whose wool, which has long been celebrated, constitutes a considerable portion of the wealth of the dep. Geese are extensively reared in the Pays-de-Brenne, and leeches form an article of trade.—The principal branches of manufacturing industry are those of cotton and woollen goods, iron, paper, earthenware, and leather. The iron manufactured in 1839 produced 88,610 quintals of cast-iron, value 1,653,497 francs, and 41,154 q. of bar-iron, value 2,143,318 fr. Of the *cotes foncières*, or properties subject to the contribution foncière, in 1835, 83,276 were assessed below 5 fr.; 13,002 between 5 and 10 fr.; and 391 at 500 fr. and upwards. The aggregate length of the government roads in 1847 was about 250 m.; of the departmental roads, about 125 m., of which nearly one-half was reported out of repair. There are no canals in this dep.—This dep. is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Chateauroux, Issoudun, La Châtre, and Le Blanc; which are subdivided into 22 cantons and 248 communes. In 1835 it sent 4 deputies to the legislature, who were elected by 1,068 electors. In 1840 it possessed 17 superior schools, attended by 797 pupils; 137 elementary schools, attended by 10,309 pupils in winter and 6,309 in summer; and 47 adult schools, attended by 442 pupils. The dep. is comprised in the dio. of the archb. of Bourges.

**INDRE - ET - LOIRE**, a central department of France, lying between the parallels of  $46^{\circ} 40'$  and  $47^{\circ} 40'$  N; and bounded by the dep. of Sarthe on the NW; on the NE by that of Loir-et-Cher; on the SE by Indre; on the SW by La Vienne, from which it is separated by the Creuse; and on the W by Maine-et-Loire. Its length from N to S is 72 m.; its breadth 68 m.; its superficial area 610,697 hectares, or 1,509,154 acres, which is about a twelfth part less than that of Devonshire. The pop. in 1846 was 312,400, showing a density of 51.07 per square kilometre; the mean for all France being 67.088. In 1801, the pop. was 268,924; in 1821, 282,372; in 1831, 297,016; in 1841, 306,366.—The surface is in general flat, rising only in a few places into low chains of hills, and wholly lying within the basin of the Loire, which here receives on the l. the Cher, the Indre, and the Vienne; and on the r. the Brenne and the Mesland. The N extremity of the dep. belongs to the basin of the Loir, itself a tributary of the Loire. A few lakes and marshes are scattered over the dep., of which the lakes of Rillé and Des Hommes, in the NW region, are the most considerable. The valley of the Loire, which intersects the dep. near its centre, from E to W, presents deep alluvial beds resting upon the great chalk belt which surrounds the geological basin of Paris, and is so productive that it has been termed the garden of France. Here almost every species of culture is pursued with success; and the wines grown, in particular, are among the best in the kingdom; but in the more elevated districts remote from the Loire, and especially towards the NW, the soil is thin and comparatively unproductive. Of the total superficies, 62,900 hect. are heaths and waste lands; 190,490 h. rich soil; 144,000 h. chalky or calcareous; 8,200 h. gravelly; 121,000 h. stony soil; 40,680 h. sandy; and 3,700 h. marshy. In 1839, of a total productive superficies of 580,029 hectares, 88,180 h. were under wheat; 15,029 wheat and rye; 21,679 rye;



28,774 barley; 64,870 oats; 945 maize; 598 buckwheat; 6,716 potatoes; 1,884 dry legumes; 35,134 vines; 3,260 in gardens; 206 under beet-root; 301 colza; 3,251 hemp; 13 lint; 19 mulberries; 34,171 natural meadows; 16,628 artificial meadows; 61,477 heaths and wastes; 103,612 fallow-ground; 87,650 wood; 196 chestnut-plantations; and 6,432 willow-beds, nursery-grounds, and hedges. The agricultural produce considerably exceeds the consumption; and in 1835, 42,000 kilog.—=92,650 lbs. of cocoons of silk were gathered. The live stock in 1839 amounted to 27,852 horses, 4,721 mules, 5,024 asses, 92,529 oxen, 287,793 sheep, 37,176 pigs, and 13,853 goats.—Among the mineral productions are iron, saltpetre, lithographic stones, marble, chalk, and potter's clay. The total value of the mineral produce of the dep. in 1839 was 1,507,000 fr.—The chief exports are agricultural produce, wine, and fruit.—Manufacturing industry here embraces woollens and silk manufactures, of which those of Tours are the most important; leather, brandy, beet-root sugar, ropes, pottery-ware, iron and steel tools, gunpowder, red lead, and saltpetre.—The navigable extent of the Loire in this dep. is 51 m.; of the Vienne, 33 m.; of the Creuse, 5 m.; and to this may be added the canal of Berry, over 24 m. The length of the 6 government roads within the dep. in 1837 was 188 m.; of the 17 departmental roads, 285 m. This dep. is also intersected by the Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux railroad.—Of the *cotes foncières* in 1839, amounting in number to 114,801, there were 54,720 under 5 fr. in annual assessment; and 427 above 500 fr.—The public revenue raised in this dep. in 1840 was 8,844,051 fr.; the communal revenue in 1833 amounted to 671,763 fr.—In 1835 this dep. sent 4 deputies, chosen by 2,036 electors, to the legislature. In 1840 the number of primary schools was 316, attended by 12,588 pupils in winter, and 10,806 in summer; and in 1842, 11 establishments of secondary instruction were attended by 525 pupils. Of these last 2 were the communal colleges at Chinon and Loches, and 1 a royal college at Tours.—The administrative division of the dep. is into the 3 arrondissements of Chinon, Loches, and Tours; which were in 1841 subdivided into 22 cantons, and 282 communes. The dep. forms the dio. of the archb. of Tours.

**INDREE**, a walled town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 81 m. N of Delhi; 15 m. NE of Kurnal, and near the W bank of the Delhi canal.

**INDREMONT**. See CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE.

**INDRE-SULEN**, an island off the W coast of Norway, in the bail. of N. Bergen, in N lat.  $61^{\circ} 7'$ , at the entrance of the Sogne-fiord. It is 10 m. in length, and about 8 m. in breadth.

**INDRET**, a small island of France, formed by the Loire, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. W of Nantes, com. and opposite the village of Basse-Indre. Pop. 1,950. It has a large establishment for building steam-boats and steam-engines, and carries on a considerable trade in timber.

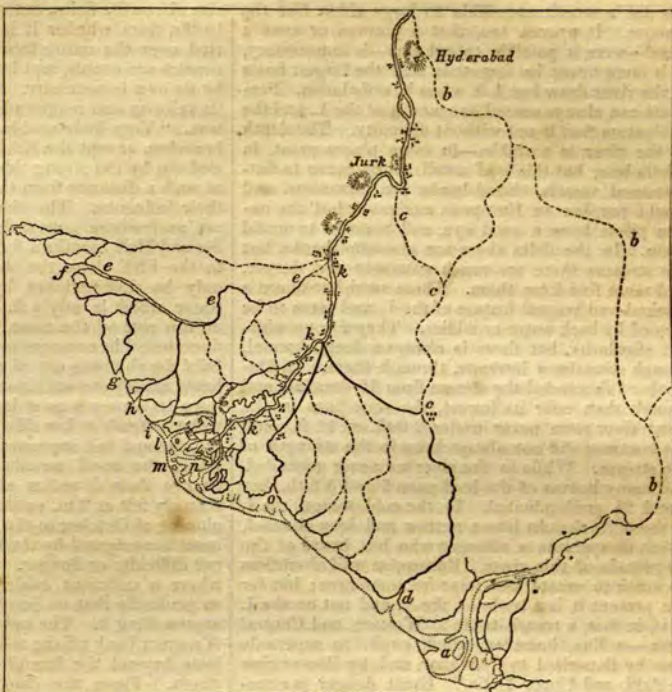
**INDUS** [SANS. *Sindhu*; PERS. *Aub Sind*], a great and important river of Southern Asia, the earliest known of all the Indian rivers. It is now ascertained to have its source on the N or Tibet side of the Kailas branch of the Himalaya, in about  $31^{\circ} 20'$  N lat., and  $80^{\circ} 30'$  E long., nearly 320 m. SE of Ladak or Le, whither it bends its course WNW, under the Tibetan appellation of the Sing-kha-bab, [i. e. 'Lion's mouth,'] at an alt. of from 18,000 to 15,000 ft. above sea-level. At Tuzhigung, about 120 m. from its source, it is joined on the l. by the Ikung-chu, or river of Gartope, which at 40 m. from its source was found by Moorcroft to be a clear, broad, and rapid but not deep river. The united stream continues to bear the name of Sing-kha-bab or Sinh-ka-bab:

and under  $32^{\circ} 56'$  N lat., and  $79^{\circ} 25'$  E long., within 5 m. of the Chinese frontier, was found to be 60 yards wide in the middle of November. At Le, 320 m. from its source, the elevation of its bed may be estimated at about 10,000 ft., and its course is to NW. Nearly 15 m. below Le, it is joined by the Zanskar or Zangskar; about 100 m. below this, by the Dras, and in N lat.  $35^{\circ} 8'$  by the Shy-yok, or Shayok, a great river having its icy fountains in a glacier-lake on the S side of the Karakorum range. At the point of confluence, the Shy-yok has a breadth of 150 yds.; while that of the Sing-kha-bab does not exceed 80 yds.; but the depth, and probably the volume of water, of the latter stream exceeds that of the former. Below this confluence, the river assumes the name of Aba Sind. At Iskardoh, 25 m. below, and to the W of this point, the Indus receives the Shygyr; and in  $35^{\circ} 34'$  N lat., and  $74^{\circ} 26'$  E long., 70 m. below the junction of the Shygyr, the river emerges from the mountains, changing its course from WNW to nearly due S, in which direction it flows to Attock, where, at 940 m. from the sea, and 1,000 ft. above sea-level, it is 260 yds. wide, and flows in a rapid stream, with a depth, according to Burnes, of 35 fath., but according to Wood of only 10 fath. A little above Attock, it receives the rapid river of Cabul coming from the W. Just above the junction of the Cabul, the I. has been forded during the dry months—as by Shah-Shuja in 1809—but that is looked upon as an exploit even here; and there is no other point between the gorge of the Hindu-Kush and the Arabian sea, where even an elephant can cross the I. without swimming. The Cabul is a large river, draining the S slope of the Hindu-Kush for nearly 400 m. in longitude, and having one branch that extends 300 m. beyond the mountains; but is fordable in many places in the dry weather. The ancients appear to have regarded it as the true I. A few miles below Attock, the hills approach close to the I.; and the stream, confined between two opposing walls of rock, rushes through a channel of 150 yds. in breadth, with astonishing velocity and tremendous noise. At Nilab, 15 m. lower down, it is said to be not more than a stone's throw in breadth, and gliding between dark, lofty, perpendicular precipices, its waters assume a dark leaden colour, whence the name Nilab, or 'Blue river.' It now winds with great violence through the hills for about 60 m., in a deep channel during the dry season. At Kalabagh, in N lat.  $32^{\circ} 57'$ , 85 m. below Attock, it is 380 yds. wide, very tranquil, but very deep and swift. Thence to the ocean, the Indus flows across plains, over which its broad and expanded stream is poured in many channels which alternately meet and separate. Near Kahari-ghat, in N lat.  $31^{\circ} 28'$ , its banks are so low, and in summer are so much overflowed, that the body of water expands to a breadth of 15 m. At Mittunda-Kote, 350 m. below Kalabagh, in lat.  $28^{\circ} 59'$ , it receives the Panjnad—or combined stream of the *Acesines* or Chenab, the *Hydaspes* or Jelum, the *Hydraotes* or Ravi, the *Hyphasis* or Beyah, and the *Hysudrus* or Sutledge, which, though a large body of water, has not one-half of the volume of the Indus. Below this confluence, the Indus runs SW into Sind, and enters the sea 70 m. below Tatta, in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 44'$ . After the I. has fairly entered Sind, it throws off its numerous deltoid branches; but the first permanent offset of the Indus is the Fulaili (*b b b*), which leaves the I. 12 m. above Hyderabad, and passes E. of that city. It successively takes the name of Guni, Phurrarr and Kori; and separates Cutch from Sind in the low, part of its course. The next offset takes its departure near Jurk, and is named Pinyari (*c c c*). It afterwards is called Gungra, and where it enters the sea (*d*), Sir; both these branches, the Felleil or



Fulaili, and the Pinyari, have been closed by 'bunds' or dams, for the purpose of irrigation. At their estuaries, therefore, they are but creeks of the sea, and have salt instead of fresh water if the inundation does not make them fresh by its excess. Some remarkable changes were brought about in the E mouth from an earthquake in 1819, by which a large tract of land was and still continues submerged. About 4 m. below Tatta—which is 3 m. W of the W bank of the river—the I. forms its delta by dividing into two main branches. These bear the names of Baggar or Baggar, and Sata. The first (*eee*), runs off at right angles W; the other flows S. The Baggar passes Pir, Putta, Daraji, and Lahori bunds, and enters the sea by four main arms, the Piti (*f*), the Pintiyan (*g*), the Joash or Juwah (*h*), and the Richel (*i*). The Satta (*kkk*) reaches the sea principally by the mouths of the Injamari, or Hujamari (*l*), Khediwari (*m*), Kukewari (*n*), and Mall (*o*). There are even other subdivisions, but it would only confuse to name them. The Sir (*d*), and Kori (*a*), are entrances to the Pinyari and Fulaili branches. All these mouths have communication with each other, so that the internal navigation of the delta is extensive. The course of the waters of the I. is most capricious and inconstant. In 1809 the principal portion of the waters were disembogued by the Baggar. In 1831 their channel of egress was confined to the Sata, which has ever since been the principal channel of discharge. The seven mouths of the Sata even vary in their supply of water, but one branch of the I. is always accessible to country-boats. The great month at present is the Kukewari (*n*), but, from sand-banks, it is not accessible to ships. Those mouths which discharge least water are most accessible. [*Burnes in 1836.*] The distance of the E and W mouths of the I. from each other is 125 m. NW. The shore is low and flat throughout; and at high tide is overflowed to a considerable distance inland. With the exception of a few spots covered with jungle, marking the mouths of the river's arms, it is destitute of trees and shrubs, and presents only a dreary swamp. In the annual inundation, the I. expands to a breadth of 15 m. in the flat country; from Mittunda-Kote up to Ouch, where the five rivers of the Punjab unite, a distance of 70 m., the interval between the I. and Panjnad is only 10 m. across, and the whole space is one vast sheet of water resembling a sea.

*Navigation.* The I. is a foul, muddy river, with numerous shoals and sand-banks. The tides are not perceptible higher up than 60 or 65 m.; but from the sea to Lahore—a distance of 760 geog. m.—the I. is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, and boats may drop down it from within 50 m. of Cabul. Burnes, in his *Notes on the Trade and Navigation of the Indus*, says:



"It is imperatively necessary to adhere to the mould of boats which are now in use on the river. Science may in time improve them, but disappointment will, I believe, follow all attempts at it till further experience is obtained. A boat with a keel is not adapted to the river I. Though the I. is accessible after November, the labour of tracking-up against the stream is at that time great. The river is then, and for the three succeeding months, at its lowest, which prevents the boatmen from seeking the still water, and drives them to the more rapid parts of the current. The N winds, which blow till February, make the task more than ever irksome, and extra trackers are required. The treaty, too, encourages large boats more than small ones, the toll on both being alike; and these unwieldy vessels require many hands, which adds to the expense. After February, the voyage from the sea to Hyderabad, which would previously have occupied nearly a month, may be performed in 5 days: the expense of trackers is avoided, the river has less dangers, and the merchant thus saves his time, labour, and interest. The swell of the I. does not prevent vessels ascending to the Punjab; for at that time the S winds prevail. It is these S winds which give to the I., in its navigation, advantages over the Ganges. The course of the one river is about E and W; that of the other N and S. Use must therefore be made of this natural advantage to make merchandise profitable by the route of the I. The obstacles to navigating the I. at its mouth are no doubt great, but they have been magnified. Above Calcutta, for a considerable part of the year, there is no greater depth in the rivers Bhagratii and Jellinghi, which lead from the Hugli to the Ganges, than 2 and 3 ft. In the I. a greater depth than this will always be found somewhere, to lead from the seaports to the great river. This, then, is a decided advantage in the inland navigation, though the I.



has not a mouth accessible to large ships, like the Ganges. It proves, too, that a portage or even a canal—were it possible to cut one—is unnecessary, as it must never be forgotten that the largest boats of the river draw but 4 ft. when heavily laden. Sea-boats can always ascend one mouth of the I., and the navigators find it out without difficulty. The depth of the river is variable,—in some places great, in others less; but this is of small consequence to flat-bottomed vessels. Sand-banks are numerous, and would perplex an European navigator, but the native pilots have a good eye, and manage to avoid them. In the delta there are also sand-banks, but the streams there are much narrower and deeper, and more free from them. These sand-banks are a marked and general feature of the I., and seem to be formed by back water or eddies. They rise up without regularity, but there is always a deep channel, though sometimes intricate, through them. In December I descended the stream from Hyderabad, and though then near its lowest, the soundings in the great river were never under 2 fath. or 11 ft.; and the boatman did not always keep in the strength of the stream. While in the river we never grounded, and many heaves of the lead gave 5 and 8 fath., but 2 and 2½ predominated. In the cold season, the I. in the delta shrinks into a narrow and deep channel, which disappoints a stranger who has heard of the magnitude of this river. Enterprise will doubtless do much to create and improve commerce; but for the present it is a trade by the I., and not on the I. It is, in fact, a transit-trade to Western and Central Asia,—a line, however, which ought to supersede that by Sonmiani to Candahar, and by Bownuggur to Palli and Upper India." Great danger is experienced in the bends of the river, where the current has a quick gyratory motion, and is continually exerting its influence to undermine the banks; at these places, when a boat is caught by the eddies, she is driven with force against the steep bank, and if a large mass becomes detached by the concussion, which sometimes happens, her destruction is almost inevitable. Every effort is now making to establish steam-navigation on the I. for commercial purposes, but until the channel of the river is cleared, it must be an almost insuperable matter of difficulty. A steamer built in the Bombay dock for this purpose, and drawing only 4½ ft. water, was found nearly useless, her progress up the river, exclusive of groundings, being at the average of only a knot and a half an hour. Another has been constructed to draw only 2½ ft. water; but whilst its power of machinery must necessarily be slight in proportion, and the boat useless for the purposes of freighting, its strength as a tug must be very ineffectual. If the same means which have been so successfully exercised to clear the channel of the Mersey, can be employed with equal good fortune on the I., the successful result of such efforts must be a matter of immense and universal importance. Until some weighty change is effected, the navigation of the I. will ever be hazardous and tedious; but, in the meantime, camel depots might be formed both on the r. and l. arms by which means goods might be conveyed from Kurachi or Vikkur-bunder to the navigable portions of the I., at nearly as small expenditure, and with great celerity. The I. rises about April; "the commencement of the swell is detected more by the increasing current than by the rising of the water in the river. In May it assumes its maximum, at which it continues with little variation until the end of September, when the rapid falling of the river is accompanied by as sudden a decrease in the strength of the current, as its rising was distinguished by its speedy increase." [Wood.] The inundation, which does not

rise above the delta, extends for above 5 m. over its banks, from whence it is carried, or might be carried, over the entire face of the country, by water-courses and canals, and by natural streamlets formed by its own impetuosity. Its deposits are slight, when its velocity and magnitude are taken into consideration. "Very little mud is found in any of the deltoid branches, except the Kóri; it being apparently carried out by the strong tides, and not deposited until at such a distance from the shore as to be put out of their influence. The tides off the mouth of the I. are everywhere extremely irregular. Between the Sir and Mall mouths a feeble current sets constantly to the ESE along the shore, and flood or ebb can only be distinguished by the rise or fall of the water, which is only 4 ft. No rivers are discharged on this part of the coast, and the sea is but slightly discoloured in consequence. Off the mouths of the Sata the ebb runs out of the different channels in a broad muddy stream, direct from the land, but quickly loses its strength as it leaves the bank. Here the water is fresh at low tide 5 or 6 m. from shore, and the rise and fall increases to 10 ft. In other parts, where the small mouths are numerous, the tides change their direction almost every hour, and are scarcely felt at 2 m. outside of them. From the beginning of October to the middle of March the Sind coast is navigated by the boats of the country without difficulty or danger. The soundings are everywhere a sufficient guide, and, in general, decrease so gradually that no danger is to be apprehended in approaching it. The only shoal of any consequence is a great bank off the mouth of the Sata, which projects beyond the line of the direct route to the N rivers. From the dangerous appearance of the breakers during the sea-breeze, the native boatmen have a great dread of approaching it, and at night always stand out into 11 or 12 faths. before they venture to pass it. During the fine season land and sea breezes generally prevail, with cold clear weather; but the wind sometimes blows very fresh from the NE, and the atmosphere is obscured by clouds of fine dust many miles from the land. The season terminates here long before it does on the Malabar coast, and the navigation then becomes very dangerous. W winds set in early in February; and after the middle of March, the I. may be considered as closed for the season. [Lieut. Carless.]

*The Indus as a frontier-line.* The Indus is now the boundary of British India on the W. The mouths of the river were made over by the annexation of Sind, and its great branches by that of the Punjab. Whether it is a better boundary than the line of the Sutledge is a question which divides military authorities. "If," says Sir C. Napier, "we abandon the Punjab, and retire to the I. bank of the Sutledge, we must there make our stand to defend a frontier of some 600 m., from Sind to Simla, divided from the hostile and powerful Sikh nation by a river everywhere fordable to these enemies, though not to our regular armies. Let military men say what army could defend so exposed and extended a frontier against such adversaries,—all plunderers, all ripe for inroads, and not only ready for border-war, but a border-war against the British alone; our border pop. (consisting of Sikhs also) being quite as hostile to us as are the Sikhs on the Punjab side of the river Sutledge, with whom they are as one people. To suppose that our army could do this, is nonsense. It would become a perpetual guerilla war. An army of 30,000 men could not do it. Even if such an army could do it, that army would become an insupportable drain upon the finances of the East India company, and would in a few years be obliged to retire from the Sutledge to the Nerbudda and the Ganges. Could we halt there? This question I will not pretend to answer; but I will say that to occupy Delhi with advancing standards was one thing; to hold Delhi with retreating standards would be another thing. A retreat upon Delhi would be the first march towards Calcutta, and the power of Nepal would come down like a mountain-torrent on the flank of our retiring columns; while the Bombay and Madras troops, which occupied the line of the Nerbudda, would have the Nizam of Hyderabad in the Deccan, with his 12,000,000 of subjects between that river and the capitals of the two presidencies, without counting the numerous other enemies all round them. To abandon the line of the Sutledge would be a disgraceful defeat in the eyes of all Asia, and defeat, as all the



world knows, is fraught with more danger in India than in Europe. There is no choice but to advance. In that alone we have safety and the hope of future peace. 'But,' says the advocate for abandoning the Punjab, 'if we advance to the L, and plant the British standard on the towers of Peshawur, we shall still have hostile nations on our frontier.' Not so. Various small tribes inhabit the r. bank of the L, disunited among themselves, and all disposed to be friendly and to entertain relations with us. So I found it in Sind; all those to the W eagerly cultivated our friendship except the plundering tribes of the Cutchi-hills, and those we conquered. In short, there would be no union among the tribes W of the Indus; and we should command all the passes in our front. There are 10 or 12 of these passes through the chain of mountains which run nearly parallel to the r. bank of the L, from Peshawur to Kurrachi. Through some one of all these great defiles an army invading India must come, with all the supplies for its wants. Such an invasion of India must be met upon the L, not on the Sutledge. There would be no King Porus to defend the Punjab for us. The small tribes between the mountains and the r. bank of the L are contemptible, and would find enemies on the L, or Punjab bank, if they dared to cross the river for plunder; but this would not happen under our rule if well administered. The inhabitants of the l. bank would become rich and more than ever inimical to those on the r. bank. Unlike the plains on each bank of the Sutledge (inhabited by nearly the same people, and all adverse to the British), those nations on the L would be friendly to us as our subjects; but they must be well treated, for all depends upon the way in which they are governed."

To these arguments it has been replied, "First, that with regard to the comparative length of the two lines of frontier, it is only necessary to refer to a map of the country, which will show at a glance that the line of the Sutledge, instead of being more, would be less than that of the L. From Mitunkote to Roper at the foot of the hills, as surveyed and measured, is by land 388 m., by water 476½ m. Simla is not on the river, and if it is to be included as a *point d'appui* (for which it has never served, nor is likely to serve), we are bound in like manner to include the L to Cashmere, the northern mountains of which bear the same relation to the course of the L as those of Simla do to the Sutledge. In considering, however, the relative merits of the two boundaries geographically, a very material point has been overlooked: viz., that, while by the line of the Sutledge, the frontier of our defensive measures would be still limited to that of our old tributaries and territories, which have now been owning our sway from 25 years to nearly half-a-century, we should, by adopting the upper, as well as the lower, course of the L, extend the line of our defence by a semicircle of about 1,000 m. and have to cover an additional area of 125,000 sq. m.,—or measuring in length 550 m., and in breadth, from Ferozepore to Attock, at least 250 m.,—in a country and over a people of whose relative qualities, with those of the protected Sikh states and others, as subjects, on the l. banks of the Sutledge, no favourable comparison can be made. Again, with regard to fords, it can be shown that for practical purposes the Sutledge is scarcely less difficult than the L. From a table showing the soundings of the former river from Hurrik to Mitunkote, taken in a voyage made to explore the course of the Sutledge for the first time, in 1833, by a regular surveyor, it appears that in January—when, and in the months of November and December, these rivers are only fordable, being at their lowest—the extreme depth for an entire distance of 357 m. was 27 ft.; that generally averaged from 10 to 12 ft.; and that although twice or thrice it shallowed to 3 ft., yet that, in the whole course only one place was fordable, viz., between Bazidpore and Nunka. It should also be noticed that the soundings were taken in going down, and not across the river; and therefore that where they were only 3, 4, and 5 ft. to the r. and l. of those spots the channel was impassable. If fords were general, the pastoral tribes inhabiting the banks of the Sutledge would be the first to find them out; instead of which they use a bundle of straw about 1½ ft. thick, with the assistance of which they swim across. Above Hurrik to Roper, a distance by land of 96 m., by water of 103 m., fords are sometimes found, but they are of rare occurrence. Lord Lake, in pursuit of Holkar with a light division of his army in 1805, crossed the river near Kirana-ghat, just above Fliore, opposite to Ludiana, but the tumbrils were emptied and the ammunition carried on the heads of the men to enable the horse artillery to pass; and even then several lives were lost, and in the course of a few minutes the ford became impracticable from a circumstance which is common to these rivers, viz., the friction of the carriage-wheels against the sand, and the steps of men and horses causing the sand to float and drift away, which deepens the passage in an incredibly short time. Since we advanced our line of frontier to the Sutledge in 1808-9 there is not a single instance of any ford having been used by a body of troops between Roper and the L, although after the first three years Ludiana was our only military post on the whole of that frontier." See article PUNJAB.

**INDUSTRY**, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 34 m. NW of Augusta. It is watered in the SE by Sandy river, and is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,036.—Also a village of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 234 m. NW of Harrisburg.

IV.

**INDVEG**, a parish of Norway, in the bail. of N. Bergen, and SE of Gloppen. Pop. 3,899.

**INEABAR**, a township of Lafayette co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 302.

**INEBOLI**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. and 54 m. N of Kastamuni, and 81 m. W of Sinope, situated between two mountains which terminate in a headland, and at the entrance into the Black sea of a small river of the same name. Pop. about 3,000. It contains 4 mosques, a bazaar, and a public bath. The fort, which was built for its defence in the 15th century, has been suffered to fall into ruins. The roadstead offers few natural advantages, but affords the means of carrying on a considerable export trade in copper, timber, and grain. The inhabitants of the valley of the Ineboli are chiefly employed by the Sultan in coppering vessels. The town occupies the site of the ancient Ionopolis.

**INEK-BAZAR**, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Aidin, 18 m. WNW of Guzel-hissar, and a little to the E of Jenisheher, on an affluent of the Meander. It occupies a portion of the site of the ancient *Magnesia ad Meandrum*.

**INES**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 35 m. WSW of Soria, and partido of Burgo-de-Orma, near the l. bank of the Duero. Pop. 365.

**INES (SANTA)**, or **ANGEL-DE-LA-GUARDA**, an island in the N part of the Gulf of California, to the WNW of the island of Tiburon, in N lat. 29° 45', and W long. 113° 40'. It is 48 m. in length, and about 15 m. in breadth.

**INESTRILLAS**, a town of Spain, Old Castile, in the prov. and 32 m. ENE of Soria, and 18 m. SSW of Corella, on the l. bank of the Alama, in a mountainous district. Pop. 574. The environs are fertile and well-watered.

**IN-EUGH**, **IN-OGHI**, or **IN-EUNI**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sultan-Euni, 18 m. NW of Eski-shehr, and 33 m. N of Kutaiah, at the foot of a lofty mountain, in which are numerous grottoes.

**INEZ (SANTO)**, a headland on the E coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. 54° 20', W long. 67° 8'.

**INFANTA (CAPE)**, a headland of S. Africa, in the district of Zwelendani, on the W side of Sebastian bay, in S lat. 34° 32', and E long. 20° 47'.

**INFERNO**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which has its source in the Serra-da-Canastra, runs SE, and falls into the Rio Velhas on the l. bank.

**INFICIONADO**, a large and well-built village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 10 m. N of Marianna. Pop. 4,500. Agriculture and mining form the chief branches of local industry. It is noted as the birth-place of the poet José-de-Santa-Rita-Duão.

**INFUESTO (NUESTRA-SEÑORA-DE-LA-CONCEPCION-DE)**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. The partido comprises 31 parroquias or parishes. The town is ancient, and contains several Roman remains, a parish church, numerous convents, and a custom-house. Pop. 416.

**INFRESCHI (PUNTA DEGLI)**, a headland of Naples, on the W coast, on the W side of the bay of Policastro.

**INGA**, a town of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Cacongo, on the r. bank of the Zaire, 60 m. NNW of San Salvador. Pop. 600.

**INGATESTONE**, a parish in Essex, 6 m. SW of Chelmsford, on the Eastern Counties railway. Area 670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 789; in 1841, 856.

**INGALINSKAIA**, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 156 m. SW of Tobolsk, district and 18 m. SW of Jaloutorovsk, near the r. bank of the Isset.

**INGALOS**, a people of Russia in Asia, in the NE of the gov.

Q



of Georgia. They are slaves of the Lesghi, who assert the sole proprietorship of the soil, and exact in tribute from the I. the third of its produce. They are chiefly Mahomedans.

**INGAN.** See **KHING-KHAN.**

**INGBERT**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 8 m. WNW of Blieskastell. It has considerable iron-works, and in the environs is a mine of coal.

**INGBIRCHWORTH**, a township in the p. of Penniston, W. R. of Yorkshire,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  m. SE of Huddersfield. Area 820 acres. Pop. in 1841, 419.

**INGELFINGIN**, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail, and 3 m. W of Künzelsau, and 33 m. NW of Ellwangen, on the r. bank of the Kocher. Pop. 1,500. It has a suburb, and contains a castle belonging to the family of Hohenlohe-Ohringen. Jewellery forms the chief article of local manufacture. The vine is cultivated here.

**INGELHEIM (NIEDER)**, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, cant. and a little to the N of Ober-Ingelheim, 8 m. W of Mayence, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the l. bank of the Rhine, on the brow of a hill at the foot of which is the Salzbach. Pop. 2,000, of whom 805 are Catholics and 21 Jews. It possesses 2 churches, a Catholic and a Protestant church. On the summit of the hill are the ruins of the magnificent palace built by Charlemagne in 774, and destroyed by the French in 1689. The environs afford excellent wine.

**INGELHEIM (OBER)**, a canton and town of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, 8 m. WSW of Mayence, near the r. bank of the Salzbach. Pop. 2,212, of whom 590 are Catholics and 136 Jews. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and contains 3 churches, one of which, a Protestant church, is of great antiquity, and contains many curious monuments. The first diet of Charlemagne was held here in 774, and it has since been the ordinary place of the assembly of diets and councils by his successors. The environs afford good wine. Pop. of cant. 13,968.

**INGELMUSTER**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 7 m. N of Courtrai, and 18 m. S of Bruges, on the l. bank of the Mander-Beke. Pop. 6,085. It is noted for its manufacture of linen, and has several salt-refineries and breweries. A sanguinary engagement took place here on the 10th May, 1794, between the French and Anglo-Hanoverians, in which the former had the advantage.

**INGELSTA**, a haerad of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of Christianstad. It contains a village of the same name.

**INGENBRUCK**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, regency and 18 m. SSE of Achen, and circle of Montjoie. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of cloth.

**INGENIO (EL)**, a town of Chili, in the district of Aconcagua, on the r. bank of the Ligna, 90 m. N of Santiago.

**INGENOE**, an island of the Arctic ocean, in the bail. of Finmark, to the WSW of Cape North, in N lat.  $71^{\circ} 11' 40''$ , and E long.  $24^{\circ} 55'$ . It is 12 m. in length, and 3 m. in medium breadth.

**INGERSBY**, or **INGARSBY**, a hamlet in the p. of Hungerton, Leicestershire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Leicester. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 26.

**INGERSHEIM**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. SE of Kayersberg, near the Weybach. Pop. in 1841, 2,516.

**INGERSHEIM (GROSS)**, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail, and 5 m. SSE of Besigheim, and 14 m. N of Stuttgart, on the l. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1,500.

**INGERSHEIM (KLEIN)**, a village of Württemberg,

in the circle of the Neckar, and bail. of Besigheim, near the Neckar. Pop. in 1840, 603. This village was in the middle age the capital of the county of Ingersheim.

**INGERSOLL**, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of West Oxford, on the plank road, 22 m. E of London, and 10 m. W of Woodstock, on the E branch of the Thames. Pop. 400.

**INGERTHORPE**, a township in the p. of Ripon, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SE by S of Ripon. Area 470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 48; in 1841, 46.

**INGESTRIE**, or **INGESTRY**, a parish in Staffordshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE of Stafford, on the Trent. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 116; in 1841, 118.

**INGHAM**, a parish in Lincolnshire,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Lincoln. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1841, 514.—Also a parish in Norfolk,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of North Walsham. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 419; in 1841, 509.—Also a parish in Suffolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of St. Edmund's Bury. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 226; in 1841, 208.

**INGHAM**, a central county in the state of Michigan, U.S., comprising an area of 560 sq. m., generally level, and possessing considerable fertility. It contains Pine, Portage, and Swampy lakes, and Red-Cedar, Willow, Mud, and Sycamore creeks. Pop. in 1840, 2,498. Its capital is Vivay. It contains a township of the same name, 77 m. W of Detroit.

**INGHE-NOR**, a lake of the Chinese empire, in the country of the Mongols of the Koko-Nor, and about 100 m. WNW of the lake of that name. It is 18 m. in length, and about 12 m. in breadth, and discharges itself by the Poukapira, which issues from its E extremity, and throws itself into the Koko-Nor.

**INGHUR**, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. and 36 m. WSW of Bijapur, and 15 m. WSW of Hutnee, on the l. bank of the Kistna.

**INGLEBOROUGH**, a mountain of Yorkshire, 9 m. NW of Settle. Alt. 2,370 ft. above sea-level.—Also a mountain of New South Wales, near the S confines of Westmoreland co.

**INGLEBY**, a township in the p. of Foremark, Derbyshire, 7 m. NE of Burton-on-Trent. Pop. in 1831, 163; in 1841, 157.

**INGLEBY-ARNCLIFFE**, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SSW of Stokesley. Area 1,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 335; in 1841, 329.

**INGLEBY-BERWICK**, a township in the p. of Stainton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SSE of Stockton-upon-Tees. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1841, 138.

**INGLEBY-GREENHOW**, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. WSW of Stokesley, at the source of the Leaven. Area of p. 6,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 368; in 1841, 355. Area of township 2,610 acres.

**INGLESAM**, a parish, partly in Berkshire, and partly in Wiltshire, 3 m. N of Highworth, on the S bank of the Thames. Area 890 acres. Pop. 125.

**INGLETON**, a township in the p. of Gainford, Durham,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of Darlington. Area 800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1841, 334.—Also a chapelry and village in Bentham p., W. R. of Yorkshire,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Settle. Area 15,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,228; in 1841, 1,355. The v., situated at the foot of Ingleton hill, is large and well-built.

**INGLEVERT (Str.)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Marquise, 13 m. N of Boulogne. Pop. 400. It is celebrated for the tournament which took place in the environs in 1390.

**INGLIS ISLAND**, an island at the mouth of Arnheim bay, Arnheim Land, N. Australia, in N lat.  $12^{\circ}$ , E long.  $136^{\circ} 15'$ . It is 12 m. long, and about 15 m. in breadth.

**INGODA**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of



Irkutsk, and district of Nertchinsk. It has its source on the E side of the mountains of Nertchinsk or Daouria; flows first NE, then E, and joins the Onon, which thence takes the name of Chilka, and is tributary to the Amour, near Gorodtchenskaia. It has a total course of about 360 m. The principal places which it passes are Doroninsk and Tchtinskoi. It flows in the upper part of its course between lofty banks covered with forests. The lower part is flat and fertile.

INGOE, a township in the p. of Stamfordham, Northumberland,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE by N of Hexham. Pop. in 1841, 231.

INGOLDESTHORPE, a parish in Norfolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE of Castle-Rising. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. 344.

INGOLDMELES, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. ESE of Alford, on the coast of the North sea. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1841, 259.

INGOLDSBY, a parish and village in Lincolnshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Corby. Area 2,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1841, 402.

INGOLDSTADT, a town of Bavaria, capital of the landgericht-bezirk of the same name, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 36 m. SW of Ratisbon, on the l. bank of the Danube, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, and at an alt. of 420 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1838, 10,170; in 1845, 9,189, of whom 2,601 belong to the garrison. The streets are broad, and the houses, which are well-built, are generally painted outside. The principal buildings are the castle and the churches; the latter are adorned with numerous fresco paintings, and in one of them are the tombs of General Tilly, and of Eck or Eckius, the celebrated antagonist of Luther. There are 3 hospitals, an orphan's asylum, a college, a classical school, and schools of agriculture, and of arts and sciences. The chief articles of local manufacture are cloth, playing cards, powder, and potash. It has some distilleries, numerous breweries, and several bleacheries of linen and wax. The trade has much decayed. This town sustained a siege by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. In 1704 it was surrendered to Prince Louis of Baden; and in 1800 was given up to the French, who destroyed its fortifications.—The landgericht-bezirk presents a flat surface, but is well-cultivated, and possesses fine forests and meadow-land. Pop. 17,020.

INGORNACHOIX, a bay of Newfoundland, on the W coast, to the S of St. John's bay, in N lat.  $50^{\circ} 40'$ , and W long.  $57^{\circ} 20'$ .

INGOUL, or INGUL, a large river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the N part of the gov. of Kherson, in the district and 27 m. NW of Yelisavetgrad; passing that town it flows S, and throws itself into the Bog on the l. bank, at Nicolaïev, after a course of about 180 m. Its principal affluent is the Gromokleia, which it receives on the r.

INGOULETZ, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the N part of the gov. of Kherson, 18 m. N of Yelisavetgrad; runs E to Alexandria; then bends S, runs for some distance along the confines of the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, and falls into the Dnieper, on the r. bank, 9 m. above Kherson, and after a course, chiefly through steppes and grazing lands, of about 300 m.

INGOURI, or INEOUR, a river of Russia in Asia, which has its source on the N side of the Caucasus, to the SE of Mount Elburz, in the N part of Mingrelia; separates that prov. from Great Abasia, and after a total course of 75 m. in a W and SW direction, throws itself into the Black sea at Anaclea, in N lat.  $42^{\circ} 22'$ .

INGOUVILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inférieure, arrond. of Havre. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in

1831, 10,844; in 1841, 22,079. The town, which is a little to the N, and is considered a suburb of Havre, is pleasantly situated on a finely-cultivated hill, near the estuary of the Seine. Pop. in 1831, 5,666; in 1841, 9,880; in 1846, 12,060. It contains numerous villas, and a general hospital for Havre; and has numerous brick and tile-kilns, manufactories of pottery, vitriol, pitch, and tar, lace, cordage, coppers, acids, &c., several sugar-refineries, and a copper foundry. A fair for jewellery, ironmongery, &c., is held once a year.

INGOYGHEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 10 m. E of Courtrai. Pop. 2,313. It has considerable manufactories of and trade in linen.

INGRAM, a parish and township in Northumberland,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by E of Wooler, on the Breamish. Area 14,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1841, 220.

INGRANDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Georges-sur-Loire, 20 m. WSW of Angers, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 1,452. It has an extensive glass-work, and a manufactory of sugar from beet-root.

INGRANDES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Langeais. Pop. 750. Fairs are held twice a year.

INGRAVE, or GING-RALPH, a parish in Essex, 2 m. ESE of Brentwood, on the Eastern Counties railway. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1841, 530.

INGRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Orleans. Pop. 2,905. It has a manufactory of animal black, and produces good wine.

INGRIE, INGERMANNLAND, and IJORSKAIA-ZEMBLA, an ancient prov. of Russia in Europe, and now comprised in the gov. of St. Petersburg. Its original inhabitants were Slaves; and were named Ijorka, from a river of that name on which their chief town was situated.

INGROWITZ, or GIMRAMOW, a market-town of Moravia, in the ldgb. of Brünn, circle and 36 m. ENE of Iglau, and 9 m. NNW of Bistritz, on the Schwarzwawa. Pop. 1,390. It contains 2 reformed churches, and possesses several manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics. Flax is extensively cultivated in the environs.

INGSTETTEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, NE of Illertissen.

INGUAZHILLIGI, a town on the Wowow territory, on the W bank of the Niger, the first place below Boussa where the river is entirely clear of rocks, and a general thoroughfare for merchants passing and repassing to Nufi.

INGUIAGHER, a small town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Walla, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Maringouins, an arm of the Senegal, and about 60 m. N of St. Louis.

INGUINELL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Plouay. Pop. 2,204.

INGURLI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 120 m. W of Sivas, sanj. of Buzok, and 15 m. SSE of Yuzgat or Uskat.

INGUSHES, or ISOGEUR, a people who inhabit the E part of Circassia, on the N side of the Caucasus, to the S of Little Kabarda, to the W of the Tshetschentsis, and to the E of the territory which is intersected by the great road from Mozdok to Tiflis. The men devote themselves to war and to the chase, and leave to the women, in addition to their own more appropriate employments, the labours of agriculture. Contempt for life is held as a primary virtue by the I., and they admit of no supremacy in their chiefs beyond that which their moral influence may command. They acknowledge only one God, and devote the Sabbath to rest.

INGWILLER, or HENGWILLER, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Bouxwiller, on the r. bank of the



Moder. Pop. in 1841, 2,170. It has manufactories of madder, potash, starch, soap, tobacco, hosiery, and cordage, several dye-works and extensive bleacheries. Fairs for cattle, grain, &c., are held 3 times a-year.

**INGWORTH**, a parish of Norfolk, 2 m. N of Aylesham. Area 560 acres. Pop. 152.

**INHAMBAN**, or **INHAMBANE**, a country of E. Africa, situated to the S of Sabia and Sofala, and 200 m. NE of Delagoa bay. It is now the farthest region on this side to which the Portuguese dominion extends. Ivory and bees' wax are abundantly produced in the interior forests. The country in other respects is little known.—Also a river of Africa, of considerable magnitude, forming the N boundary of the country of the same name, and falling into the Eastern ocean, in S lat. 23° 15', after a SE course of 150 m. At 8 m. above its entrance, is a town of the same name. Above this town, the river is navigable even for boats only 5 m.

**INHAMBIPE**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 50 m. NNE of Bahia, on a small river of the same name, which falls into the Atlantic near Villade-Conde.

**INHANGA**, or **ZAVARA**, a small river of Inhambane, which falls into the Indian ocean, in S lat. 24° 10', after a SE course of 120 m.

**INHAUMA**, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. and 5 m. NE of Rio-de-Janeiro.

**INHIMIRIM**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the Serra-dos-Órgãos, runs S, receives the Ouro, the Santa-Cruz, Bonga, and Caioba, and flows into the bay of Nitherohi.

**INIA**, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, which runs NW, and flowing into the Mozambique channel, 20 m. N of the embouchure of the Sofala, after a course of 150 m., falls into the Obi, 50 m. NE of Kolyvan, after a course of 180 m.—Also a river in the district of Okhotsk, which flows SW into the sea of that name, after a course of 90 m.

**INICHI**, a sea-port of Asia Minor, on the Black sea, 80 m. N of Castamouni.

**INIESTA**. See **HINIESTA**.

**INIQUEARI**, a small river of New Grenada, which enters the Caura on the l. bank, after a NE course of 90 m.

**INIRIDA**, a large and abundant river of New Grenada, prov. of San Juan de los Llanos, which rises in the Sierra Tunuhy, runs NE, and falls into the Guaviare on the r. bank.

**INISHAIL**. See **INNISHAIL**; and generally for words with the prefix **INIS**, see **INNS**.

**INJEH-BURUN**, a sharp but not high cape of Asiatic Turkey, on the coast of the Black sea, in N lat. 42° 9', E long. 34° 56'. 73 m. E of Cape Kerempeh. It was the ancient *Syllus*.

**INJEH-KARA-SU**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, formed by the union of the Nazilitza and the Venetico, in the sanjak of Monastir, at a point about 6 m. NW of Servia. It flows in a N and NE course of 140 m. into the gulf of Salonica. Its general character is that of a deep full stream, flowing through fine pasture-lands.

**INJEH-SU**, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, 15 m. W of Gurun, remarkably situated in a ravine traversed by a rivulet which gives name to the town. It contains about 750 Mahommedan and an equal number of Greek families; and is governed by a mutselli sent from Constantinople, its taxes being devoted to the maintenance of the Mahmudiyah mosque in Constantinople.

**INJERAM**, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, on the l. bank of the most eastern of the three principal branches of the Godaveri, 56 m. NE of Masulipatam.

**INJIGHIZ**, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 48 m. SE of Viza, on the r. bank of the Kara-su.

**INKBARROW**, a parish of Worcestershire, 8 m. ESE of Droitwich. Area 6,940 acres. Pop. 1809.

**INKERMANN**, a small town of European Russia, on the SW coast of the Crimea, near the remains of the once celebrated town of *Eupatoria*, 35 m. SW of Simferopol.

**INKORESTI**, a town of Turkey, in Moldavia, 12 m. NW of Tekritsch.

**INKPEN**, a parish of Berkshire, 4 m. SE of Hungerford. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. 743.

**INKRAN**. See **ACCRA**.

**INMIN**, a city of China, of the second rank, in the prov. of Quang-si, in N lat. 23° 3'.

**INN**, a large river in the south of Germany, an affluent of the Danube. Its source is in the lakes of Saint-Meritz, in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, at the foot of the Rhetian Alps, where it forms the romantic valleys called the Upper and Lower Engadine. It enters the Tyrol at Martinsbruck; traverses that province from W to E, and forms for some distance the boundary between it and Bavaria; enters Bavaria, and afterwards receives the Salza on the borders of Upper Austria; and separates Austria and Bavaria, till its course is closed by its junction with the Danube at Passau, on the r. bank. The Inn has a course of more than 250 m., and being early swelled by a number of streams from the Alps, becomes navigable so high as Hall in the Tyrol. At Passau it is nearly 900 ft. wide. Its principal affluents on the r. are the Ocz, the Sill, the Zill, and the Salza; on the l. the Trofana, the Mangfall, and the Roth. It was the *Enus* or *Ænus* of the Romans.

**INNACONDA**, a town of Hindostan, on the Northern Circars, 52 m. SW of Guntur, and near the l. bank of the Gondijam.

**INNERINGEN**, a town of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in the bail. and 5 m. NNE of Jungnan.

**INNERKIP**, a parish in Renfrewshire, bounded on the N and W by the frith of Clyde. Its coast is indented, but not deeply, by the bays of Gourrock, Lunderstone, L., and Wemyss. It contains 12,540 acres: of which in moss or moors, are 5,860; arable, 4,500; sound pasture, 1,500. The village of L. is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and frequented for sea-bathing. Its pop. in 1841 was 431. Pop. of parish in 1831, 2,088; in 1841, 3,420.

**INNERLEITHEN**, or **INVERLEITHEN**, a parish chiefly in the NE of Peebles-shire, but partly in the N of Selkirkshire. Area 30,100 acres. The surface gradually rises from the Tweed to the N extremity, and has, in general, a broken, rugged, and precipitous appearance. Hills, forming part of the broad range which diverges at an acute angle from the central chain of the Southern Highlands of Scotland at the Hartfell group, and runs NE to St. Abb's head, and attaining here, in many of their summits, the elevation of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level, crowd nearly the whole area. Estimating the whole area at somewhat more than 30,000 acres, nearly 26,000 are enclosed and constant sheep-walk, about 2,500 have been occasionally in tillage, nearly 550 are under wood, and about 1,500 are in a waste condition. About 16,000 black-faced Cheviot sheep, and nearly 400 black cattle, feed upon the pastures. Pop. in 1801, 591; in 1831, 810; in 1841, 931.—The village of L. stands on the haugh-ground of Leithen water, about a ½ m. above the influx of that stream into the Tweed, 6 m. from Peebles, and about 28 m. from Edinburgh. It consists chiefly of one neat street running along the public road, and winged with detached buildings and little clusters of houses. Most of the houses have been erected as accommodations for summer-rusticators and invalid visitors to



the spa. Across the Leithen is a stone-bridge, connecting the two parts of the village, and carrying over the Glasgow and Kelso turnpike. The mineral spring to which the v. mainly owes its prosperity, seems to have been unremarked for its medicinal properties till about the commencement of the present cent. In 1824, the publication of Sir Walter Scott's tale of 'St. Ronan's Well,' greatly enhanced its celebrity, and poured down upon it some rays of that lustre which popular opinion then assigned to 'the Great Unknown.' The well springs up at the base of the Lee-pen, about 200 ft. above the street of the village. In its original state, it issued in small quantities, and at only one spring; but, when the ground was dug to its source, in order to clear away admixtures near the surface, it became emitted in two streams of different strength. A quart of the less impregnated stream has been found to contain 5.3 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 9.5 grains of muriate of lime, 21.2 grains of muriate of soda,—in all, 36 grains; and a quart of the other stream, 10.2 grains of carbonate of magnesia, 19.4 of muriate of lime, and 31 of muriate of soda,—in all, 60.6 grains. The waters, jointly with the salubrious influence of the climate, are efficacious chiefly in cases of ophthalmic complaints, old wounds, and dyspeptic and bilious disorders. Tartans and broad cloth are manufactured here, to the extent of an annual consumption of raw material of between 2,500 and 3,000 stones. Pop. of the v., in 1838, irrespective of summer-visitors, or persons attracted by the spa, 412; in 1841, 431.

**INNERSTE**, a river of Germany, rising in the Harz, near Zellerfeld in Brunswick, and flowing into the Leine, on the r. bank, near Ruthe in Hanover, after a course of 38 m.

**INNERWICK**, or **INVERWICK**, a parish in the E of Haddingtonshire, about 9½ m. in length, by about 2½ m. in average breadth. Two-thirds of the surface stretch across the Lammermoor hills. The coast—which, followed along its indentations, is about 2½ or 2½ m. in extent—partakes, in a general way, but tamely, of the rocky boldness with which the ocean is confronted from Dunbar to St. Abb's head. About five-ninths of the area of the parish are in natural pasture; nearly four-ninths are in tillage; and 350 acres are under plantation. The p. is intersected along the coast by the mail-road between Edinburgh and London, by way of Berwick; and by the North British railroad along Monynut edge by a road between Dunbar and Dunse. The v. of I. is situated at the base of a steep but cultivated hill, about 1 m. W of the Edinburgh and London road. Pop. of the p., in 1801, 846; in 1831, 987; in 1841, 961.

**INNICHEN**, a town of Austria, in Tyrol, circle and 14 m. ESE of Bruneck, on the r. bank of the Dran.

**INNISBEG**, an island in the estuary of the Ilan, co. Cork. It lies in the upper part of the estuary, 3½ m. SSW of Skibbereen; and measures 1½ m. in length, and ¾ m. in breadth.—Also an islet in the Atlantic ocean, 3 m. SSE of Tory island, off the coast of Donegal.—Also an islet in the Atlantic ocean, about ¾ m. N of the Great Glasquet, co. Kerry.—The name, meaning 'the small island,' is applied to numerous islets in Ireland.

**INNISBEGIL**, an island nearly in the middle of Achill sound, co. Mayo. It extends lengthwise from E to W; and is separated by narrow sounds from the island of Achill on the W, of Annagh on the S, and the mainland of Erris on the E. Its length is about 2 m., and its breadth about 1½ m.

**INNISBOFFIN**, an island in the Atlantic ocean, about 1 m. N of the mainland of co. Donegal, and 3 m. ENE of Bloody-Foreland. It measures about

1 m. in length, and between 3 and 4 m. in circumference.—Also an island and a parish in co. Mayo. Length, 3½ m.; breadth, 2 m.; area, 3,151 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,462; in 1841, 1,612. It extends E and W; is divided by a narrow sound from Inishark on the SW; and is partly encircled with a zone of isles, islets, and rocks, the chief of which is Davlin. Though politically within co. Mayo, it lies in considerably closer topographical position to co. Galway; being 9 m. W by S of the nearest part of the mainland of Mayo, and only 2½ m. WNW of Claggan-point, co. Galway. The N coast is a precipitous cliff, indented with two inlets; the W coast has at its upper end a lagoon, divided from the sea by a beach of stones; and the S coast has an excellent natural harbour with 9 or 10 ft. of water, and facing the SW.—Also an island of co. Longford, in Lough Ree.

**INNISCALTHRA**, a parish, partly in co. Cork, but chiefly in co. Galway. It includes some isles in Lough Derg, lies mainly along the W shore of that lake, and is situated 3½ m. NE by E of Scariff. Area of the Munster section, 684 acres, of which 279 are in Lough Derg; of the Connaught section, 10,599 acres, of which 1,532 acres are in Lough Derg. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,198; in 1841, 2,378. The rivulet Bora separates the two sections of the p., and at the same time forms the boundary between Connaught and Munster. The principal islands are, in the Munster section, Red island; and, in the Connaught section, Inniscalthra, Young's island, Basley island, and Cribby island. The celebrated island of I., which gives name to the p., but is itself more usually called the Holy island, lies about a ½ m. from the shore, and 2½ m. E by N of Scariff. It is the chief of a group of three; and contains an area of about 20 acres. It has been famous from early ages as the site of ecclesiastical structures and the scene of superstitious observances. It has a pillar-tower 70 ft. high, in good preservation.

**INNISCARAGH**, an islet in the p. of Templecroan, co. Donegal, 1½ m. S of Arran, and 1½ m. W of Innisfree.

**INNISCARRA**, a parish, 5 m. W by S of Cork, co. Cork. It contains the villages of Lower and Upper Dripsey. Area 10,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,432; in 1841, 4,407. The river Lee flows along the S; and the Dripsey traces the W boundary.

**INNISCATTERY**,—popularly **SCATTERY**, and anciently **INNISCATHAL**,—an island of co. Clare, in the Shannon, 1½ m. SSW of Kilrush, and ¾ m. S of the nearest part of the mainland. It contains about 100 acres; well stocked with cattle, and abounding with rabbits and wild fowl. It is a low-browed island, little remarkable in its configuration or natural structure and produce, yet figures prominently in history and archaeology. Its sound or roadstead was early ascertained by the Vikings to be one of their most convenient harbours for making descents upon Ireland; and the island, in consequence, was for a long period a bone of contention and a scene of strife between them and the Irish. Eleven churches are asserted to have been built on the island by Senanus; but the remains of only seven ecclesiastical structures can now be traced, and three of these evince themselves, at a glance, to have been built long after the time when Senanus is said to have flourished. The cathedral, St. Mary's church, and another of the seven structures, are in the pointed style of architecture, but possess no particular attraction; the four other structures measure only from 12 to 24 ft. in length, and were lighted each with only one or two very small loopholes. But proudly over all soars one of the finest pillar-towers in the kingdom, springing, from a base of 22 ft. in circumf.,



to an alt. of 120 ft., and wearing still its barrad or conical cap, though very long ago split by lightning almost from top to bottom. This *turraghan* forms an useful landmark to mariners.

**INNISCLOGHRAN**, or **INNISCLOTHRAN**, an islet of co. Longford, in the vicinity of Innisboffin.

**INNISCOO**, an islet of co. Donegal, in the vicinity of Rutland island, measuring about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. by a  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. The narrow sound between it and Rutland forms the harbour of the latter island.

**INNISDADROM**, an island, a little S of the centre of the estuary of the Fergus, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Newmarket, co. Clare. It extends SW; and though proportionately narrow, is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. in length.

**INNISDRISCOL**, an island of co. Cork, on the E side of the lower part of Roaring-Water bay, and across the mouth of the creek of Ringcove. Its length is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.; its breadth about 1 m.

**INNISFALLEN**, a beautiful island, nearly in the centre of the Lower Lake of Killarney, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of the town of Killarney, Munster. It comprises an area of 18 acres, is richly wooded, and has a sinuous shore-line partly of shallows and partly of bold rocks. Its surface is spread with the brightest verdure, over which flourish, in rich foliage, great varieties of trees and shrubs, and especially fine specimens of the arbutus, the sorbus, and the holly. The abbey of I. is alleged to have been founded toward the close of the 6th cent.; but, though its celebrated 'Annals' have the reputation of being one of the earliest and most authentic of the ancient Irish histories, hardly anything is known respecting the establishment till 1180. Its ruins are rude, and nearly level with the ground, and indicative of a much later date than that of the alleged original founding of the establishment; but an older pile stands on a projecting cliff at the SE end of the island. The *Annals of I.* were written by one monk down to 1215, and continued by another to 1319. Though containing extracts from the Old Testament, a history of the world down to St. Patrick's arrival in Ireland, and a view of Irish civil affairs from 432 to 1319, they are so exceedingly brief and superficial as to comprise only 57 leaves of medium quarto parchment. The original work is in the Bodleian library.

**INNISFIL**, a township in the Simcoe district of Upper Canada, skirted on the E by Lake Simcoe. It is mostly wild land. Pop. in 1842, 762.

**INNISFREE**, a small island of co. Donegal, 1 m. S of Rutland island, and midway between the v. of Dunglo and the island of Arran. It is about 2 m. in circuit.

**INNISHANNON**, a parish and town of co. Cork. Area of p. 7,153 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,840; in 1841, 3,615.—The small post-town of I. stands on a beautiful bend of the Bandon river, on the road from Cork to Bandon,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NE of Bandon, and 12 m. SSW of Cork. The Bandon is here tidal, and brings up vessels of considerable burden from Kinsale. Pop. in 1831, 653; in 1841, 625.

**INNISHARGIE**, a parish in co. Down. Area 5,516 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,014. The surface is principally a part of the E sea-board of Lough Strangford, but extends on the N to the Irish channel.

**INNISHARK**, an island of co. Mayo, separated by a narrow sound from the SW side of Innisboffin, of a circular form, and upwards of  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in diam.

**INNISHERE**, an insular parish of co. Galway, the most easterly of the Arran islands, and separated by the South sound from the mainland of co. Clare. Length from E to W, 2 m.; breadth,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Area 1,400 acres, of which 16 acres are in Lough More. Pop. in 1831, 442; in 1841, 456. The highest ground has an alt. of 202 ft.

**INNISHERKIN**, or **SHERKIN**, an island of co. Cork, extending S down the mouth of Baltimore bay, and seaward to within  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. of Cape Clear island. With the islands, islets, and rocks in its vicinity, it renders Baltimore bay an intricate though mimic archipelago. Its length is  $\frac{3}{4}$  m.; its greatest breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Pop. in 1831, 1,026. The N extremity is called Wren-head, and the S extremity Sleamore-point. The E side is all high, bold, rocky coast.

**INNISIRRER**, an island of co. Donegal, 3 m. SSW of Bloody-Foreland. It is about 1 m. in length.

**INNISKEA**, two islands of co. Mayo. They lie parallel to the S part of the peninsula of the Mullet, at the distance of from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W, and 9 m. N by E of Achill-head. North I. is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long from N to S; South I. is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from NNE to SSW; but the two practically form only one island, being mutually separated by a sound not 50 fath. wide.

**INNISKEEL**, a parish 11 m. N of Killybegs, co. Donegal. Length 24 m.; breadth 8 m. Pop. in 1831, 11,432; in 1841, 12,606. The whole is politically divided into the two parishes of Upper I. and Lower I., mutually separated by the sea-lough called Loughrusmore. Area of Upper I. 21,627 acres; of Lower I. 80,453 acres. The district includes some islets in the Atlantic; and extends NE from the Glen river, through the moorish, broken, and chaotic basin of the Awinea, the Stracashel, the Finn, and the Guibarra, to the rugged mountainous region around Loch Muck,—a lake whose elevation above sea-level is 678 ft. Rochrow summit in Upper I. has an alt. of 1,649 ft.; and Aughta summit in Lower I. of 1,958 ft. The chief lake in Upper I. is Nalughraman, and has an elevation of 593 ft.; and the chief lakes in Lower I. are Finn, 438 ft., Ea, Kip, Macew, Derryduff, Sheskinmore, Doon, Derkmore, Nacroaghy, Drumnalough, and Muddy. The v. of Glenties is situated in Lower I.

**INNISKILEN**. See **ENNISKILLEN**.

**INNISKILEN (MOUNT)**, a salient mountain in Tropical Australia, near the Victoria river.

**INNISLACKEN**, a small island at the middle of the entrance into Roundstone bay, co. Galway.

**INNISMACSAINT**, or **ENNISMACSAINT**, a parish, partly in co. Donegal, but chiefly in co. Fermanagh. The Donegal section contains the vs. of Bundoran and Single-Street, and part of the town of Ballyshannon; the Fermanagh section contains the v. of Derrygonnelly, and a small portion of Churchill. Length of the p. 20 m.; breadth 4 m. Area of the Donegal section 7,126 acres; of the Fermanagh section 45,867 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,874; in 1841, 14,693. The summits of Glenalong and North Shean, in this p., have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 795 and 1,135 ft. The island of I., which gives name to the p., is situated in Lough Erne, about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the shore, and 3 m. ESE of Churchill, and was the site of a somewhat famous abbey, which monastic writers allege to have been founded early in the 6th cent.

**INNISMACKLELAN**, the most southerly of the chief isles of the Blasquet group, co. Kerry. It lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by W of the Great Blasquet.

**INNISMAGRATH**, a parish of co. Leitrim. Length 8 m.; breadth  $\frac{6}{7}$  m. Area 27,439 acres, of which 4,026 acres are in Lough Allen. Pop. in 1831, 7,976; in 1841, 9,603. The surface of the whole declines S and E to the head and the W side of Lough Allen, and is to a large extent mountainous. Two summits, the one on the W and the other on the S boundary, have alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,125 and 1,377 ft.

**INNISMOTT**, a parish of co. Meath, 3 m. WSW of Ardee. Area 1,457 acres. Pop. in 1831, 405; in



1841, 481. The surface declines E along the course of the Dee.

**INNISMURRAY**, a small island of co. Sligo, off the S side of the entrance of Donegal bay, 3 m. N of Gessigo-point. It is a rock rising from the sea, with precipices toward the ocean, but shelving gently on the side opposite the mainland, and contains about 130 acres of shallow soil.

**INNISNEE**, an island of co. Galway, screening the E side of Roundstone bay. It extends upwards of 2 m. N and S, but is proportionally narrow.

**INNISRUSH**, a village in the p. of Tamlaght-O'Creilly, co. Londonderry. Pop. 282.

**INNISTIOGUE**, a parish and town of co. Kilkenny. Area 9,741 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,221; in 1841, 3,501. The surface extends along the r. bank of the Nore, here a broad and tidal stream.—The town, formerly a parl. burgh, is situated on the W bank of the Nore,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SE of Thomastown. Pop. 966.

**INNISTURK**, an island of co. Mayo,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNE of Innisboffin, and 6 m. W of the nearest mainland. Its length is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m.; its breadth 1 m. It consists chiefly of slate rock.

**INNOWRAZLAU**, or **JUNG-BRESLAU**, a small town of Prussian Poland, in the gov. and 26 m. ESE of Bromberg. Pop. 5,660, nearly one-half of whom are Jews. It has some trade in woollens, and is the seat of a board for the superintendence of mines of saltpetre in the neighbourhood.

**INNSBRUCK**, **INSPRUG**, or **INSPRUCK**, [*i. e.* 'Bridge of the Inn,'] the capital of the Tyrol, situated at the confluence of the Sill and the Inn, 62 m. S of Munich, 84 m. WSW of Salzburg, and 84 m. NNE of Trent; at an alt. of 566 metres = 619 yds. above sea-level. Its pop. in 1845 was 12,800. It may be called a handsome town, although it has but one broad principal street, in the centre of which stands a full-length and exalted figure of the Virgin. Its public edifices, more remarkable however for size than elegance, are the government-house, the town-house, the opera, the arsenal, and the barracks. The only buildings of taste are the small chapel erected by Maria Theresa to the memory of her husband, Francis I., on the spot where he suddenly expired, and the great hall, the former residence of the princes of Tyrol. In the church of the Franciscans is a magnificent cenotaph, erected to the memory of the emperor Maximilian, with 28 bronze statues of members of the house of Austria. A university was founded here in 1672, but afterwards suppressed, and its place supplied by a lyceum or academy. It was, however, re-established in 1826; and in 1842 had 24 professors, and 416 students, and possessed a library of 40,000 vols. The transit from Germany to Italy is considerable. The chief manufactures are silk, woollen, linen, and muslin goods, leather, glass, and cutlery. The artisans excel in wood-carving. The Innthal, or valley in which I. stands, one of the largest of those formed by the Northern Alps, and also the most picturesque, is about 30 m. in length; its breadth in the neighbourhood of I. is about 3 m. The river washes one of the sides of the town, and separates it from a suburb of considerable extent. The immediate environs are rich and beautiful, and interspersed with small villas. The background of the picture is formed by mountains, covered along their sides with vast forests, while their lofty tops terminate in a mass of precipitous and barren rocks. To crown the whole, the stranger, walking up the principal street, sees over the roofs of the houses, and as if overhanging the town, an enormous snow-capped mountain, called the Sollstein-berg. This valley was the scene of several of the events that took place during the heroic resistance made by the Tyrolese to the French and Bavarians in 1809.

**INNSTADT**, a small town of Bavaria, to the E of Passau, from which it is separated by the Inn.

**INNTHAL**. See **ENGADINE**.

**INNTHAL (OBER)**. See **IMBST**.

**INNTHAL (UNTER)**. See **SCHWATZ**.

**INNVIERTEL**, a large district or circle of Upper Austria, consisting of the territory lying between the Danube, the Inn, and the Salza. It was originally a part of Bavaria, and was ceded to Austria by the treaty of Teschen in 1779. It was restored to Bavaria in 1810, but retained only till 1815. In that year also the quarter of the Hausruck, which Bonaparte had compelled Austria to cede to Bavaria, was restored for an equivalent, and annexed to this circle, so that at present its extent is 1,270 sq. m., with 200,000 inhabitants. The chief towns are Braunau and Scharding. The S division of this district, lying towards the duchy of Salzburg, is intersected by several chains of mountains covered with wood; but the tracts on the banks of the Danube and the Inn are fertile and well-cultivated, producing wheat, barley, and flax, and having extensive pastures.

**INNY**, a river of the NW of Leinster. It issues from Lough Sheelan, and falls into the head of the extreme E expansion of Lough Ree, after a S and SW course of 24 m. Much of the upper part of its run is through a flat, tame, boggy country; but the lower part is through a district not only rich and beautiful, but rendered classic by association with the names and writings of Oliver Goldsmith and Maria Edgeworth.—Also a rivulet of co. Kerry, rising among the lofty mountains on the E border of the barony of Iveragh, and flowing W about 12 m. to the head of Ballinskelligs-bay.

**INNYCOTTA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, belonging to the Nagpore rajah, and situated on the E bank of the Wurda river, 47 m. SSW of Nagpore.

**INOWLODZ**, or **INOWLADISLAW**, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Masovia, 16 m. S of Rawa, on the Pilica.

**INSARA**, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Penza, at the confluence of the Issa and the Insara, 278 m. ESE of Moscow. Pop. 4,730. There are iron works here.

**INSCH**, a parish in the Garioch district of Aberdeenshire, skirted by the Urie water on the N. Area 7,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,338; in 1841, 1,379.

**INSCRIPTION (POINT)**, a sandy point on Sweers's island in Australia, in S lat.  $17^{\circ} 6' 50''$ , E long. of Port Essington  $7^{\circ} 28' 30''$ .

**INSELBERG**, a mountain of Germany, in the forest of Thuringia. Alt. 3,300 ft. above sea-level.

**INSHENE**, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 9 m. S of Dendera.

**INSHILLA**, a small sea-port on the E coast of Tunis, and 108 m. S of Tunis.

**INSINGEN**, a large village of Bavaria, in the circle of Franconia, 4 m. S of Rothenburg.

**INSKIP**, a township of St. Michael p., in Lancashire,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Preston.

**INSKOLKAIA**, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Kolivan, 40 m. SW of Bask.

**INSMING**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. of Albestroff, 20 m. ENE of Chateau Salins. Pop. 860.

**INSTERBURG**, a town of E. Prussia, in the gov. of Gumbinnen, on the river Inster, at its confluence with the Angerapp, 50 m. E of Königsberg. Pop. in 1846, 9,700. Its chief traffic is in corn and lint-seed produced in the adjacent country.

**INSTOW**, a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. NNE of Bideford. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. 557.

**INSUMA**, a town of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 100 m. SW of Mecca.



**INTCHEN-OUEI**, a town of Chinese Tartary, 230 m. ENE of Pekin.

**INTEL**, a small port of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Erdwen, 12 m. SE of L'Orient. Pop. 860.

**INTERLACHEN**, a beautiful village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, situated on the l. bank of the Aar, between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, 32 m. SE of Bern, in a small plain about 3 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, richly cultivated, and girdled by lofty mountains.

**INTRÀ**, a small town of Piedmont, on the l. bank of the Lago-Maggiore, 30 m. N of Novara,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Pallanza, in a picturesque country, called the Val Intrasca. It is noted chiefly for its bleaching grounds and dye-houses. Pop. 3,743.

**INTRODACQUA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 4 m. SW of Sulmona. Pop. 4,000.

**INTWOOD**, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. SW of Norwich. Area 440 acres. Pop. 49.

**INVER**, a parish of co. Antrim. Area 1,773 acres. Pop. in 1831, 953; in 1841, 1,020. It contains the villages of Inverbeg and Invermore. Lough Larne forms its E, and the Larne river its N boundary.—Also a fishing-village in co. Mayo, on the E shore of Broadhaven, and 6 m. NE of Belmullet.—Also a parish on the S coast of co. Donegal,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Killybegs. It contains the villages of Port and Mount Charles. Area 36,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,785; in 1841, 12,835. About one-third of the surface is arable; the remainder is heathy upland pasture, and wild irreclaimable mountain. Benbawn, the principal eminence, is 1,490 ft. in alt., and forms part of a great chain which extends from the Atlantic about 20 m. E, and then deflects S toward Lough-erne.—The Inver issues from a lake on the top of a mountain at the E extremity of the p., tumbles headlong over the side of the mountain in a cataract called the Grey Mare's Tail, and runs about 6 m. SW to the head of Inver-bay.—Inver-bay may be regarded as entering between Durin-point on the E, and St. John's cape on the SW, which are 5 m. asunder. It penetrates the land 5 m. NE, and forms a good fishing-ground.—The small v. of Inver, situated at its head, is dependent chiefly on fishing at the bar of the Inver. The v. of Port-of-Inver is situated on the W side of the bay,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Inver.

**INVER (Loch)**, a small arm of the sea, on the NW coast of Sutherlandshire, near the promontory of Ru-stoer. The village of Inver or Lochinver is a post-station 245 m. NNW of Edinburgh.

**INVERARITY**, a parish in the centre of the S division of Forfarshire, intersected by the Dundee and Forfar railway. Pop. in 1801, 820; in 1841, 997.

**INVERARY**, a parish in Argyshire, extending about 18 m. in length, and on an average 3 m. in breadth, somewhat in the form of a crescent, and chiefly betwixt Loch-Awe and Loch-Fyne, and watered by the Aray and the Shira. Pop. of the town and parish in 1801, 2,051; in 1841, 2,285.

**INVERARY**, a royal burgh in the above p., and the county-town of Argyshire, is 60 m. NW of Glasgow, by Luss and Arrochar, 39 m. N by W of Rothesay, in Bute, and 32 m. SE of Oban, situated on a small bay on the NE side, and within 5 m. of the head of Loch-Fyne, where the Aray falls into that arm of the sea. It is a small town, consisting chiefly of one street, in the centre of which stands the church, and another row of houses which face the bay. The pop. in 1831 was 1,117; in 1841, 1,233; in 1851, 1,164. It unites with Ayr, Irvine, Campbellton, and Oban, in returning a member to parlia-

ment. The parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1840 was 55; in 1848, 40. The chief support of the place is the herring-fishery, which appears to have subsisted here from time immemorial.—Not far from the town, on a level space on the S bank of the Aray, is the castle of I., the principal seat of the duke of Argyre, a large quadrangular building, with a round tower at each corner, and a high glazed pavilion, by which the staircase and saloon are lighted, shooting up above the towers in the centre. It was founded in 1745, and is built of a micaceous slate brought from the other side of the lake, which is extremely soft, but will, in all probability, long stand the effects of the weather. The stone is of a blue grey colour; a single shower of rain turns it almost black, but a gleam of the sun restores its original colour.

**INVERAVEN**, a parish partly in Morayshire, stretching from the river Spey to the borders of Aberdeenshire, but chiefly in Banffshire. Its length is about 20 m.; breadth from 4 to 9 m. Pop. in 1831, 2,648; in 1841, 2,417. The river Livet intersects this parish, rising from numerous sources within its limits, and flowing NW through the celebrated Glenlivet, which occupies a considerable portion of its surface, to the Aven, whence the name Inveraven is derived. The Aven, however, only skirts the parish on the W in its course to the Spey, which runs across the NW boundary.

**INVERCHAOLAIN**, a parish in the district of Cowal, in Argyshire, about 15 m. in greatest length, and 8 m. in greatest breadth; bounded on the SW by the E. Kyle of Bute, and intersected for 8 m. by Loch Striven. A ridge of mountains rises with a steep ascent all along the coast. In some places there are small flat fields nigh the shore; but, for the most part, the ascent from the sea is immediate. Pop. in 1801, 626; in 1831, 596; in 1841, 699.

**INVERESK**, a parish in the extreme NE of Edinburghshire, skirting on the N the frith of Forth. Along the shore stretches a broad belt of pleasant downs, formed by the subsidence of the sea, and only a few feet above the level of high water, furnishing a charming field for the favourite exercises of golf and walking. Behind this plain the surface rises in a slow ascent of verdant fields and highly cultivated soil, sending up across the SW projection the hills of Fallside and Carberry, 540 ft. above sea-level. The river Esk, combining just at the point of entering the p. the waters of the N. Esk and the S. Esk, bisects the p. into considerably unequal parts, in a beautifully winding course northward to the sea between Musselburgh and Fisherrow. The celebrated Pinkie-burn rises a little SE of Inveresk hill, and flows first N and then NW to the Esk, between Musselburgh and the sea. Little more than 1 m. in length of course, it derives all its interest from historical association with the disastrous battle to which it gave name. Coal, of remarkable aggregate thickness of seam, stretches beneath the whole p. It is mined chiefly at Monkton-hall, New Craighall, and Edmonstone, and produces, with the labour of upwards of 550 persons, nearly 55,000 tons a-year. Besides the v. of I., the p. contains the towns of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, and the vs. of Newbigging, Westpans, Wallford, and Craighall. The p. is cut from W to E near the shore by the great railroad from Edinburgh to London; it is traversed by the North British railway and its branch-line to Musselburgh; and by a part of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith branch of the North British railway, and contains the inclined plane of the railway passing New Hailes, Fisherrow, and Craighall. Pop. of the p. in 1831, 8,961; in 1841, 8,263.

**INVERFARAKAIG (Pass of)**, a beautiful de-



file leading from Loch Ness, across Stratherrick, into Strathnairn.

**INVERGORDON**, a village in Ross-shire, in the p. of Rosskeen, on the N side of the frith of Cromarty, over which there is a regular ferry to Inverbreckie. It has a good harbour, having 16 ft. water at spring-tides, and 13 ft. at neap; and a fine sandy shore, where vessels may safely deliver their cargoes. It is 12 m. from Dingwall.

**INVERGOWRIE**, a village pleasantly situated at the head of a little bay formed by the influx of I. burn to the frith of Tay, in the p. of Liff, Forfarshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Dundee, and  $19\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Perth.

**INVERKEILOR**, a parish nearly in the centre of the maritime district of Forfarshire, bounded on the E by the German ocean. Area 6,100 Scottish acres. Keilor burn, from which the p. has its name, rises on the S boundary, and flows 4 m. E to Lunan bay. Lunan water comes in from the W, and falls into the sea at Redcastle. The v. of I., situated near Lunan water, contains a pop. of 150. Pop. of the p. 1,879.

**INVERKEITHING**, a parish in Fifeshire, stretching along the shore of the Forth, about 4 m. from E to W. At its E end a peninsula runs into the frith, at the extremity of which is N. Queensferry. Pop. in 1801, 2,228; in 1831, 3,189; in 1841, 2,350.—The town of I. is situated at the E end of the p., on an eminence overlooking the bay which bears its name, and chiefly consists of a main street of considerable length, and several lanes diverging from it, with a number of houses fronting the harbour. A lazaretto is built on the point of the bay opposite the town. As a royal burgh it is of great antiquity. The corporate-revenue is about £500. The burgh joins with Dunfermline, Stirling, Culross, and S. Queensferry, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. in 1851, 1,814. The parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1839-40 was 56; in 1848-9, 45. The harbour is pretty good, though it might be greatly improved; vessels of 200 tons burden can load and sail from it at spring-tides, but it is usually frequented by smaller vessels. There are at present 20 vessels belonging to it, varying in burden from 20 to 100 tons, which are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. A considerable number of foreign and English vessels load coal here.

**INVERKEITHNIE**, a parish in the shire of Banff, extending along the S bank of the Deveron about 6 m. Pop. in 1801, 503; in 1831, 589; in 1841, 687. The rivulet Keithnie intersects it from S to N, entering the Deveron near the p.-church.

**INVERKIRKAG**. See ASSYNT.

**INVERLOCHY**, a hamlet and castle on the E shore of Loch-Eil, 2 m. from Fort-William. The castle is a quadrangular building, with round towers at the angles, measuring 30 yds. every way within the walls. Near this place the celebrated marquis of Montrose signally defeated the Campbells under the marquis of Argyle, in February 1645.

**INVERNESS**, a parish in the shire of Inverness, bounded on the NE by the Beaully and the Moray friths. Its length from NE to SW is 14 m.; its average breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. It may be considered as the NE portion of the Great glen of Caledonia. On the S the surface rises to an elevation of about 400 ft.; on the N the acclivity is higher and more precipitous. The elevation of Loch Ness above sea-level is only 46 ft. The coast-line is flat, and well cultivated. The river Ness intersects the p. for 8 m. The most remarkable hill is Tomnahurich, near the town, on the W side of the river, a beautiful isolated mount, whose length is 1,984 ft.; breadth 176 ft.; and elevation from the channel of the river 250 ft. The elevation of Craig-Phadric from the sea-level is 435 ft. The number of arable acres in the p. is cal-

culated at from 8,000 to 9,000. Pop. in 1841, 15,308.

**INVERNESS**, a seaport, a royal burgh, the capital of the Northern Highlands of Scotland, and the supposed original metropolis of *Pictavia*, stands  $19\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of Cromarty,  $38\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW of Elgin,  $118\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of Aberdeen, and  $156\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Edinburgh. Its site is on both banks—chiefly the r. one—of the river Ness, from a  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. above its entrance into that long sweep of marine waters which, inward from this point, is called the Beaully frith or loch, and outward is assigned a community of name with the Moray frith. Three large openings,—the basin of the Beaully frith from the W,—that of the Moray frith from the NE,—and the divergent termination of the Glenmore-nan-Albin from the S,—meet at the town and pour around it a rich confluence of the beauties of landscape, and the advantages of communication. Each outlet is different from the others, and each is beautiful; whether we proceed towards Fort-George, or towards Moy, or enter the valley of the Ness, or skirt the shores of the Beaully frith. All the W town, and nearly all the outskirts, as well as some of the interior of the E town, may at present compare in general neatness with any modern town of its size in the United kingdom. The public buildings, though possessing no remarkable features of elegance or beauty, are both creditable and interesting. A suite of co. buildings, which crowns the Castle-hill, and was erected at a cost of about £7,000, strongly arrest the eye of a stranger. On the NE side of Academy-street stands the Inverness academy, an extensive erection opened in 1792 for the education of the families of the upper classes throughout the Northern Highlands. On the l. bank of the Ness, 3 furl. above the old bridge, stands the infirmary of the northern cos., built in 1804, and including a lunatic asylum. At two beautiful islets in the Ness, very nearly united, and lying about a mile above the town, two handsome suspension-bridges have been flung across to connect them, the one with the r. bank, and the other with the l. These islands have been tastefully cut into pleasure-walks, and variously beautified as public promenades. Remains of a vast fort which Oliver Cromwell built in 1652-7—one of the four which he constructed for checking and overawing Scotland—may be seen at the harbour, 2 or 3 furl. above the mouth of the Ness. The fort had accommodation for 1,000 men; but it so annoyed and chafed the Highland chiefs under the keen administration of Cromwell, that at their request, and in acknowledgment of their loyalty to the Stuarts, it was destroyed immediately after the Restoration. I., though possessing many advantages for productive industry, has but inconsiderable manufactures. A white and coloured linen thread manufacture, which at the end of last cent. had its seat in the burgh, and was ramified over the northern cos., and employed about 10,000 persons, has almost wholly disappeared before the energetic competition of the towns of Forfarshire. A hemp factory within the area of Cromwell's fort employed 50 years ago about 1,000 persons, but now employs at most 300. Some coarse clothing, and tartan and plaids for the Highland market, are woven in the town; and there are 3 tanneries. Ship-building was a few years ago commenced in a spirit of enterprise. Malting was for generations a chief employment in the town; and I. had anciently a large share in the limited commerce of Scotland. During several centuries previous to the Union, it was the adopted home of foreign traders, or was annually visited by German merchants; and it conducted, with the ports of Holland and other parts of northern continental Europe, an extensive trade in skins and other Highland pro-



duce, in exchange for foreign manufactures. The northern cos., and even the Highlands generally, as well as the Western and the Northern islands, looked to it as the only mart for their commodities, and the only depot whence they could obtain the produce of other lands. But during the effluxion of the former half of last cent., the Highlanders of the western and southern districts found their way by agents to Glasgow, and adopting it as a superior market, abandoned I. to the incompetent support of the infertile north. In its custom-house district, which extends from the mouth of the Spey to the Dornoch frith, there were, in 1831, 142 vessels of aggregate 7,104 tons; and in 1850, 149 under 50 tons, and 90 above that tonnage; aggregate of the 239 vessels, 11,279 tons. The number of sailing-vessels that entered inwards in 1850 was 965 = 61,219 tons; and 172 steamers = 41,061 tons. About one-third of the vessels, and about one-half of the tonnage, belong to the town. Steam-vessels sail every 10 days to London; once a-week to Aberdeen and Leith; and twice a-week to Glasgow and places intermediate along the route of the Caledonian and the Crinan canals. From I. and its vicinity, including Beaulieu and Easter Ross, between 30,000 and 40,000 quarters of wheat are annually shipped for London and Leith; and within its custom-house district about 100 cargoes of mixed goods from these ports and Aberdeen are annually debarked. A great trade is conducted also along the Caledonian canal, and discharges most of its proceeds at the basin near the town. See article CALEDONIAN CANAL.—Three harbours, all small, but good and easily accessible, have at different periods been constructed in the Ness; the lowest admitting vessels of 250 tons burden, and the others vessels of 200 tons. At the Caledonian canal wharfs, within a mile of the town, large ships may receive and deliver cargoes, and in Kessock roads they have safe and excellent anchorage. The amount of customs collected at the port in 1850 was £5,008. At the July wool and sheep fair of I., the principal sheep-farmers throughout the north of Scotland are met by the sheep-dealers of southern counties, and by wool-staplers and agents from England, and sell to them annually sheep and wool to the value of between £150,000 and £200,000.—I. has not yet shared in the advantages of the railway-system. The Northern railway is now extended, on the east coast, onwards to Aberdeen, from which it has been proposed to carry the communication as far as Inverness. Another line, to connect I. with Ross-shire, by Beaulieu, Dingwall, and Tain, has been projected; and also a line running to Elgin, and thence by Braemar and the Spittal of Glenshee, to Perth.

I. is a burgh of great antiquity. The corporation revenue in 1838-9 was £1,985; in 1848-9, £1,930. The town is the seat of the courts of assize for the Northern counties; and unites with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending a member to parliament. Parliamentary constituency in 1839, 475; in 1849, 496. Pop. of parl. burgh, in 1831, 9,663; in 1841, 11,575; in 1851, 12,715.

[History.] The town of I. is invested with a fictitious interest, and assigned an origin at least 60 years before the Christian era, by Boethius and Buchanan connecting it with one of their apocryphal kings. Yet it probably was a seat of pop., and at all events, it occupies a site in the centre of what certainly was a closely-peopled district in the remote age of British hill-strengths and vitrified forts. It is believed to have been the original seat of the Pictish monarchs; and is supposed, even after Abernethy and Forteviot became a sort of Pictish capitals, to have retained its pre-eminence, and not altogether lost it till the union of the Scottish and the Pictish crowns. In the reign of David I. it figures as a king's burgh, and was made the seat of a sheriff, whose authority extended over all the north of Scotland. After the accession of Bruce, and during the successive reigns of the Stuarts till near the Union, I. was constantly exposed to the predatory visits of the Islesmen and the Highland clans. The

inhabitants distinguished themselves after the Revolution by enthusiastic and bold attachment to both Prelacy and Jacobitism. During the rebellion of 1745-6, and especially amid the stir which preceded and followed its closing-scene in the neighbouring field of Culloden, the town had the distinction, and reaped the bitter awards of being the virtual capital of the losing party. No modern event of note has occurred, except an earthquake on the night of the 16th of August 1816; and a fearful inundation of the river Ness in January 1849.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, the most extensive and by far the most mountainous county in Scotland; bounded on the N by Ross-shire and part of the Moray frith; on the E by the shires of Elgin, Moray, and Aberdeen; on the S by Perth and Argyle; and on the W by the Atlantic ocean. A small insulated district, between the shires of Banff and Moray, containing Cromdale and Inverallen, is annexed to it; and several of the Hebrides are politically attached to this co. The mainland extends in length from the point of Arasaig on the W, to the point of Ardersier on the E, where Fort-George is built, about 92 m.; its greatest breadth, from the ferry of Ballachulish to the boundary of Strathglass, is nearly 80 m. Playfair estimates the superficies of the continental part of this co., exclusive of lakes, at 2,904 sq. m., or 1,858,560 acres. To this approximation must be added 132 sq. m., or 84,480 acres, for the lakes. The surface of the islands attached to this co. is equal to 1,150 sq. m., to which we may add 59 sq. m. of insular lakes—making 1,209 sq. m., or 773,760 acres. The total superficies of the whole county, continental and insular, is thus 2,716,810 acres. It contained, in 1801, including its islands, 74,292; in 1811, 78,336 inhabitants; in 1821, 90,157; in 1831, 94,797, whereof 44,510 were males, and 50,287 females; in 1841, 97,799, in 19,194 inhabited houses; and in 1851, 96,328, of whom 44,648 were males, and 51,680 females. The increase per cent. in 50 years, from 1801 to 1851, has been 32, that for all Scotland being 78. The annual rate of increase within the same period of 50 years has been 0.56, that for all Scotland being 1.16. The number of families employed in agriculture, in 1831, was 9,892; in trade and manufactures, 2,753.—The real land-rent was estimated, in 1811, at £70,530 sterling. The value of assessed property, in 1815, was £185,565, of which the proportion under entail was nearly one-half; in 1843-4 it was £181,292.—The shire comprises 35 parishes. The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 34, attended by 2,639 children. The number of schools not parochial was 122, attended by 6,667 children.

[Divisions, &c.] The divisions of this co. are chiefly determined by natural boundaries. Lochaber comprehends that tract of country whose waters are discharged into the Western ocean at Fort-William. Moydart, Arasaig, S. and N. Moray, and Knoydart, seem to belong, in an extensive acceptation, to Lochaber. Glengarry is accounted a division; and Glenelg, Glenmoriston, Urquhart, Strathglass, and Aird, the vicinity of Inverness, the lordship of Petty, Ardersier, Stratherrick, the braes of Strathnairn and of Strathdearn, and the lordship of Badenoch, are all accounted separate divisions of the co. These divisions are generally marked by the different valleys watered by a river peculiar to each, and comprehended within parallel ranges of opposite hills. Unless one were to enter I. by the coast of the German ocean, its aspect from any other line of approach is rudely grand and forbidding. Mountains piled upon one another, and stretching away in immense chains, with hardly a pass or an opening to afford access from the S or W, form a barrier which requires enterprise to surmount. These mountains stretch across the island, and lie parallel to every valley—rising like immense walls on both its sides.



while the inhabited country sinks deep between them, with a lake or rapid river flowing in the centre; and no sooner is one defile passed over, than another range of hills comes into view, which conceal in their bosom another defile, and another strath of inhabited country. To form some conception of the W part of the co., one must suppose a deep valley beginning at Fort-William, and stretching across the whole co., nearly in the middle, from SW to NE. This valley has a range of lofty mountains on both sides, which, at the NE extremity, sink down into the sandstone strata of Nairnshire. The rivers, flowing between the openings of these parallel mountains, meet one another, and discharge their streams into the bottom of the valley, as a common reservoir, and feed Loch-Lochy, which falls W, and Loch-Oich and Loch-Ness, which fall NE: See these articles. But after we penetrate back through these parallel ranges of mountains for several miles, either to the r. or to the l., we find other rivers, which flow in a direction opposite to the former, and take their course away from the great valley of the canal. This range of mountainous ground between the Great valley and the Atlantic, is the highest and wildest throughout all the forbidding surface of this co., and has got the name of 'the rough bounds.' It extends from the head of Moydart, which joins the co. of Argyle, to Glensheil in Ross-shire—a distance of 70 m. or more. There descend from this general range of elevated land, five or six lines of lower but very rugged ground, which penetrate into the Atlantic, and form so many bold promontories on that shore. It is a singular feature in the complexion of this country, that the lower grounds are in many places covered with barren heath growing on a poor soil; while the tops of the mountains are in many instances clad with a rich carpet of green grass, springing from a fertile mellow earth. Travelling down the N side of Loch-Ness, a person of any taste must be struck with the beauty of the noble sheet of water, nearly 2 m. broad, which stretches away before him for a distance of nearly 24 m. The sides present a continued line of bold rocky ground, rising immediately from the lake to the height of mountains, without any opening on either hand, except at Invermoriston, at Urquhart, and at Foyers. These lofty banks consist of shelves of earth incumbent upon rock, and afford nourishment for copse of various kinds. In the division of the co. which lies E from the Great canal, there are six valleys of various degrees of sinuosity, which send all their waters to the German ocean. To the N of Loch-Laggan we arrive at high ground, where the waters separate in the same manner as at Laggan-achdrom on the side of the Caledonian canal, partly holding their course to the Atlantic, and partly to the German ocean. The rivers Pattack and Massie run almost parallel to each other for the space of 2 m.; and yet the former, after joining the Spean, is discharged into the Western sea; while the latter, uniting its waters with the Spey, flows eastward into the German ocean. The Spey derives its source from a small lake of the same name in the northern mountains. The co. is everywhere intersected by numerous rapid currents, which uniting form several large rivers. The most noted of these are the Spey, the Ness, the Lochy, the Garry, the Glass, &c., [see these articles.] all of which, with the lakes, abound with trout and salmon. The W shores, particularly of the districts of Moydart, Arasaig, Morar, and Knoydart, are indented with numerous bays, creeks, and arms of the sea—called lochs—which might be rendered excellent fishing-stations. On the confines of the county there are extensive tracts of natural wood,—evident remains of much larger forests. The fir woods of Glenmore

and Strathspey [see these articles] are supposed to be far more extensive than all the other natural woods in Scotland together.

*Climate and soil, &c.* On the W coast the rains are heavy, and of long continuance, but the winters are mild, and when snow falls, it soon disappears, owing to the genial influence of the sea-breeze, unless the wind be northerly. On the E coast the heaviest rains are from the German ocean; but the climate, upon the whole, is not so rainy as in those districts which are adjacent to the Atlantic. In the notes taken by Dr. Robertson from one gentleman's communications, it is stated that Fort-William, Inverary, and Greenock are the most subject to rain of any towns in Scotland. In the *New Statistical Account* it is stated that the annual number of rainy days at the Inverness end of the Great glen is about 60 less than at Fort-William at the other extremity of the glen.—A very great proportion of the surface is covered with heath. When Dr. Robertson wrote, some were of opinion that 39 parts out of 40 of the surface of this co. were clad with its russet hues. The dominion of the heath is, however, daily losing ground before the progress of agriculture, and the industry of the inhabitants. A considerable tract of the surface is under wood; much of it is rock; and nearly as much is covered with water. Clay, in a pure state, is but a small proportion of the soil. Along the river Beaully, near its confluence with the sea, and on the side of the frith of that name, there is a certain extent of a rich blue clay; and about Inverness, and down the border of the Murray frith, where creeks and bays abound in which the tide ebbs and flows very gently, some small fields of a clay soil present themselves. Haugh is frequently to be met with, and the fields of it are far more extensive than any other valuable soil in the county. In Badenoch, from Kinrara on the E, to the place where the Spey descends from the hill of Corryarrick,—a tract of more than 20 m.—haugh abounds almost without interruption, on both sides of the river. The head of every loch or arm of the sea, on the W coast, where they receive their respective brooks from the valleys behind, have less or more of this kind of soil, all the way from Moydart to Glenelg. Loam, properly so called, is rare. Sand and gravel form part of the soil in a great variety of places. Strathnairn, and particularly Strathdearn, so far as they are within this co., abound with this light free soil: a great proportion also of Strathspey and of Badenoch is of this complexion. Till, next to a sandy or gravelly soil, is the most common; and, if the mountains are taken into account, the proportion of till exceeds all the other kinds taken together. Moss, moor, and heathy ground, in the opinion of some intelligent persons, as already noticed, covers two-thirds of the shire. If one-fortieth only be arable land, there are probably twenty-six of the remaining parts covered with heath incumbent on moss or a till bottom. Almost all the deep mosses of this country are situated on land which is more or less elevated above the general level of the valleys, and lie on gravel, or stones, or till. None of these fields of moss—except a patch at Corpach, and a very few more—are in the bottom of a valley, like the famous Flanders moss of the county of Perth; nor, like it, have they in any case a bottom of rich clay.—Limestone is found in every district of the county, and in many places approaches to the nature of marble. Near Ballachulish there is a rock of ash-coloured marble, speckled with veins of copper pyrites, and intersected with small thready veins of lead ore. Near Fort-William, in the bed of the Nevis, is a singular vein of marble, of a black ground, with a white flowering resembling the frosting upon



a window, penetrating the whole vein. Most of the mountains are composed of a reddish granite, which, according to Williams, is the most beautiful of any in the world. In the p. of Kingussie a rich vein of silver was discovered, and attempted to be wrought, but without success; in other places veins of lead, containing silver, have been observed. Iron-ore has also been found, but not in sufficient quantity to render it an object of manufacture. In the isle of Skye there are several valuable minerals: see SKYE. —The mountains and forests are inhabited by herds of red and roe deer, which here roam in safety, in recesses impenetrable to man; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant.

*Towns, Roads, &c.* I contains one royal burgh, viz. Inverness, and several small villages. The Gaelic is the language of the people on the N, W, and S borders; but, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, the better sort use the English language. In the tract of the great vale or Glenmore, Fort-George, Fort-Augustus, and Fort-William, were erected, as a chain of forts across the island, after the events of 1715 and 1745. By means of Fort-George on the E all entrance up the Moray frith to Inverness was prevented; Fort-Augustus curbed the inhabitants midway; and Fort-William was a check to any attempts on the W. Detachments were sent from these garrisons to Inverness, to Bernera, opposite to the isle of Skye, and to Castle-Donart in the isle of Mull.—The military roads in this co., made by the soldiers under General Wade, are executed with great skill, and lead over mountains and through mosses and morasses which before were impassable to the lightest vehicle. The military roads maintained in repair are: 1st, the Badenoch road, from Inverness through Badenoch to Dalwhinnie, and further to the borders of Perthshire, reckoned at 52 m.; 2d, the Boleskine road, from Inverness to Fort-Augustus, 33 m.; where a road, 30 m. in extent, turning to the left over Corryarrick, reaches Dalwhinnie, and joining the Badenoch road enters Perthshire by a road originally military; 3d, the road from Fort-Augustus to Fort-William, and farther to Ballachulish ferry, reckoned at 45 m.; 4th, from Inverness another military road passes along the shore to the entrance of the Beaully frith at Fort-George, and with its offset-roads to the eastward is reckoned at 16 m.—The magistrates of Inverness in recently memorializing the Lords of the Treasury for a survey and investigation of the most practicable lines of railway to I., suggest that “a line of railway communicating with the Glasgow and Edinburgh railway at Falkirk, midway between these cities; extending, by Stirling, through the valley of the Allan, and down the valley of the Earn, towards Perth; thence through Strathmore, by Forfar and Brechin, to Aberdeen; from that city, through the centre of the agricultural district of Buchan, perhaps by the valley of the Ythan, to Banff; and thence along the coast, by Fochabers, Elgin, and Forres, to Inverness,—would form the main trunk of communication between the N and S counties.” Another projected line proceeds from I. by Nairn and Forres to Elgin; thence by the Vale of Rothes to near Drumblair; thence between E and W Elchies to the river Spey, which it will cross between Carron and the church of Aberlour; thence by the vale of the Carron, between Benrinnes and Tamfarclas to the river Avon above Delnashaugh; thence by the E side of the Avon to Drummin; thence by Glenconglass and the E side of Tomantoul, to the head of the Don at Laggan-hall; thence by Loch Bulg and the Gairn to Allt Vrotachan; thence, crossing the Sluggan, to the river Dee, which it will cross below the ford and near

the castle of Braemar; thence by the E side of the water of Clunie, till within about 1 m. of Cairnwell. From this point the line it is proposed shall proceed either by a hollow on the W side of Cairnwell and the Spittal of Glenshee, and by Kirkmichael and the Loch of Lowes, to the Tay, which it will cross below Dunkeld, and thence proceed by Auchtergaven to join the Midland railway, about 4 m. north of Perth; or it will take the E side of Cairnwell and the Spittal of Glenshee, and proceed by Glenshee and the bridge of Cally and Rattray to Blairgowrie; and thence to join the Midland at Cupar-Angus. Numerous roads and bridges have been formed, under the direction of the Parliamentary commissioners, through every district of this extensive shire. See our general article THE HIGHLANDS.—The principal inhabitants of Inverness-shire are the clans of Forbes, Macintosh, Macpherson, Fraser, Grant, and Macdonald.

*History.* The earliest notice of the existence of the office of sheriff in this district, is about the middle of the 12th cent. It appears that the sheriffdom of I. comprehended, at that time, the whole of the kingdom to the N of the Grampians. The shire of Moray appears to have been disjoined from I. as early as the year 1263. The shires of Forres, and Nairn, and of Crombath or Cromarty, are mentioned in the regulations adopted for the government of Scotland by Edward I., in 1304. The erection of the sheriffdom of Moray, properly so called, took place in the reign of James II., and was, perhaps, the first material dismemberment of the shire of Inverness. The defeat of Haaco, king of Norway, at the battle of Largs, in the middle of the 13th cent., had destroyed the power of the Norwegian monarchs over the Western Isles; yet, under the Lords of the Isles, they continued independent till after the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. In the beginning of 1476, John of the Isles was proscribed by act of parliament; and a powerful fleet and army being collected with a view to reduce him, he was persuaded to make his submission, surrendering the earldom of Ross, which was then declared to be unalienable from the Crown, and consenting to hold his insular possessions of the king in fief. Although the independence of this chieftain was thus destroyed, it does not appear that Argyle, Lochaber, or the Isles, were included in any sheriffdom until the beginning of the 16th cent. At the Restoration, in 1660, the cos. of Argyle, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, and Nairn, were all distinct from I. The boundaries of Ross, however, were not finally settled until 1661; since which time, excepting the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1748, there is no material alteration in the limits of the shire of Inverness.

**INVERURY**, a parish, in Aberdeenshire, bounded by the river Urie on the N and E. Area about 4,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 783; in 1841, 2,020; in 1851, 2,264.—In the SW part of the p., on the N bank of the Don, stands a building, occupied from 1799 till 1829, as the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties. The building is handsome, and beautifully situated; but the college has been removed to Blairs in the county of Kincardine.—The royal burgh of I., in the above parish, is a straggling village, with none of the characteristics of a town, situated on the angle formed by the confluence of the Don and the Urie, about 15 m. NW of Aberdeen. It joins with the Elgin district of burghs in returning a member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 94; in 1848, 110. Large and well-frequented cattle-markets are held here.

**INVESTIGATOR ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the S. Pacific, near the SW coast of Eyreland, South Australia. The principal of the group, Flinder's island, is in S lat. 33° 45', and E long. 134° 20'.

**INVESTIGATOR STRAIT**, a channel of the Pacific, which runs between the S part of York peninsula and Kangaroo island, and connects Spencer gulf on the W with the bay of St. Vincent. It is 17 leagues in length E by N and W by S; and 23 m. in medium breadth; and has depth sufficient for the largest vessels. It was discovered by Captain Flinders.

**INVOY**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Maillen. Pop. 189.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Ramet. Pop. 798.



**INWARDLEIGH**, a parish in Devonshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE of Hatherleigh, on a branch of the Torridge. Area 6,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 638; in 1841, 715.

**INWORTH**, a parish in Essex,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE of Coggeshall, on the Eastern counties or London and Norwich railway. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. 591.

**INYACK ISLAND**, or **SANTA MARIA**, an island of Africa, in Delagoa bay, off its E peninsula. Its N point, Cape I., is in  $13^{\circ} 25' 12''$  S lat., E long.  $13^{\circ} 36' 41''$ . The interior of the main, from this cape to Cape St. Lucia, is a low level country; but about 3 or 4 leagues from the shore a line of hills, apparently 800 or 1,000 ft. high, is visible.

**INZA**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Penza, and district of Gorodichtsche. It has its source to the SE of the village of Voronovo, and flowing NW along the frontier of the gov. of Simbirsk, throws itself into the Sura, on the r. bank, at Tcherkovo, after a course of 78 m.

**INZAGO**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Milan, district and 5 m. E of Gorgonzola, on the Martesana canal. Pop. 1,930.

**INZEL**. See **ENZELLE**.

**INZER**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, which has its source in the Ural mountains, in the district and 60 m. NW of Verkh-Uralsk; makes a considerable circuit to the S; and then bending W, throws itself into the Bélaia, on the r. bank, 24 m. SE of Ousa, and after a course of 156 m. Its principal affluent is the Sim.

**INZERSDORF**, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and circle of the Wienerwalde, 5 m. S of Vienna. Pop. 680. It has a manufactory of light cloth. Its trade consists chiefly in rhubarb.

**INZINZAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. N of Hennebion, and 8 m. NNE of L'Orient. Pop. 2,300. Fairs for grain and cattle are held here 3 times a year.

**INZLINGEN**, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. of Lörrach, 5 m. NE of Bäle, and 26 m. SSW of Friburg. Pop. 838.

**IO**. See **YO**.

**IOACHIMSTHAL**, or **JOACHIMSTHAL**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 54 m. NE of Potsdam, circle and 12 m. WSW of Angermünde, near the lakes of Grimnitz and Werbellin. Pop. in 1837, 1,560. It has several distilleries and oil-mills.

**IOCKGRIM**, or **JOCKGRIM**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 12 m. SE of Landau, near the Rhine. Pop. 800. It has a castle.

**IOCKMOCK**, or **JOCKMOCK**, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture of North Bothnia, lappmark and 99 m. NW of Lulea, 144 m. WNW of Tornea, on the r. bank of the Lulea. Pop. 1,400.

**IOCKSBERG**, or **JOCKSBERG**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 2 m. NW of Leutershausen, and 10 m. WNW of Anspach, on the Altmühl. It contains a castle, and has a manufactory of calico.

**IODLOVA**, or **JODLOVA**, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. NNW of Jaslo, and 17 m. SE of Tarnow, near the l. bank of the Wisloka.

**IOELSTER**, or **JOELSTER**, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen, near the centre of the bail. of North Bergen. Pop. 1,811.

**IOENAKER**, or **JOENAKER**, a haerad of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of Nyköping.

**IOENKOPING**. See **JÖNKÖPING**.

**IOLA**, a village of Calhoun co., in the state of Florida, U. S., 58 m. SSW of Tallahassee, on the W side of Apalachicola river, and connected by a railroad with the St. Joseph, on the coast of the gulf of Mexico.

**IOLA**, or **YOLA**, a town of Central Africa, the cap. of Adamawa, situated in about  $8^{\circ} 30'$  N lat., and  $7^{\circ}$  E long., in an extensive and well-cultivated plain, on the Faro, a considerable river which receives all the small rivulets in which the surrounding territory abounds, and is not passable except in boats. It was first visited in 1851, by Dr. Barth, who was informed that it is a journey of 15 days from Kuka, and 7 days from the N frontier town of Adamawa. Indigo, ivory, salt, and slaves constitute the leading articles of traffic. The chief currency consists of small yellow Venetian glass beads. The town is large and open, and forms a kind of distant suburb of the larger town of Gorin or Guren, the former cap. of the sultan.

**IONA**, **IOOLMILL**, or **I-COLUMB-KILL**, or **I**, a small but celebrated Hebridean island, situated off the SW extremity of Mull, in the p. of Kilfinichen, Argyshire, 9 m. SW of Staffa, and about 36 m. W of the nearest part of the district of Morven, or the mainland of Scotland. A strait, called the sound of I. or of Ioolmill, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. broad, and 3 m. long, deep enough for the passage of the largest ships, but dangerous from sunken rocks, separates it from Mull. Islets and rocks—the most conspicuous of which is Soa on the SW—are numerously sprinkled round one-half of its coast. A heavy swell of the sea, but not such as to imperil navigation, usually rolls toward it from the N. Its length is about 3 m. from NE to SW; its breadth about 1 m. Its superficial area is conjectured to be about 1,300 Scottish acres. It has a waving outline, approaching on the whole to the form of an oval, but exhibiting an almost constant alternation of projection of land and indentation of sea. The bay of Martyrs, on the NE side, a little creek, forms the chief harbour. Port-na-Carrach, on the SW side, is a still more considerable creek. The surface of the island consists of small, pleasant, fertile plains, in most places along the shore, and of rocky hillocks and patches of green pasture, and an intermixture of dry and of boggy moorland in the interior. At the S extremity, excepting a low sandy tract near Bloody bay, it is merely a vexed and broken expanse of rocks. The highest ground is near the northern extremity, and rises only about 400 ft. above sea-level. Numerous though small springs afford an ample supply of pure water. About 500 Scottish acres, or five-thirteenths of the whole area, are arable. Serpentine—probably the most beautiful stone found in large quantities in Scotland—may be quarried to any extent in Ioolmill. Sienite or red granite, nearly as hard as the granite of Mull, occurs in extensive rocks in the SW. Spotted schistus, difficult to be worked, and too coarse for slates, is the chief stone on the NE. The whole island is the property of the Duke of Argyll, and yields a rental of only about £300. On the bay of Martyrs, near the ruins which constitute the grand attraction and the glory of the place, stands the village of Threld,—a collection of miserable huts. The inhabitants of this v. constitute nearly the whole pop. of the island. By the rearing of cattle on their little crofts, and selling them in Mull, and by an unimportant tiny trade in pebbles and other matters, they procure a small importation of oatmeal, and for every other necessary of life depend on their own little island and its encircling sea. I. was probably uninhabited, or at best but occasionally visited by the people of Mull, previous to the time of Columba, and comes first into notice as a quiet retreat gifted over to the saint for the uses of his missionary establishment. Columba himself excelled in all secular learning, was a proficient in the knowledge of medicine and the practice of eloquence; and not a few of the members of his community, in



successive generations, were eminently skilled in rhetoric, poetry, music, astronomy, mathematics, and general philosophy and science. About the beginning of the 8th cent. learning of every sort, in fact—with the exception of some poor remains of philosophy and the arts in Italy—was hunted out of every part of Continental Europe, and concentrated its energies and its glories on the little arena of Icolmkill. If any relics of the Culdees exist on the island, they must, to all appearance, be sought only among the oldest of the tomb-stones. St. Oran's chapel, the oldest existing ruin, is probably the work of the Norwegians. It is in the Norman style, rude, only 60 ft. by 22, and now unroofed, but otherwise entire. On the S side of this chapel, and adjacent to it, is an enclosure called Relig Oran, 'the burying place of Oran.' This was the grand cemetery of Iona, the cherished and far-famed spot whither, for ages, funeral parties voyaged from a distance to inter the illustrious dead.—The chief ruin on the island is that of the abbey church or cathedral. Its form is that of a cross; the length being about 160 ft., the breadth 24 ft., and the length of the transept 70 ft. That of the choir is about 60 ft. The tower is about 70 ft. high, divided into three stories.—I, pronounced Ee, and sometimes written Hi, Hii, or Hy, means 'the island,' and is the name commonly in use by the natives and other Hebrideans, the place being, among the Ebudean archipelago, the island par excellence. But when necessity is felt to speak distinctively, the name used is I-columb-kill, or abbreviated, I-columkill, 'the island of the cell of Columba,' the saint to whom the place owes all its importance, the patron-saint of the Hebrides, and long the patron-saint of all Scotland. The name Iona is either *I-thonna*, 'the Island of the waves;' or *I-shonna*, 'the Holy or Blessed island;' most probably the former, and, in that sense, quite descriptive of its appearance in a storm. This name is sometimes written Hyona; and is used by historians, poets, and strangers,—commending itself to them by its euphonicness.

IONIA, a central county of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m. It has a finely undulating surface, with a highly fertile soil, and is drained by Grand river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 1,923; in 1850, 8,488. It contains a township and village of the same name, 136 m. WNW of Detroit.—The township lies on both sides of the Grand river, which is here navigable, and is watered also by its tributaries. The village is on the N side of the river. Pop. 486.

IONIAN REPUBLIC, or UNITED STATES OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS, a small republic in the SE of Europe, composed of a group of islands in that part of the Mediterranean which lies between the coast of Greece and the island of Sicily, and consisting of seven large and several smaller islands. The larger islands are Corfu, Paxo, Santa-Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. Six of these islands are situated in the Ionian sea, and one in the *Ægean*. They stretch along the coasts of Greece and Albania from NW to SE, between 35° 50' and 39° 57' N lat. Four of them lie in a group opposite the mouth of the gulf of Corinth; other two, Corfu and Paxo, are situated about 80 m. NW of this central group, from which Cerigo, the remaining island, lies about 150 m. SE. The five seaport towns of Bucintoro, Gomenitza, Parga, Prevesa, and Vonitza, on the neighbouring continent, were formerly placed under the same jurisdiction with these islands. A more minute description of the several islands and their productions will be found in our pages under their respective heads. A few general details will be here embodied.

*Area, &c.]* The area and pop. of the principal islands are as follows:

|                | Area.      | Pop. in 1836. | Pop. in 1844. |
|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Cephalonia,  | 348 sq. m. | 63,197        | 69,984        |
| 2 Corfu,       | 227        | 65,057        | 64,676        |
| 3 Santa-Maura, | 180        | 17,195        | 18,676        |
| 4 Zante,       | 156        | 35,348        | 38,929        |
| 5 Cerigo,      | 116        | 8,707         | 11,694        |
| 6 Ithaca,      | 44         | 9,644         | 10,821        |
| 7 Paxo,        | 26         | 5,064         | 5,017         |
|                | 1,097      | 204,266       | 219,797       |

To the island of Corfu belong Fanno, Merlere, Saiseno, Samothracia, Sivota, and all the other islets in or out of the channel to Cape Formaggio. To Cephalonia belong Guardiani, Luca, Dia, and several other islets. To Zante belong Stivali, Marathonisi, Piluso, Trentenove, Prodono, Sapienza, Porto-Schisa, Venitico, and other islets between it and Cape Gallo. To Santa-Maura belong Meganisi, Chitios, and the islets in the channel of Santa-Maura to the port of Figlia. To Cerigo belong Cerigotto, Poro, Poretto, Dragonera, Cervi, and all from Cape St. Angelo to Coron. To Ithaca belong Kalamos, Castus, Arkudi, Atako, and all the islets out of the channel to the rock Cazzolani inclusive. To Paxo belong Antipaxo, Cassionisi, San-Nicolo, La Madonna, and all the other islets round Paxo, and along the neighbouring continent, from Cape Formaggio to the mouth of the channel of Prevesa.

*Physical features and soil, &c.]* The general surface of the I. islands is mountainous and rocky; but the elevations do not reach any considerable height except in Zante and Cephalonia. In the latter island Mount Enos has an alt. of 5,306 ft. The other larger islands have mountains varying from 1,000 to 3,000 ft. in alt. Their geological formation is chiefly limestone, intermixed with gypsum and sandstone; and they are generally distinguished for beauty of landscape and luxuriance of vegetation. "Their beauty they owe partly to the great variety of ground, partly to luxuriant vegetation, partly to the boundary mountains and distant views, and partly to the sea and sky." [*Davy.*] There is no active volcano in existence. The coasts are rocky, but afford good havens and roadsteads. There cannot, of course, be any considerable rivers in these islands: Corfu, however, is watered by several powerful torrents.—The soil is generally dry and calcareous; the only mineral production is asphalt. Some of the islands of the Mediterranean are of volcanic origin; but the rocks of all these islands belong to the same great calcareous formation which occupies the continent of Greece. There is a quarry of grey marble in Corfu, and a vein of coal has also been found there. Gypsum, marl, and clay, are abundant. Chalcedony and quartz are the only silicious minerals. Iron and manganese occur, and sulphate of soda is plentiful in the marl districts.

*Climate and productions.]* Spring is mild and showery, and of long duration; the summer-months are hot and dry; the autumn is showery; the winter rainy and tempestuous. N winds maintain the winter-season; the S bring in the spring, and predominate in April. Like all mountainous districts, these islands are subject to sudden vicissitudes, having the extremes of cold and heat, moisture and dryness, in rapid succession in a few hours. The olive, the lemon, the orange, and the fig-tree, display their fruits and flowers throughout the whole year; in some places the happy islanders luxuriate on a four-fold vintage, and the frosts of winter are never known to chill a single rose-bud. The mean temp. at Corfu is from 63° to 66°; the summer-heat never exceeds 80°, except when the fiery sirocco blows. The centre islands, and especially Zante, are exposed to occasional hurricanes and earthquakes. Snow often falls during



the winter, but never lies except on the high grounds. Malaria prevails in low situations in the autumnal months, and the itch is common in some parts.—Much of the surface is rocky, some parts stony, and patches of fertile grounds are interspersed. The extensive plain of Zante, in particular, resembles one continued vineyard, with patches in tillage or pasture. The following table exhibits the number of acres in crop, in all the islands, in the years 1828 and 1836:

|                           | 1828.<br>acres. | 1836.<br>acres. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Wheat,                    | ...             | 16,137          |
| Indian corn, barley, &c., | 24,782          | 37,437          |
| Oats,                     | 1,475           | 5,492           |
| Currants,                 | 13,006          | 15,740          |
| Olives,                   | 104,523         | 219,339         |
| Wine,                     | 49,066          | 119,152         |
| Cotton,                   | 678             | 1,014           |
| Flax,                     | 995             | 1,310           |
| Pulse,                    | 2,723           | 4,530           |
| Pasture,                  | 7,770           | 44,960          |
|                           | 207,810         | 420,151         |

The extent of uncultivated land in 1828 was 292,753 acres; in 1836, 442,007 acres. The proportion of cultivated and uncultivated land in the several islands, in 1836, was as follows:

|              | Cultivated.<br>acres. | Uncultivated.<br>acres. |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Corfu,       | 302,648               | 30,896                  |
| Cephalonia,  | 33,386                | 189,786                 |
| Zante,       | 45,071                | 53,869                  |
| Santa-Maura, | 12,426                | 97,436                  |
| Ithaca,      | 1,725                 | 3,137                   |
| Cerigo,      | 12,555                | 61,685                  |
| Paxo,        | ...                   | 5,200                   |

Farms are generally let by the year, and on the *metayer* system, the tenant paying half of the produce to his landlord. Field-labourers are paid about 15d. a-day. The ploughman has 1½ dollar a-day, but provides his own plough and oxen. Zante is the richest and best cultivated island.—The principal productions of the I. islands are grain, fruit, cotton, honey, wax, oil, hare-skins, and lamb-skins. The inequality of the surface affords little scope for the improvements of agriculture: nevertheless, every advantage is taken even of the smallest portions of soil. Terraces are formed on the declivities, their culture is carefully attended to, and rich harvests are obtained. Vines and olives grow universally in great luxuriance, and are the chief objects of notice. The grapes are of a diminutive kind, known in Britain when dried by the name of currants, of which the average crop is about 8,000,000 lbs. in Zante alone. In some years it has even amounted to 23,000,000 lbs. They are gathered somewhat earlier than other grapes, and spread out for 8 or 10 days previous to being packed; but there are instances of the harvest being totally ruined by rains. The valonia oak (*Quercus agrilops*) is here a tree of great value as well as beauty. Cephalonia likewise yields 80,000 or 90,000 lbs. of honey yearly; in the island of Cerigo, it was computed there were 1,480 hives in 1811. About 100,000 lbs. of cotton of very fine quality are produced in Cephalonia. The live stock in 1836 amounted to 14,189 horses, 10,366 horned cattle, 95,950 sheep, and 68,826 goats.—The fish caught on the coasts of Corfu, Paxo, Santa-Maura, and some of the other islands, and large eels taken in the inland pools, afford important subsistence to the inhabitants. Scorpions, lizards, and small snakes, are not uncommon. Birds of prey, and poultry in general, are scarce; nor are there many other species, except birds of passage, and water-fowl among the marshes. The wild animals of the islands are foxes, hares, and rabbits.

*Manufactures and commerce.*] Salt-works are carried on to a great extent in Corfu. From 5,000 to 6,000 tons of the same commodity are made in Santa-

Maura. Oil of olives is expressed in large quantities in Corfu and Zante, and a small portion in almost all the rest of the islands. The quantity of the oil depends greatly on the nature of the soil, and the mode of manufacture: that of Paxo is esteemed the best. The olive plantations yield little fruit, excepting every other year. Wine, brandy, and liquours, from aromatic herbs and flowers, are manufactured; and a considerable quantity of soap is made in Corfu and Zante. The best wines are those of Ithaca and Cephalonia, and the hilly parts of Zante. Coarse cotton cloths are fabricated for clothing; silk stuffs and carpets of goats' hair, for the Venetian gondolas, are made in Zante.—The I. isles export their own produce and manufactures, especially great quantities of currants, to England. Salt is sent from Corfu and Santa-Maura, chiefly to the port of Goro, at the mouth of the Po. Oil is exported to Venice, whence it is distributed to various quarters of the continent. Brandy is sent from Cephalonia to Trieste, and to Venice, Leghorn, England, and Russia. Cotton is carried from the same islands to Zante, where it is manufactured into goods suitable for turbans, and exported to Constantinople. The honey is principally consumed at Venice; hare-skins are sent to Corfu, and lamb-skins to Trieste and Senigaglia.—The imports of the I. islands consist of cattle and grain from the Morea, in proportion to the necessities of the pop. Pasturage is scanty in the greater number of the islands. Paxo does not produce more grain than is adequate to one month's consumption, and it remained a long time uninhabited, owing perhaps to its natural sterility. Between 4,000 and 5,000 peasants annually repair from Zante to the Morea, for the purpose of assisting the inhabitants in reaping their harvests; and as their services are paid in grain, each returns with several months' provision for his family. A large quantity of salted fish is imported, which meets a ready sale.—A considerable number of vessels belong to the I. isles, particularly Cephalonia and Ithaca; their commerce long laboured under many restrictions, yet their position is extremely favourable for traffic, presenting a common centre for the commerce of Albania, of a part of Thessaly and of Macedonia, as well as of Epirus and the Morea, and situated in front of the avenues of all the great communications between the interior of the Ottoman empire and the W coast of Greece. Ithaca has recently begun to trade with the Black sea.—The total exports in 1833 amounted to £250,699. In 1846, these islands imported into the United kingdom 3,204 qrs. of wheat; 266,308 cwt. of currants; 106 tons of fustic; 285 cwt. of liquorice juice; 123 lbs. of silk; and 119 tons of valonia.—The declared value of British and Irish produce exported from the United kingdom to the I. islands, from 1828 to 1850, was as follows:

|      |         |      |         |
|------|---------|------|---------|
| 1828 | £41,078 | 1840 | £89,304 |
| 1831 | 50,883  | 1843 | 127,598 |
| 1834 | 94,498  | 1846 | 171,731 |
| 1837 | 124,465 | 1850 | 136,912 |

The shipping employed in the trade with the I. islands in 1848 was 83 = 10,874 tons inwards, and 74 = 11,614 tons outwards, besides 2 foreign vessels = 555 tons.

*Inhabitants, State of Education, Religion.*] The inhabitants of the I. islands have preserved the features of their Grecian ancestors: "the antique beauty is common amongst them," [Davy.] Both sexes are distinguished by a fine and slender shape; the men are erect, noble, and dignified in their carriage, their eyes are animated, and their whole expression open and bold. The manners and customs of the country people are purely Grecian; in the towns we occasionally meet with some lingering vestiges of Vene-



tian manners.—The foundation of a college by Lord Guildford at Corfu, has done much to improve the higher classes; and the situation of the peasantry and poorer Ionians has attracted the attention of several philanthropic societies, one or two of whom have sent out teachers to the islands. The university of Corfu had 78 students in 1848. The number of scholars in the primary and secondary schools, in that year, was 5,278 boys, and 868 girls. The Greek patois, which has hitherto been spoken in these islands, is gradually changing into the more elegant and copious language of continental Greece. At Corfu, Italian is spoken by the higher classes, which language is pretty generally understood in the towns. The present constitution declares the modern Greek to be the established and proper language of the republic, and that it is desirable this language should be the sole medium of judicial proceedings and official acts. The constitution provides also for the general and liberal education of the people. It enjoins upon the government, as one of its earliest and most imperious duties, the institution of elementary schools in the first place, and afterwards of an university. The system of instruction devised by the government is composed of three parts, viz. primary or elementary schools, secondary or classical schools, and an university. The primary schools are on the plan of mutual instruction. In the principal town of each island there is one, which serves as a model for the others, and for the education of teachers. In the village-schools, the parent or guardian pays one-fourth of a dollar monthly for each child he engages to send to the school. The teacher receives about 10 dollars a-month. And whenever a sufficient number of pupils is pledged in any village to defray a certain proportion of the expenses, the government sends a master to commence a school. The pupils are engaged for two years. It is not promising for the schools that many parents refuse to meet their pecuniary engagements until constrained to do so by the civil authority. Most of the secondary schools are of more recent establishment. They occupy a middle ground between the primary schools and the university, and are designed to prepare young men for the latter institution. Each island has one of these schools, in which there are, on an average, somewhat over 100 scholars. Every school is furnished with two or three teachers. The course of study embraces a period of four years, and the ancient Greek, Latin, Italian, and English languages, with arithmetic, algebra, geography, geometry, and penmanship. The government has printed a specific code of laws in Greek and Italian for these seminaries, from which it appears that more than two-thirds of the student's time is devoted to languages. In the Levant, this species of learning is more prevalent and more valued than any other. The principals of the classical schools receive a monthly salary of 60 dollars; and are required to make frequent reports of the state of their respective institutions to a general committee for public instruction, consisting of one ecclesiastic and two laymen, whose duty it is to watch over the interests of education in all the islands. The Ionian university, established at Corfu, owes all its importance to the munificence of Lord Guildford. It is said to date its origin as far back as 1807, when the islands were in the possession of the French; but it properly commenced its existence in 1823, when Lord Guildford, who had formed the design of an university seven years before, and had been zealously contending all that time with obstacles in the way of his benevolent schemes, obtained the countenance of government, endowed an university, and was appointed its archon or chancellor. From that time till his death in 1827,

his fortune and his time were devoted to this seminary. He used his influence to obtain patronage from the government; he paid the salaries of many of its instructors; he sent young Greeks to the universities of England to be educated for professors; he supported beneficiaries within the walls of his own university; and rendered the collection of modern Greek literature in the library of the university perhaps the most complete in the world. After his death, the government was obliged to reduce the number of professors from 17 to 9, which is the number at present. Several of those who were dismissed have since been placed at the head of classical schools. The old government house has been appropriated to the university. The professors are supported by the government, and deliver their instructions in the form of lectures, each spending about two hours a-day in this manner. Tuition is gratuitous. The studies, according to an official document, are in the Greek, Latin, Italian, and English languages, and literature, the mathematics, the natural sciences, logic, and metaphysics, together with theology and law. The two last named form distinct departments; that for theology is called the theological seminary. Three years are devoted to the other studies. A theological seminary within the pale of the Greek church, instituted by Greeks, and with the declared design of "raising the Greek clergy of the Ionian islands from their present declension to that rank which shall qualify them happily to influence, by their instructions and example, the morals and manners of the people,"—is an interesting object of contemplation. The government provides for the support of 39 beneficiaries, to be received from the different islands in certain fixed proportions. If more are admitted, they must be supported from their own resources, or by private beneficence. The requisites for admission as beneficiaries of government are these:—the student must be a native Ionian—must have completed the age of 17 years—must have gone through the studies of the secondary schools—must be certified by the bishop of his island to possess a good moral character—must have no physical defect or organic disease—must have had the small-pox in the natural manner, or by inoculation, or have been vaccinated—and must belong to a respectable family. The student ordinarily remains five years in the seminary. At the end of that time, if his age be suitable, and he has obtained the different degrees, he may receive orders as a deacon or presbyter. If a student renounce his clerical profession, and retire from the seminary without sufficient reasons, he is required to refund the expenses incurred by the government on his account, and may be debarred from all public employments, and the remaining students are forbidden to have intercourse with him. The statutes define the studies of the seminary to be theology, and whatever goes to illustrate theology, together with the ecclesiastical services and ceremonies. The summary of Christian divinity, by Platon, late metropolitan of Moscow, translated into modern Greek by Coray, with some additions by the university professor of divinity, is at present used as a text-book; and is said to give a faithful representation of the doctrines sanctioned by the highest uninspired authorities of the Greek church. The theological students may attend the various lectures of the university; and if they have a taste for music, they are instructed in that which is practised in their churches. In their vacations, they are required to be taught the theory of agriculture.—The established religion is that of the Greek church, which is followed by at least six-sevenths of the inhabitants. In Corfu there is a numerous body professing the united Greek creed; they have an arch-



bishop, and enjoy the same rights as those of the Greek communion. The Greek clergy are governed by the archbishop of Cephalonia, and the bishops of Zante, Santa-Maura, and Cerigo. These 4 bishops have each the title of 'metropolitan,' because they are in turn vested with the supreme ecclesiastical authority over all the islands, which they exercise during the period of one parliament. The bishop of Ithaca is a suffragan of Cephalonia; the bishop of Paxo is a suffragan of Corfu. The clergy are divided into regular and secular, and are in general extremely ignorant. Their number is said to exceed 1 to every 50 inhabitants. There are about 6,000 Jews, who have a number of synagogues.

*Government.*] By the 3d article of the treaty of Paris, the Ionian republic was to regulate its own internal economy, subject to the approbation of Great Britain, and a lord-high-commissioner invested with the necessary power and authority for this purpose, was to reside upon the islands. His Britannic majesty was to have the right of occupying all the fortresses and fortified places of the seven islands, and of maintaining garrisons in them; and the military force of the said states was also to be under the orders of the commander-in-chief of the British troops. The ostensible object of this arrangement was to save the inhabitants from Moslem aggression; the mainland and most of the islands of Greece being then part of the Turkish empire. A charter was granted the united islands in May 1817, according to which the legislative assembly was composed of 40 deputies, who should hold their sittings at Corfu, the seat of government. Of this assembly, 29 members were elective and chosen by the nobles from prepared lists, and 11 integral, consisting of the president and members of the old senate with the regents or governors of the five largest islands, all of whom were substantially though not directly nominated by the high-commissioner. The 11 integral or *ex officio* members, form what is called the primary council. All the members of the legislative assembly must belong to the class of *synclites* or nobles. The administration was confided to a senate, composed of a president, 5 senators, and a secretary. The president was chosen by the lord-commissioner, and nominated for five years; the 5 senators were chosen by the legislative assembly, and the secretary by the commissioner. The judicial power was lodged in a supreme court at the seat of government, consisting of 4 ordinary and 2 extraordinary members. Of the former, 2 were native Ionians named by the senate, and 2 were named by the commissioner, and might either be British subjects or Ionians. This constitution has, as might have been anticipated, failed to give satisfaction. The Chevalier Mustoxidi, in his "Promemoria of 1839," says: "That the people may repose the requisite confidence in their representatives, it is necessary and just that they should nominate and elect them freely. The Ionian people, by the constitution of 1803, enjoyed this privilege. This was snatched from them by General Maitland, to get up the constitution of 1817, by a new form of nomination and election; and this form was afterwards made a part of the constitution itself; so that of the 40 members composing the assembly, the electors do not nominate a single one, and make a feint of electing 29; they do not nominate a single one, since the senators and the regents of the previous parliament, and the senators and the 5 members of the expired assembly, who are named by the lord-high-commissioner when the parliament is dissolved, form the high council, and are in their own right members of the new assembly; and they present to the electors the double list of names for the other 29 members. And often has it happened, that not even all the 11

councillors, but 5 or 6, and even 3, have exercised the jealous duty which ought to have devolved upon the electors; and invariably opposite to the predestinated member, they purposely place on the double list as a competitor, such a candidate as must either withdraw of his own accord from the conflict, or must certainly be defeated. Thus, then, the electors make a show of electing 29; and if they do not, the senate does it; that is to say, a part of that council which nominated them. What, then," the Chevalier continues, "is the mode of proceeding, and what the powers of the assembly? The presence of 11 members is sufficient to constitute a legal sitting, so that the representatives of the island of Corfu, and the neighbouring Paxo, can, of themselves, decide on the interests, though so divided, of all the other islands; and the 11 members of the high council, that is to say, those non-elected by the people, can decide on their greatest and most important interests." A member of the assembly is not able to propose a law, unless he first informs the senate and the lord-high-commissioner. The other two powers can re-introduce at any time to the assembly a bill which it has rejected; while the assembly cannot re-propose but once during the whole course of that parliament its own bill, when rejected by the senate and the lord-high-commissioner. "The assembly meets only every two years, and for three months only. It holds three ordinary constitutional sittings every week—that is (taking days and weeks of holidays into consideration) it sits little more than 30 days in two years. What follows, of course? It leaves the business already begun unfinished, and when it again re-assembles, still more time is lost in recovering the thread of business, after an interval of 21 idle months. Besides, the public revenue of the Ionian states being derived solely from the exported produce of the land, is precarious and annually variable; while the assembly, being obliged to sanction the civil list for two years, cannot foresee, nor regulate, nor proportion to the wants of the state, the means of satisfying them." The lord-high-commissioner, in a proclamation dated 22d December 1851, has announced that he is authorized to propose certain modifications to the next parliament, with a view to remove whatever stands in the way of the fair operation of the constitution, "provided always the result of the next elections be an assembly disposed to accept her majesty's liberal concessions in a proper spirit." The modifications proposed are—1st. The substitution of an annual to a biennial session, in order thus to put an end to the dissensions between the senate and the assembly, concerning the constitutional right of the senate to make regulations having the force of law, during the recess, with the consent of the lord-high-commissioner; 2dly, the modification of those articles which regulate the present organization of the senate, in order to increase the responsibility of its members, and to regulate its duties; 3dly, the addition of a fifth judge to the supreme court of justice, in order to enable that body to decide all cases by an absolute majority, instead of by the casting vote of the president of the senate and the lord-high-commissioner; 4thly, the permission to introduce a bill for the better regulation of the powers of the local government; 5thly, the substitution of powers defined by an act of parliament, for those now exercised under the name of the high police.—Subordinate to the supreme court are 21 inferior tribunals—that is, a civil, a criminal, and a commercial tribunal in each island; and under these again are justice of peace courts for minor offences and small civil suits.—Great Britain maintains a garrison of 2,400 soldiers, which she can increase at pleasure in the islands; and has expended



above £450,000 on the fortifications of Corfu alone. The states themselves have no military establishment, but are bound to pay one-fifth of the net annual revenue into the military chest. The geographical position of these islands, combined with the possession of Malta, gives Great Britain the command of the Adriatic, and a naval and commercial preponderance in the Mediterranean, and opens an easy communication with the countries which formerly composed the states of ancient and once-glorious Greece.

**Revenue.]** The revenue in 1837 was £147,507. The gross revenue from 1834 to 1840 varied from £139,771 to £200,346. It is principally derived from an export duty on oil, currants, valonia, wine, and soap, stamp duties, and a tariff on imports. The export duties from 1834 to 1840 fluctuated as follows: on currants, from £29,921 to £54,306; on oil, from £3,665 to £62,901; customs, from £23,907 to £36,693. There are no direct taxes.

|                                                      |          |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| The gross amount of the general revenue for 1845 was | £149,242 |
| Local revenue,                                       | 35,648   |
|                                                      | £184,890 |

|                                                      |          |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| The gross amount of the general revenue for 1847 was | £192,893 |
| Of the local revenue,                                | 35,225   |
|                                                      | £158,118 |

The sum of £15,000 is placed at the disposal of the lord-high-commissioner annually to pay the residents or governors of the different islands, two members of the supreme council, the secretary of the senate, and the treasurer-general. The president of the senate has a salary of £1,350 a-year; each senator has £675; and each member of the legislative assembly, £119.—The expenditure incurred by Great Britain in 1847–8 was £119,920; in 1848–9, £145,918.

**History.]** These islands were early celebrated in Grecian history, particularly in the Peloponnesian wars. In the war of the Romans against Philip, Corfu adhered to the former, whilst Cephalonia and Zante espoused the cause of the latter. The battle of Actium, which decided the destinies of the Roman empire, was fought between Santa-Maura and Corfu. The Romans protected the I. Isles; and science and the arts lingered while in this asylum after the fall of the Western empire. In the 13th cent. the kings of Naples got possession of Corfu; in the 14th, the Venetians, then masters of the Mediterranean, took these islands under their protection. Upon the dissolution of the once powerful republic of Venice, in 1796, the I. Islands fell into the hands of the French; but in 1799 they were retaken by the combined fleets of Russia and Turkey; and in 1800 the emperor Paul declared them an independent state under the protection of the Porte. They were restored to France at the peace of Lunéville, confirmed by the treaty of Presburg in 1806, and that of Vienna in 1809; but were all, with the exception of Corfu, taken by a British squadron in 1810, and remained in the hands of Great Britain till, by the treaty of Paris in 1815, they were declared a free, single, and independent state, and placed under the protection of his Britannic majesty and his successors; and an act of ratification, formally placing the islands under the British protectorate, was executed at Constantinople on 25th April 1819.

**Authorities.]** *Chandler's Travels—Dodwell's Classical Tour*. London, 1819, 2 vols. 4to.—*Goodison's Essay on the I. Islands*. London, 1822, 8vo.—*Turner's Levant—Hist. et Descript. des Iles Ionniennes*. Par M. Bory de Saint-Vincent. Paris, 1829.—*Anderson's Observations*. Boston, 1830, 8vo.—*Davy's Notes and Observations*. London, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Parliamentary Reports*.

**JORDANOW, or JORDANOW**, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 22 m. SE of Wadowice, on the r. bank of the Skawa, and 30 m. SSW of Crakow.

**IORI.** See YORI.

**IOROIS**, a town and parish of Russia in Europe, in the grand duchy of Finland, gov. and 54 m. S of Kuopio and district of Nedre-Savolax, 54 m. NW of Nyzlott, and to the W of Lake Haapavesi.

**IOROZ (CAPE)**, a headland of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Trebizonde, on the Black sea, between Trebizonde and Tireboli, in N lat. 41° 6' 55", E long. 39° 23' 20".

**IOS.** See NIO.

**IOSCO**, a township of Livingston co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. in 1840, 395.

**IOSLOWITZ, or IANOSLAWICE**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 11 m. SE of Znaim, near the r. bank of the Taya. Pop. 1,640. It has a castle; and in the vicinity is a large rural establishment, celebrated for its cheese. The vine is extensively cultivated in the locality.

**IOSS, IASCHAU, IASZO, IASOW, or JASOW**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Abaujvar, 14 m. WSW of Kaschau, and 32 m. SE of Leutschau, in a valley, on the l. bank of the Bodva. Pop. 1,581. It has a castle, a handsome Catholic church, a priory with a handsome church, and a valuable library, and possesses several manufactories of pottery. In the environs are quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron.

**IOUCHANSK**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. district, and 26 m. WSW of Simbirsk.

**IOUDOMO, or IUDOMO**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the district of Okhotsk, which has its source on the W side of the Okhotsk mountains, 42 m. NW of the town of that name; runs with considerable sinuosities to the W; passes Ioudomskoi-Krest, and after a rapid course of about 180 m., joins the Maia, on the r. bank, on the confines of the gov. of Yakutsk.

**IOUDOMSKOI-KREST**, a town of Russia in Asia, in the district and 129 m. WNW of Okhotsk, on the l. bank of the Ioudomo, and on the road from Ikhotsk to Yakutsk. It has a chapel, and possesses a considerable transit trade.

**IOUDOUNTZICHKI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 66 m. NE of Vilna, district and 21 m. E of Sventziani.

**IOUDOUPA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 102 m. NNE of Vilna, and 66 m. NE of Vilkomir.

**IOUG, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda, which has its source in the district and 33 m. E of Nikolsk; runs at first SW, then turns N past Nikolsk, then NE; and at last taking a NW direction, enters the district of Veliko-Oustioug, and a little below the Veliko-Oustioug unites with the Soukhona to form the Dwina. It has a total course of about 240 m., and receives the Moloma and the Louza on the r., and on the l. the Chargenga.**

**IOUGAN (BOLCHOT)**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, which has its source in the S part of the district of Surgut; runs NNW, and joins the Obi, on the l. bank, 21 m. SW of Surgut, and after a course of about 240 m.

**IOUKAGHIES, or IUKAGHIES**, a people of Russia in Asia, who inhabit the E part of the prov. of Yakutsk, between the Koriaks on the S, the Yakuts on the W, the country of the Tchukcheli on the E, and the Frozen ocean on the N. The principal rivers along the banks of which they are found are the Kolima, Alazeya, Indighirka, and Luna. They are divided into tribes, and resemble the Tungus family in many of their habits. They live in villages during the intensity of winter, and in the months of June and July, which form the fishing-season; the rest of the year they devote to the chase. They speak Russ., and conform in costume to the Russians in the vicinity. Christianity has been introduced among them, but they remain addicted to many of the superstitions of Shamanism. Their frequent wars with neighbouring tribes, and the prevalence among them of virulent disease, have much diminished their numbers.

**IOUKHNOV, or JOUKNOY**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 138 m. E of Smolensk, on the r. bank of the Ougra. Pop. 500. It contains 2 churches and a convent. The district lies in the E part of the gov., and is very fertile.

**IOUKOPA, or IUKOPA**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tver and district of Ostachkov. It has its source on the confines of the gov. of Smolensk, to the S of Barsuki; runs N; and throws itself into the Volga, near the l. bank, near the place



where that river issues from Lake Peno, and after a course of about 45 m.

**IOUNASKA**, or **EUNASKA**, a small island in the Aleutian archipelago, between Behring's sea and the Pacific, to the SW of the island of Oumnak, NE of that of Amlia, and a little to the E of the island of Amukhta, in N lat. 52° 40'.

**IOUPANOVSKAIA - SOPKA**, **JOUPONOVA**, or **JUPONOVA**, a volcano of Russia in Asia, in Kamtschatka, 40 m. N of Petropavlosk. It does not emit flames, but smokes continually, and occasions frequent earthquakes. Its height is about 3,018 ft., and gives rise to the Keminta, an affluent of the Ioupanova, a small river which flows into the sea of Kamtschatka.

**IOUPKOV**, or **JOUPKOV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 87 m. SW of Kiev, district and 40 m. ESE of Makhnovka.

**IOURA**, or **JURA**, a river which has its source in the Russian gov. of Vilna, in the NW part of the district of Rossiena; runs S into the prov. of East Prussia; and throws itself into the Niemen, on the r. bank, 11 m. ESE of Tilsit, and after a total course of about 78 m. Its principal affluent is the Sheshura, which it receives on the l.

**IOURATZICHKI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SSE of Vilna, district and 34 m. S of Ochmiana.

**IOURAVKA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 15 m. N of Bogoutchar, and 36 m. SE of Pavlosk, on the l. bank of the Don.

**IOURBOURG**, or **GEORGENBOURG**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 81 m. WNW of Vilna, district and 27 m. SSW of Rossiena, on the r. bank of the Niemen, on which river it has a port. It is one of the most important custom-places on the Niemen, and carries on an extensive trade with Prussia.

**IOURDANI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 57 m. WNW of Rossiena, and 30 m. SW of Telch.

**IOURIEV - POLSKOI**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 39 m. NW of Vladimir. The town, which derives its name from the extensive plain in which it is situated, is on the Kolokcha, and contains 5 churches and a cloister. It has an extensive manufactory of silk, a calico-printing-mill, and several tanneries. Pop. 1,800. The exports consist principally in linen, leather, silk, and ironmongery. The environs are adorned with numerous gardens. The district occupies the NW part of the gov., and is generally flat. It contains numerous marshes and extensive forests, but the soil is fertile, and produces hemp and flax in great abundance. Spinning and linen-bleaching form the chief branches of local industry.

**IOURIEVETZ-POVOLSKOI**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 96 m. ESE of Kostromo, on the r. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of the Unja. Pop. 2,500. It has 3 churches and a cloister, and possesses an active trade in tallow, hops, and corn. Fairs are held several times a-year. The district, which is situated in the E part of the gov., is well-wooded and well-cultivated. It has extensive manufactories of coarse linen and common cloth.

**IOURKINA**, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. WNW of Kaluga, district and 17 m. NW of Musalsk. It has a glass-work.

**IOURZEN**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, which has its source in the Ural mountains, near the source of the river of that name, runs first NW, then W, and joins the Ousa, on the l. bank, 12 m. above Fort-Yeldiatzkaia, after a course of about 150 m. Its banks contain rich mines of iron.

**IOUZVIN**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 10 m. WSW of Vinnytsa, and 90 m. NE of Kamenetz.

**IOWA**, one of the federal states of North America, formerly a portion of the Missouri territory, and lying immediately N of the state of that name, between the parallels of 40° 30' and 43° 30' N lat., and the meridians of 90° 20' and 96° 59' W long.; bounded on the W and N by the Western territories; on the E by the Mississippi, which separates it from Wisconsin and Illinois; and on the S by the state of Missouri; and the lower course of the Des Moines river. It is 270 m. long, and about 200 m. broad; and has an area of 50,914 sq. m., or 32,584,960 acres.

*Physical features.* The general features of this state present much of what is called 'rolling land,' without being mountainous or even hilly. An elevated table-land or plateau extends through a considerable portion of the country, dividing the streams which flow respectively into the Missouri and Mississippi. The margins of these rivers and streams are thickly timbered; but the rest of the state is open prairie, with alternations of woodland of some extent, which diversify and enliven the scenery. About three-fourths of all the lands are prairie,—some level and others rolling; some clothed in thick grass suitable for grazing farms, while hazel thickets and sassafras shrubs invest others with perennial verdure. The soil is universally good, being of a rich black mould; in the prairies this is sometimes mixed with sandy loam, and sometimes with red clay and gravel.—The Mississippi borders the E of this state, and is navigable for the entire distance. The Des Moines waters the S section of the country, and falls into the Mississippi, after forming for some distance the SW boundary of the state. It is navigable for 100 m. from its mouth. The Iowa is a navigable stream traversing a large portion of the state. Besides these there are numerous minor rivers and streams falling into either the Missouri or Mississippi.

*Climate and productions.* The salubrity of the climate here depends much upon locality, but the therm. does not range so widely as under similar latitudes E of the Alleghanies. It is exempt, too, from those searching E winds so fatal in their effects to the pulmonic invalid in the older states. Along the low bottom-lands of the rivers and water-courses, which are occasionally subject to inundation, there will be liability and predisposition to bilious diseases, fever, ague, &c.; but upon the uplands and rolling prairies, the air is salubrious and free from miasma. Periodic breezes blow over these elevated portions of the country as regularly as from the ocean between the tropics.—The buffalo, which formerly roamed here over the flowery prairies, is now almost extinct; but the elk, though much diminished in numbers, is still hunted in the recesses of the state. Panthers and wild cats are sometimes seen, and the grey wolf still lurks about the remote settlements. The common prairie-wolf is a denizen of these regions, and proves mischievous among the sheep and hogs. In the wooded districts, the black bear is found. Foxes, racoons, porcupines, and squirrels of various kinds, are numerous. The otter and bear still inhabit the unsettled parts about the rivers and lakes. Deer are abundant, their flesh affording food, and their skins clothing to the pioneer of the wilderness. The musk-rat is found in every part of the state, and common rabbits abound. Wild turkeys are found in large flocks; prairie-hens, grouse, partridge, woodcocks, &c., abound. Geese, ducks, loons, pelicans, plovers, snipes, &c., are among the aquatic birds that visit the rivers, lakes, and sluices. Bees



swarm in the forests. The rivers and creeks abound with fish; and the insect tribe are varied and beautiful.—With regard to the mineral productions of I., “a review of the resources and capabilities of this country,” says Dr. Owen, “induces me to say with confidence, that 10,000 miners could find profitable employment within its confines. The lead-mines alone afford as much of that metal as the whole of Europe, excepting Great Britain, and their capabilities are unbounded. Zinc occurs in fissures along with the lead, chiefly in the form of electric calamine, and is found in cellular masses. In some diggings this mineral appears in a state of carbonate, and in others as a sulphuret. Iron ore is abundant; but as yet, on account of the scarcity of pop., and want of capital, but little iron, either bar or cast, has been manufactured. The mineral region is principally confined to the neighbourhood of Dubuque, and along the river heights of the Upper Mississippi.”—Wool-growing is receiving from year to year more attention. Sheep, instead of being slaughtered as formerly, are annually imported, and as fast as their increase exceeds their pasturage, are driven further into the wilderness. The wool is of superior staple, but suffers in the foreign market on account of the unclean condition in which it is put up and shipped.—The raising of hogs is also one of the most profitable employments. They are raised with little or no trouble, having a boundless range in forest and prairie, and feeding upon the natural productions of those regions. When wanted for market, the herds are hunted up, each owner having his respective mark; and after feeding the animals on Indian corn for a few weeks, they are sufficiently fattened for use.—The agricultural productions of I. are similar in every respect to those of the western territories. The cereal grains and root crops of every description grow luxuriantly, and the fruits of temperate climates find it a congenial locality. Tobacco also proves a successful staple, and on the rich alluvial margins of the Des Moines river, grows to perfection, and of a very excellent quality. The cultivation of the castor bean (*Ricinus communis*) has of late been introduced, and succeeds well.—In 1840, the capital invested in manufactures in this young state amounted to nearly 200,000 dollars. This was when the pop. was scarcely one-third its present force, and before sufficient time had been allowed the first settlers to determine on their situation and prospects. The value of mills, manufactories, distilleries, carding-machines, and tanneries, in 1849, was 432,238 d. The principal articles made are those used by agriculturists, as carriages, harness, &c. Home-made or domestic goods are necessarily manufactured to a large amount.

**Population.]** I. is rapidly progressing in population. The emigration from Europe, especially, has been immense. The pop., which in 1840 was 43,112, had increased to 192,247 in 1850. There are few Negroes in I.: the whole number does not exceed 300. The pop. is almost altogether European. England, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, &c., have all contributed to the pop. of this state. The Sioux, Sacs, and Foxes, and other tribes of Indians, still roam over more than one-half of the state.

The position of I., and its intersection by fine streams flowing into the Mississippi, will contribute to elevate it to consideration as a commercial state. As yet it enjoys no direct foreign commerce, nor is it probable that any great amount will ever centre here. It will, however, gradually become a great market for the manufactures of other countries, and the more eastern states. I. has a highly creditable university, but being only a young state, we cannot expect any great progress in relation to the general education of the people. The permanent school-

fund in 1848 amounted to 132,908 d. The statistics of the churches, in 1847, give the following results: the Methodists had 53 travelling and 95 local preachers, and 7,909 members; the Baptists, 36 churches, with 913 communicants; Congregationalists, 34 churches, and 910 church-members; and the Protestant Episcopalians and the Roman Catholics had each a missionary bishop, and several churches. The Presbyterians, Universalists, Anti-mission Baptists, &c., had also a few congregations.

**Government.]** The constitution of I. provides that every adult white male citizen,—idiots, insane, and persons convicted of infamous crimes, excepted,—and who has resided in the state 6 months, and in the co. in which he offers his vote, shall enjoy suffrage. The general assembly consists of a senate and house-of-representatives; and holds its sessions biennially, commencing on the first Monday in December. The representatives must be at least 21 years of age, and have resided in the state one year, and in the district one month previous to election. Senators must be 25 years of age,—one-half their number being elected biennially. The governor is chosen by a plurality of votes, for 4 years. He must be at least 30 years of age, and have resided in the state 2 years next preceding his election. In case of the death or disability of the governor, the secretary-of-state is invested with his powers. A secretary-of-state, auditor, and treasurer, are chosen by the people for the term of 2 years; and a superintendent of public instruction for 3 years.—The funded debt in 1850 was 79,442 dollars. The ordinary annual expenditure is 25,000 d. The state-tax in 1849 was 47,295 d.; in 1850, 56,558 d.—The judiciary consists of a supreme court and circuit-courts. The supreme court consists of a chief justice, and two associate justices, elected by the joint vote of the general assembly, for 6 years. This court has only appellate jurisdiction, and the power to correct errors in law. The judges of the lower courts are elected by the voters of each district, for 5 years. There are also co.-courts, and justices-of-the-peace.

**History.]** I., formerly a portion of French Louisiana, came into the possession of the United States in 1803. It was erected into a separate territorial government in 1838; and having formed for itself a constitution, and performed all the other requirements of the national laws, was admitted as a state of the Union in Dec. 1846. It has of late rapidly filled up; and the stream of immigration, which is now flowing westward, will at no distant period swell the pop. of this state to millions.

**IOWA**, a county in the SW part of the state of Wisconsin, U. S., comprising an area of 1,300 sq. m., bounded on the N by Wisconsin river, and watered by several small tributaries of that river, and by Pekatonokee and Fere rivers. It has some fine prairie-land, and contains copper and lead ore in great abundance. Pop. in 1840, 3,978; in 1850, 9,576. Its capital is Mineral point.—Also a town of Johnson co., and the cap. of the territory of Iowa, 33 m. WNW of Bloomington, 86 m. SSW of Dubuque, and 75 m. NW of Burlington, on the E bank of the Iowa river, which is here navigable at all seasons. Pop. in 1840, 800; in 1850, 2,308.

**IOZEFOW**, a town of Poland, in the woiwod and 38 m. WSW of Lublin, on the r. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 860.—Also a town in the woiwod and 62 m. SSE of Lublin, obwod and 20 m. SW of Zamosz. It contains a Greek church and a Latin school. Pop. 775.

**IPA**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, which has its source in the district and 30 m. S of Bobrisk; runs SSW; and throws itself into the Pripiet, on the l. bank, 11 m. above Mozir, after a total course of about 75 m.

**IPANI.** See **YPANE**.

**IPANEMA**, or **IGPANEMA**, a river of Brazil, in the



prov. of Pernambuco, which flows S, and joins the Rio São-Francisco, on the l. bank, about 90 m. above the entrance of that river into the Atlantic.—Also a river of the prov. of São-Paulo, in the district of Sorocaba, and an affluent of a river of that name.

**IPARANNA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Rio Negro, and at the N angle of the confluence of the Ucagari. Its inhabitants are chiefly Indians of the Baniba tribe.

**IPATEVA (SERRA)**, a chain of mountains in Brazil, on the confines of the provs. of Minas-Geraes and São-Paulo, and to the N of the town of the last name. It detaches itself from the Mantiqueira on the S, and runs SW towards the sources of the Tiabaia, a distance of about 24 m. One of its ramifications runs SE, separates the upper basin of the Tietí from that of the Parahibo, and joins the Serro-do-Mar.

**IPAVA**, a small lake of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, in about N lat.  $5^{\circ} 30'$ , W long.  $65^{\circ} 15'$ . It is supposed by some to be the true head of the Orinoco river.

**IPEICK**, or **PECHIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, capital of a jurisdiction, in the sanj, and 60 m. ENE of Scutari, on the Bistritz, and near the r. bank of the White Drino.

**IPHOFEN**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, 12 m. NW of Markt-Bibert, and 32 m. NNW of Anspach. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, and has a church and an hospital. Pop. 2,069. The vine is extensively cultivated in the environs.

**IPIALES**, a river of Ecuador, in the dep. of Pasto, which descends from the volcano of Cumbal, and forms one of the head-streams of the Guaytara.

**IPING**, a parish in Sussex,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of Midhurst, on the Rother. Area 2,260 acres. Pop. 409.

**IPIRANGA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and near the town of São-Paulo.

**IPITANGA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and district of Bahia.—Also a river in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.

**IPOEIRA**, a large lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz. It is of great depth, and abounds with fish. The river by which it discharges itself flows into the Maranhão.

**IPOJUCA**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, district of Cabo-de-Santo-Agostinho, on the l. bank of a river of the same name. The inhabitants, about 800 in number, find their chief employment in agriculture. The river I. rises in the Serra-dos-Cairres-Velhos, near the source of the Capibaribe, and runs parallel to that river for the distance of 150 m. through extensive cotton and sugar-growing districts, to the ocean, into which it discharges itself to the S of Cape Santo-Agostinho, in S lat.  $8^{\circ} 23'$ .—Also a small river of the prov. of Parahiba, in the district of Alhandra. It issues from a place named Mareacão, runs through Lake Abiahi, and falls into the ocean 6 m. N of the mouth of Goyanna.

**IPOLY**, or **EIPEL**, a river of Hungary, which has its source in Mount Pietrova, in the N part of the comitat of Neograd; passes through its centre, enters the comitat of Honth, and joins the Danube, on the l. bank, a little below Gran, and after a course in a generally SW direction of about 90 m. The principal towns which it passes are Balassa-Gyarmath and Ipoly-Sagh.

**IPOLY-SAGH**. See **SAGH (IPOLY)**.

**IPORUNGA**, a town and new parish of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo and district of Apiahi. Pop. 900. Mining, agriculture, and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry.

**IPOTESCHTY**, a village of Turkey in Europe,

in Great Wallachia, in the bezirk of Sekujani, on the Braowa.

**IPOUT**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Moghilev, in the district and 9 m. E of Klimovitchi; enters into the gov. of Smolensk; runs S into that of Tchernigov, in which it bathes the walls of Souraj and Novo-Miesto; thence re-enters the gov. of Moghilev, and joins the Soj a little above Novo-Bielitsa, and after a course of 240 m. Its banks are covered with wood, and afford excellent timber for the docks of Riga, as well as for the ports of the Dnieper.

**IPPANE-GUACU** and **IPPANE-MIRIM**, two small rivers of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso. The former descends from the Serra Maracaju; is joined by the Ippane-Mirim; pursues its course through uncultivated lands, a distance of about 75 m., and unites with the Paraguaia, on the l. bank, 90 m. above the confluence of the Correntes.

**IPPLEPEN**, a parish in Devonshire,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  m. SSW of Abbot's-Newton. Area 5,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,164; in 1841, 1,172.

**IPPOLITTS**, or **HIPOLITS**, a parish in Hertfordshire, 2 m. SE by S of Hitchin. Area 2,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 874; in 1841, 919.

**IPPU**, or **IPU**, a town of Sumatra, on the SW coast of the island, 90 m. NW of Bencoolen, at the mouth of a river. It has an active export trade in copper.

**IPS**, or **YVES**, a river of the archduchy of Austria, in the upper circle of the Wienerwalde, which has its source in the S confines of the archduchy, 6 m. WNW of Maria-Zell; runs NW, passing Lunz; thence bends first SW, then W; at Hollenstein takes a N direction, flows past Waidhofen, and finally making a turn to the NE, unites with the Danube, on the l. bank, at the town of the same name, and after a course of about 75 m.—The town is 29 m. W of St. Polten, and 60 m. W of Vienna. Pop. 1,952. It is small, but well-built, and has a large hospital and a military school. It was formerly noted for its pottery. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Pons Isis* or *Ispontum*.

**IPSA**, a town and port of the island of Corfu, on a bay of the same name, 7 m. NNW of Corfu.

**IPSALA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj, and 50 m. NNW of Gallipoli, and 24 m. SSW of Dimotika, in the angle formed by the junction of a river of the same name with the Maritza. It contains a mosque, several baths, a large caravanserai, and numerous gardens. This place was one of the first in which the Turks established themselves in Europe. The name is said to be derived from the word *Ilbsala*, signifying 'first prayer,' Gasi-Suleiman Pasha having here offered his first prayer on entering Rumelia at the head of his troops.—The river I. takes its rise in the E extremity of the Tekir-Dagh, flows along the S side of that mountain range, and has a total course of about 39 m.

**IPSAMBOL**. See **ABU-SAMBUL**.

**IPSARA**, **PSARA**, or **PSYRA**, an island of the Archipelago, 8 m. NW of the island of Scio. It is 6 m. in length from NW to SE, and nearly equal in breadth; and is traversed longitudinally by a chain of mountains, which gradually declines in height towards the S. Their highest summit, Mount Elias, is in N lat.  $38^{\circ} 35' 34''$ , and E long.  $25^{\circ} 35' 44''$ . The outline of the coast presents three large promontories: Point East and Point Alexander on the NW, and Point St. Nicholas on the S. A little to the E of the latter is a good port. On the NW is a bay, the entrance to which is divided by a rock into two channels, and is incapable of admitting large vessels. This bay is noted as the first landing place of the Turks. The interior of the island presents little else



than barren rock, with here and there a few patches of verdure and cultivation. It contains several wells, of which the water of one only is fit for use. The inhabitants, about 400 in number, are chiefly Greeks.—The chief town, which bears the same name, is situated on the S coast, at the head of a bay which forms a good port. It once contained 3,000 inhabitants, but in 1824 it was totally destroyed by the Turks. The name *Psyra* or *Psyris*, given to this island by Strabo, denotes its sterility. It appears to have been very early inhabited; a temple to Bacchus having formerly occupied the site on which a monastery now stands. The present inhabitants form the residue of the once flourishing colony established here about a century since by a small number of Greeks, who had sought in this island a refuge from the domination of the Turks.—To the NE of Ipsara is the small uninhabited island of Anti-Psara or Psara-Poulo.

**IPSDEN**, a parish in Oxfordshire, 9 m. WNW of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 3,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 582; in 1841, 610.

**IPSERA**, or **ISPİRA**, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Erzerum. The sanj. lies in the N part of the pash., and is watered by several rivers, of which the Chorak is the principal. The town is on the l. bank of the Chorak, opposite the confluence of the Gurdje-Bogas-Khewi, in a fertile and well-cultivated district, 54 m. NNW of Erzerum. It is of small extent. The environs are celebrated for their honey.

**IPSHEM**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 5 m. ENE of Windsheim, and 18 m. N of Anspach, on the r. bank of the Aisch. It has 2 castles.

**IPSICA**, a valley of Sicily, in the S part of the prov. of Syracuse and district of Modica, extending from 5 m. SE of the town of the latter name to Spaccafurto, a distance of about 6 m.

**IPSITZ**, or **YBSITZ**, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the upper circle of the Weinerwalde, 6 m. E of Waidhofen, and 42 m. WSW of St. Polten, on the r. bank of the Oisbach, a little above the confluence of that river with the Ips. Pop. 414. It has manufactories of hardware. In the environs are mines of iron and coal, and quarries of marble.

**IPSELEY**, a parish in Warwickshire, 6 m. NNW of Alcester, at the source of the Arrow. Area 3,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 830; in 1841, 1,029.

**IPSTONE**, or **IBSTONE**, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 6½ m. NW of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1841, 347.

**IPSTONES**, a parish and village in Staffordshire, 4½ m. NNE of Cheadle, on the Uttoxeter canal. Area of p. 6,490 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,370.

**IPSWICH**, an ancient borough, and an inland port and market-town, the capital of Suffolk, situated on the Orwell, at the influx of the Gipping, and on the line of the Eastern Counties railway, by which it is 66 m. NE of London, and 24 m. SE of Bury-St.-Edmunds. The ancient liberty of I., coincident with the boundaries of the parl. borough, has a circuit of 19 m., and an area of 8,450 acres, about 360 of which form the bed of the river Orwell, and are covered at high water. Pop. in 1801, 10,401; in 1831, 20,600; in 1841, 25,384. A small central portion only of this extensive district is occupied by the town; the remainder consists of large farms and gentlemen's seats. The limits of the municipal borough laid down in the boundary report restricted it to an area of 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1841, 19,824.—The lines of communication by land between I. and other parts of the country are extremely numerous—no less than 17 different roads entering the borough boundary, and meeting in the town. The Gipping was rendered navigable for barges from hence to Stow-

market in 1792, and has been sometimes called the Stowmarket canal. The Orwell, immediately below Stoke bridge, assumes the character of an estuary, and continues from thence, in a SE direction, to the North sea at Harwich, distant about 12 m., in a bed varying from a ½ m. to upwards of 1 m. in breadth at high water. At Harwich it unites with the Stour. The channel of this river has been straightened, deepened, and much improved, since 1805; and vessels of about 200 tons burden, or drawing 12 and 13 ft. water, can now come up to the quays at high water. Many of this size, however, prefer to unload in Downham-reach, about 3 m. below the town. A new dock has been recently formed, and other improvements made on this harbour. Steamers ply between I. and London,—a distance of 104 m. by the ordinary water-course.—The town occupies a healthy situation; the southern aspect and protection of the hills behind it, to the N and E, contributing to the mildness, and the moderate elevation and sandy crag or gravelly soil on which it stands, to the dryness of the locality. Considerable improvements have been made on I. within the last 40 years; and on the whole, although still containing many old-fashioned houses, it presents a flourishing appearance. The most valuable premises in the town are the warehouses, &c., situated near the common quay, and along the banks of the Orwell. There is a theatre in the town, and the assembly-rooms are very handsomely fitted up. The parish churches are chiefly ancient edifices; but some of them are spacious and handsome, and contain monuments of interest. The exterior of the new courts is very elegant and chastely ornamented, but the plan and arrangement is said to be defective. The county-jail and house-of-correction was erected in 1790, on the plan of Mr. Howard, in an open area of considerable extent in the town. It is enclosed by a wall built in a sunken fosse, with an iron *chevaux de frise* round the top. The enclosure forms a perfect square, of which the sides are 260 ft. The hall-of-commerce, a building appropriated to the business of the customs and excise, is a fine new building, 125 ft. in length and 44 ft. in depth. I. is pre-eminent in educational endowments and other charitable as well as literary institutions.—The corporate revenues, previous to 1835, consisting of a water-rental, with other rents, and town and port dues, amounted in all to upwards of £2,000 per ann. The water-rental alone produced £700. The revenue now amounts to upwards of £5,000.—I. sends 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered at the general election in 1837 was 1,418; in 1848, 1,685. I. is a polling-place, and the principal place of election for the E division of the co.—During the 15th and 16th cents., I. was an extensive and flourishing port. During the middle and close of the 17th cent., its commerce received a severe injury in the breaking up of its manufactories of woollen cloths and of sail-cloth. Within the last 20 years, however, it has been rapidly reviving. The amount of tonnage in 1820 was about 5,000 tons; in 1827 it had increased to 8,120; and in 1836 to no less than 10,000 tons burthen, distributed in about 150 vessels, manned by nearly 500 persons, and employed in its coasting and foreign trade. In 1847, it possessed 182 vessels = 14,434 tons. The principal business of I. at present consists in the corn trade. About 80,000 qrs. of malt and coal are annually sent to London alone, besides the grain and flour sent thither and to other parts of the kingdom.—The corn trade alone of I. averages in all 300,000 qrs. per ann. Upwards of 40,000 chaldrons of coals are annually brought to I., and from thence supplied to the W parts of the co., by means of the Gipping, or Stowmarket canal. This



river also brings down vast quantities of agricultural produce from these parts of the country, and serves for the conveyance of almost all heavy goods. A general foreign trade of some extent is also carried on. The trade with the Baltic is increasing; and the importation of timber from Norway, &c., has been promoted by I. being made a bonded port for foreign timber. The bonded warehouses here, however, have been hitherto limited to wine and spirits, wood goods, barilla, and corn. The gross amount of customs duty collected at this port in 1838 was £38,864; in 1839, £41,857; in 1846, £37,012; and in 1847, £30,406. The foreign vessels with cargoes entered inwards, were for 1845, 62; 1846, 79; 1847, 71; with cargoes outwards, 1845, 14; 1846, 5; 1847, 14. The number of vessels with cargoes inwards, was in 1845, 1,443; 1846, 1,404, with a tonnage of 96,097; 1847, 1,683, with a tonnage of 121,673. With cargoes outwards, the returns were, for 1845, 1,015; 1846, 915, with a tonnage of 51,457; 1847, 926, with a tonnage of 53,826. This marked impetus to the coasting-trade is due to the formation of the railway to Bury, above 300 vessels having, since the opening of that line, discharged cargoes of coals at the railway wharf for the inland parts of the co. The number of registered vessels belonging to the port was, in 1845, 179, with a tonnage of 14,524; 1846, 183, with a tonnage of 14,544; 1847, 181, with a tonnage of 14,611. The light dues for 1846 amounted to £1,607; for 1847, £1,985.—Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent in two yards. In the town there are two very extensive iron-foundries, a manufactory of tobacco and snuff, extensive breweries, and also very extensive soap-boiling establishments. The manufacture of hemp, flax, and cotton, is now all but extinct here; but there are still a few looms, employed on goods made solely from cotton, the last and sole remnant of the once extensive cotton weaving in this part of England. Messrs. Ransome & May, who unite implement-making with mechanical engineering, possess an establishment which is one of the most extensive and well-arranged of the kind in the kingdom, covering 10 acres of ground, and employing from 800 to 1,000 men, nearly one-half of whom are engaged constantly in the department of agricultural implements. Three fairs are annually held here. The lamb fair, held on 22d Aug., is of great importance to all the neighbouring coes.

**IPSWICH**, a recently founded town in Stanley co., New S. Wales, on Moreton bay. It is said to be rapidly advancing in importance.

**IPSWICH**, a town and port of Essex co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 26 m. NE by N of Boston, situated on both sides of a river of the same name, 2 m. above its mouth. Pop. 3,000. The shipping belonging to this port in 1840 amounted to 3,739 tons.

**IPUCA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and comarca of Cabo-Frio, in the Cordelheira-dos-Aimores, and near the source of a river of the same name.—Also a v. lower down the same river. Their united pop. is estimated at about 3,000. The locality is unhealthy, but produces rice, mandioc, millet, sugar, and coffee, in great abundance. Timber forms an important article of trade with Rio-de-Janeiro.—Also a small river in the same prov., which unites with the Rio-de-São-João, on the l. bank, a little below the outlet of Lake Juturnahiba. It passes in its course Velha, Ganihosa, and Ipuca; and is navigable for canoes a distance of about 15 m.

**IPU-GRANDE**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and comarca of Sobral, 210 m. to the SW of Fortaleza. The district, which is of great extent, is bounded on the N by those of Vicosia and Januaria, and on the W by the prov. of Piauihi; and comprises

a pop. of 8,000. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry.

**IQUI**, an island of Japan, in N lat. 31° 30', E long. 132°.

**IQUIQUE**, a small port of Peru, in the prov. of Tarapaca, 11 m. NW of Grueso point. It is a poor place, with a pop. of about 500; but is the only village on the coast of the prov., the other places named in charts being merely headlands, beaches, islands, &c., occasionally visited by fishermen from I. in search of eels, seals, and sea-otters. [Bollaert.] There is neither wood, water, nor vegetation here. Provisions are brought from the interior, and from Chili, and water from Pisagua, 45 m. to the N; but the port has a considerable trade from the vicinity of the silver-mines of Huantajaya and Santa Rosa, which are respectively 12 and 17 m. from I., and the large cargoes of saltpetre which are here shipped for England. Extensive districts in the vicinity of this place are covered with an efflorescence consisting principally of nitrate of soda. This can be brought to England at less than half the freight of the East Indian nitrate of potash or saltpetre; and as its manufacture is simple, it has already supplanted that of the potash saltpetre of the East. The deposit of this valuable salt is said to exist in this quarter of S. America, on the W margin of the Pampa-de-Tamarugal, in beds extending over more than 200 sq. m.—Nearly opposite the town of I. lies a small island of the same name, in S lat. 20° 12' 30", W long. 70° 14' 30", which Frezier, who visited this coast in 1712-14, describes as yielding large supplies of guano to the farmers and vine-dressers of all the neighbouring districts. His words are: "The island of I. is also inhabited by Indians and Blacks, who are there employed to gather guano, being a yellowish earth, thought to be the dung of birds, because, besides that it stinks like that of the cormorants, there have been feathers of birds found very deep in it: however, it is hard to conceive how so great a quantity of it could be gathered there; for during the space of a hundred years past they have laden ten or twelve ships every year with it, to manure the land, as shall be observed lower; and it is scarce perceivable that the height of the island is abated, although it is not above three-quarters of a league in compass; and that, besides what is carried away by the sea, they load abundance of mules with it for the vines and ploughed lands of Tarapaca, Pica, and other neighbouring places, which makes some believe that it is a peculiar sort of earth. For my part, I am not of that opinion; for it is true the sea-fowls are there so numerous, that it may be said, without romancing, that the air is sometimes darkened with them." This deposit has been removed; but sea-birds, in immense flocks, including cormorants, pelicans, boobies, gulls, and shags, still make this island, and the rocks along the adjacent coast, a favourite haunt.

**QUITOS**, a town of Assuay, at the confluence of the Nanag with the Amazon, and 30 m. NE of San Joaquin-de-Omaguas.

**IRA**, a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 70 m. SSW of Montpelier. It has a mountainous surface, and is watered by Castleton river, and Ira and Furnace brooks. The soil affords excellent pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 431.—Also a township of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, 169 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and its soil, consisting of sandy loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 2,283.—Also a township of St. Clair co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 204.

**IRACUBA**, a small town of French Guayana, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 75 m. WNW of Cayenne.

**IRAJA**, an old parish of Brazil, in the prov. and



district of Rio-de-Janeiro, bordered on the E by the bay of Niterohi, and watered by two rivers of the same name. Its inhabitants, about 5,000 in number, are chiefly agriculturists. It contains 8 churches, and has numerous sugar-houses and distilleries of brandy.

**IRAK-AJEMI, IRAK-ADJEMI, or IRAKU-L'-AJAM**, [i. e. 'the Persian Irak,'] the largest and one of the most valuable provinces of Western Persia, comprising the cap., Isfahan, and several of the finest cities of the kingdom. It forms the greater part of the ancient *Media*; and is bounded on the N by Azerd-bijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan; on the E by Khorassan and the Great Salt desert; on the S by Fars and Khuzistan; and on the W by Kurdistan. It politically comprises a considerable portion of the Great Desert, and of the countries which enclose it on the W and N. The surface is entirely mountainous; its valleys are of varying length, but seldom exceed 10 or 15 m. in breadth. The mountain-chains are barren, and destitute of timber. They run almost invariably from W to E; and either gradually sink into the Desert, or throw out branches into the provs. of Kerinan and Khorassan. The valleys are, for the most part, uncultivated, excepting in the vicinity of the villages; but the soil is in general good. To the S of Isfahan, or the parallel of  $32^{\circ} 30' N$ , the mountains of Kurdistan terminate abruptly towards the table-land of Iran, and the country which lies between them and the Desert—a space of more than 100 m.—consists of long valleys, running W and E, and terminating in the Desert. The most arid part of I. is the SE corner of the prov., between Isfahan and the city of Yezd in the Kohistan. To the N of Isfahan, as far as N lat.  $36^{\circ}$ , there is a mountainous district, containing wide, fertile, and well-watered valleys; and E of this extends a plain about 40 or 50 m. wide, traversed by several broad and low ridges, and terminating on the border of the Desert. That portion of I.-Ajemi which lies N of the parallel of  $35^{\circ}$ , belongs to the table-land of Azerd-bijan. Its surface stretches out in a plain consisting of gradual ascents and descents, and furrowed by deep valleys. A lofty range of mountains divides the N frontiers of I. from the provs. bordering on the Caspian. This range passes about 6 m. to the N of Tehran; and about 50 m. to the SE of that city, suddenly turns S to about the parallel of  $36^{\circ}$ , whence it turns NE, and enters Taberistan. At the point of deflection is the pass of Khawar, through which the road leads from Cashan to Demavend and to Tehran, and from this pass a vast but undulating valley extends to the NW as far as Caswin, in  $36^{\circ} 12' N$  lat. The climate of this part of I. is delightful in spring. The summer-heat sets in towards the middle of June. Cold begins to be felt towards the end of September, and much snow falls in December, January, and February. The Kezil-Ozein, or Kizil-Uzein, forms the natural boundary on the NW, between I. and Azerd-bijan. A few m. to the E of Miana, it is joined by the Karauka, and the combined rivers force a passage through the Ak-Dagh or Caucasian range, and being joined by the Shahrud, assume the designation of the Suifrud, and rush in a rapid course through Ghilan to the Caspian sea. The most mountainous part of I. lies between the Kezil-Ozein and the cities of Hamadan and Kermanshaw. This district is the El-Jebal, or 'mountain,' of Oriental writers, and the *Matienne* of the Greeks and Romans. During eight months of the year, the climate is here delightful, but in winter the cold is excessive. To the S of Hamadan lies Elvend, the *Mons Orontes* of Diodorus. It is a lofty ridge, topped with continual snow, and extending from E to W about 12 m. A fertile tract of country lies to the SW, be-

tween Hamadan and Kungawar. The range of the Elburz mountains, with its well-watered and fertile valleys, and its high summits, is included in I., as well as the hilly country which skirts its S base, and which is generally well cultivated. The road from Teheran to Casvin or Casbin leads through this rich valley at the foot of these lower hills. The large expanse of country between Kermanshaw S to Isfahan, is chiefly occupied by wandering tribes, although it embraces some of the most fertile parts of I. That part of the desert which is included in I. has a sandy soil, and is nearly enclosed by mountains. But though sparingly watered, it produces silk and fruit.—The whole prov. is divided into 5 large districts, viz. Isfahan or Isfahan, Tihiran or Teheran, Nayon, Melayar, and Kermanshahan; which are again subdivided into *bukhs*, or large feudal estates.

**IRAK-ARABI.** See BAGDAD.

**IRANCTA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 15 m. WNW of Pamplona, on the l. bank of the Araquil. Pop. 420. In the vicinity is a vitriolic spring.

**IRANCY**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Coulangela-Vinense, and 8 m. SSE of Auxerre. It affords excellent wine.

**IRANGA**, or **IRANGY**, a lake or lagune on the E coast of Madagascar, in S lat.  $18^{\circ} 14'$ , in the Betsimisaraka district. It lies immediately S of Atopiana lake, and is one of the most extensive in the series which line the coast S of Tamatave. It is infested with crocodiles. On its banks are the villages of Atakalampona and Ambaribé.

**IRAPIRANG.** See VAZABARRIS.

**IRAPUAN**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and district of Caçapaba. It runs S, and joins the Jacuhi, on the r. bank, near the mouth of the outlet of lake Pathos, and after a course of about 27 m.

**IRASBURG**, a township of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, U.S., 45 m. NE of Montpelier. It has an undulating surface, and is watered by Black and Barton rivers. Its soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 981.

**IRASU**, a volcanic mountain of central America, in the state of Costarica, in N lat.  $9^{\circ} 35'$ , W long.  $83^{\circ} 52'$ , to the NE of the town of Carthage.

**IRATI**, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, which has its source near the frontier of France, in a forest of the same name; runs first W, then S, passing in its course Orbaicete, Aribé, Aviz, and Lumbier; at the latter town it receives the Salazar, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. above Sanguenza joins the Aragon. It has a total course of about 39 m., and abounds with fish.

**IRAWADI, IRAWADDY, or ATRAVATI**, [i. e., according to some, 'the great river,' or, according to other authorities, 'the Elephantine river,'] the principal river in India, beyond the Brahmaputra. It has its sources near the E extremity of the Himalaya in Tibet, about  $28^{\circ} N$  lat. and  $97^{\circ} 30' E$  long., not far from the sources of the Bor-Lohit, the E branch of the Brahmaputra. Klaproth contends that the Sampu or Dzang-bo of Tibet, is the head-stream of the I.; but Lieutenant Burlton having penetrated across the Lang-tan chain in 1827, to the residence of the Borkhamti rajah, 12 m. distant from the I., found it about 80 yds. broad at Manchi in the lat. of  $27^{\circ} 30'$ , and formed a little above that point by the union of two head-streams, which were fed by numerous small rills, rising in lofty snow-clad mountains 50 m. to the N. The plain through which it flows at Manchi is only 1,855 ft. above sea-level. It flows generally S, through the Singfo territory, and the centre of the Birman empire, which it traverses in its entire length of 600 m., till it falls by 14 mouths into the



bay of Bengal, between Cape Negrais and the gulf of Martaban, in about 16° N lat. Its entire course may be estimated at about 1,200 m. It receives, on its r. bank, at Yandabu, N lat. 21° 43', E long. 95°, its principal tributary, the Khyen-dwen, which rises a little to the S of Rungpur, and flows in a nearly S course. The delta of the I. commences in about 17° 45' N lat. This is a vast alluvial plain, of which the S or base line is 135 m. in length; the E side 113 m.; the W 114 m. [*Hamilton*], thickly intersected by arms of the river, frequently insculcating with each other. Of these mouths, the Rangoon on the E, and the Bassein or Syriam on the W, are the principal, and are navigable for small vessels drawing 5 ft. The harbour of Negrais, formed by the mouth of the river of that name, is said to be the most secure in the bay of Bengal. The Bassein branch, which may be considered the proper continuation of the main stream of the I., branches off from the main river to the S of Myam-aong, and is about 700 yds. in width at the point where the Rangoon separates from it. From the apex of the delta to Yedan above Ava, the breadth of the I. is seldom less than 1 m., and often 4 m. It may be ascended as far as Ava at all seasons by vessels of 200 tons, and in the rain they may proceed to the Mogoung river, a sailing distance of about 800 m. from the sea. Above Yedan, the I. suddenly contracts to 150 or 200 yds. in breadth. It is navigable for canoes up to B'hanmo, 350 m. below Khamti, where it has an alt. of about 500 ft. above sea-level. The current is not in general very rapid, even above the Mogoung. The I. in the dry season flows only at the rate of about 2 m. an hour; and during the dry months of January, February, March, and April, its waters in many places subside into a slow and sluggish stream that is barely navigable. [*Syme*.] But in the inundations, from June to September, it flows so rapidly that its current would be too powerful for boats to stem were it not for the aid of the SW monsoon, which sets in the opposite direction. Assisted by this wind, and constantly keeping within the eddies of the banks, the Birman boats use their sails, and frequently make a more expeditious passage at this than at any other season. During its inundation, the river has a breadth of about 1 m.; above B'hanmo and in some places below Ava, of from 4 to 6 m., and cutting up the country into innumerable islands. At the former place its rise is as much as 50 ft.; at Promé about 30 ft.; and in its delta 10 ft. The latter region becomes at that period almost an uninterrupted expanse of water, it being at ordinary times little above the level of high tides, and skirted by a perfectly flat shore. The river owes its rise not so much to rain as to the rapid melting of the snow on the lofty ranges whence its feeders descend. In the upper part of its course, on its l. or E bank, the I. receives some large affluents; as the Pintang or B'hanmo, the Lung-tchuen, and the Myet-ngé, from the Chinese prov. of Yunnan, which joins it at Ava. Its chief affluents on the opposite side are the Mogoung and the Khyen-dwen or Ningthi, which join it about the middle of its course. The last, as already stated, is its principal tributary. After its junction, the I. receives no stream of any importance. Sakaing or Sagaing, fronting Ava, and formerly the metropolis, Ava, Amarapura, B'hanmo the great mart for the Chinese trade with Birmah, Yandabu, Pagan or Pagham-Mew, Mellun, and Promé, are situated upon the main stream; and Rangoon and Bassein on the deltoid branches bearing their names. Besides these cities, numerous towns and large villages are built on or near the banks of the river.

The course of this river, in the Burmese territories, is marked in the distance by two chains of hills, one of

which, running along the W coast in a longitudinal direction, separates it from the prov. of Aracan; the other, on the E side, of minor elevation though of greater extent, forms the commencement of a wild mountainous district, which stretches, with little interruption, to the confines of the Chinese empire. The width of the intervening valley, through which the I. flows, is from 60 to 80 m., and within that space the pop. is principally concentrated. Along the upper part of its course, both banks of the river are well diversified by a succession of gentle undulations, and hills of moderate size, branching off from the loftier chains on either side; the country is generally open, the soil light, gravelly, in many places well-cultivated, and in others under rich natural grass; but about 150 m. from the sea, the hills begin to disappear, the country becomes a dead level, and the river, no longer restrained in its course, finds its way to the ocean through numerous creeks and channels, with which all the lower division of the empire, comprising the kingdom of Pegu, is intersected. The delta of the I., which includes above 10,000 sq. m., presents a very different aspect to the upper part of its course. On entering the low grounds from the interior, a thick belt of teak forests is found to extend from 30 to 40 m. in breadth, the produce of which forms one of the principal articles of export from the empire; these trees frequently rise to the height of 60 or 70 ft. without a branch, and then throw out a dense foliage which almost excludes the sun's rays. Here the surface is tolerably clear of underwood, but beyond the forests it is found to be covered, all the way to the sea, with low wood, thickets of jungle, or a gigantic species of Guinea grass, which in some places attains the height of from 20 to 25 ft. There is but little cultivation; a few rice-fields only are to be met with on the banks of the Laine, one of the principal branches of the Rangoon channel of the I., the rest is all in a state of nature. The rankness of the grass, too, is unfavourable to any domestic cattle except buffaloes; oxen are seldom met with below the line of forest, and as generally happens in moist wooded countries, sheep do not thrive. Even the smaller kinds of game are very scarce; a coarse species of elk, herds of wild elephants, and the beasts of prey common in the tropical regions of Asia, are the principal occupants of this extensive wilderness. Throughout the whole of the lower district there is scarcely anything deserving the name of a road; the facilities for water conveyance are such that the natives neglect every other mode of communication, and the only means of intercourse by land with the interior are mere footpaths, which, during the monsoon, are quite impassable. The soil, like that of the deltas of most great rivers, is principally composed of alluvial deposit, and the remains of decayed vegetation. Along the course of the Laine, however, as well as in the vicinity of Rangoon, stiff clay is often met with, particularly in the open flats, and this is sometimes covered to a considerable depth with rich loam. There are no continuous masses of primitive rocks, but large boulders of granite are found scattered over the plains. The water at Rangoon, and for a considerable distance inland, is strongly impregnated with iron. [*Official report*.]

The I. is to the Birman empire what the Nile is to Egypt, or the Ganges to Bengal—the source of abundance and the great commercial highway of the country. "The number of trading boats on the river is astonishing. The largest of them carry 10,000 or 12,000 bush. of uncleaned rice; the smaller 300 or 400. Their chief lading seemed to be rice, salt, and *gnapee*. In ascending they are for the most part drawn by the crew, with a rope, upon the bank, or propelled



by setting-poles; sailing only when the wind is fair, and neither too strong nor too weak. They are generally from 3 to 4 months in ascending from the delta to Ava. The boats on the river, though of all sizes up to 200 tons, are but of two general descriptions. All retain the canoe-shape, sharp at each end. Large boats have one mast, and a yard of long slender bamboo, to which is suspended a square sail. The sail is made in sections, the centre ones only being used in strong winds, and the others added at the sides when necessary. Sometimes a small sail is temporarily fastened above the yard to the ropes, by which it is sustained. The deck extends from 5 to 10 ft. beyond the sides, with large bamboos fastened beneath, making at once a platform for the men, when using their setting-poles, &c., and an outrigger to prevent their upsetting. The vessel itself is wholly covered with a regular Birman house, well thatched, which carries part of the cargo, and furnishes cabins to the family and boatmen. On the roof is a platform, on which the men stand to work the sail. They are manned by from 15 to 25 or 30 men, and sometimes 40 or more." [*Malcom.*] The smaller sized vessels are of an elongated canoe shape, hollowed out sometimes from a single log, and deepened by a plank fastened on each side; with the stern and stem left solid for 3 or 4 ft., and curving upwards out of the water. The distance from Rangoon to Ava is 500 m., according to Symes. In the dry season a war-boat will go from Rangoon to Ava in 8 days, and in the rainy season, in 10 days; but during the freshes, will accomplish the descent in 4 days.

IRAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Laigle. Pop. 770. It has a mineral spring.

IRBERSDORF. See EHRENFRIEDERSDORF.

IRBIT, a district, river, and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm. The district lies in the E part of the gov., comprising a portion of the Ural mountains, and containing several mines of copper and iron. Pop. 94,820. It is watered by a river of the same name, which is formed by the junction of the Tatarskaia, Bobrovka, and Liaga, near the village of Klatcheva; runs N; and throws itself into the Nieva, on the r. bank, at the town of the same name, and after a course of about 39 m. The town is 276 m. E of Perm, and 111 m. ENE of Yekaterinburg, on the r. bank of the Nieva, at the confluence of the river of the same name. Pop. 1,000. It is enclosed with palisades, and contains 2 churches and a large market-place surrounded with shops. It is chiefly noted for a fair which is held annually, and was formerly attended by merchants from distant parts of Europe and Asia, but has been gradually forsaken for the more considerable fairs of Nijni-Novgorod and Yekaterinburg.

IRBY, a township in the p. of Woodchurch, Cheshire, 5 m. NNW of Great Neston. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1841, 133.

IRBY-UPON-HUMBER, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ m. WSW of Great Grimsby. Area 2,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 263; in 1841, 215.

IRBY-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4½ m. ESE of Spilsby. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 96; in 1841, 139.

IRCHESTER, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3 m. SE of Wellingborough, and ESE of the Nen. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1841, 907.

IRCHONWILZ, a department and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons. Pop. 861.

IRCIO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 3 m. ESE of Miranda-de-Ebro, on the r. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 120.

IRDNING, a town of Styria, in the circle and 36 m. NW of Judenburg, on the r. bank of the Ens. Pop. 380. It has manufactories of saltpetre.

IREBY, a township in the p. of Tatham, Lancashire, 4 m. SE of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1841, 145.—Also a parish and market-town in Cumberland, 8 m. S by W of Wigton, and 304 m. NNW of London. It comprises the townships of High-Ireby, N of the Derwent, pop. 158; and of Lower-Ireby, near the source of the Ellen, pop. 314. Area 4,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 499; in 1841, 472.

IREDELL, a county in the state of North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 800 sq. m., bordered on the SW by the Catawba river, and drained by branches of South Yadkin river. Pop. in 1840, 15,685, of whom 3,716 were slaves; in 1850, 14,740. Its capital is Statesville.

IREGH, a town of civil Slavonia, in the comitat of Syrmia, 17 m. NE of Mitrowitz, and 11 m. S of Peterwardein, at the foot of the mountain of Karlovitz. Pop. 5,000. It contains a castle. The vine is extensively cultivated in the environs.—Also a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Tolna, 33 m. SSE of Wesprim and 75 m. SSW of Pesth. Pop. 2,525. It contains a castle and 2 churches, a Catholic and a Calvinist. In 1796 it was extensively devastated by the plague.

## IRELAND,

The second in extent of the British islands, stretching between 51° 26' and 55° 21' N lat., and 5° 20' and 10° 26' W long. Its relative position is W of Great Britain, from the S of Argyleshire and the centre of Ayrshire in Scotland, to the N of Somersetshire in England, or the S of Glamorganshire in Wales. It is bounded, on the NE, by the North channel; on the E by the Irish sea; on the SE by St. George's channel; and on the S, the W, and the N, by the Atlantic ocean. The Blasquet islands in co. Kerry, are in the lat. of Charleton's isle in Hudson's bay; and Bolus-head in the lat. of the straits of Belleisle in North America. Malin-head and Culdaff-bay on the N coast of co. Donegal, are in the lat. of respectively Campbelltown and the Mull of Kintyre in Scotland; Glenarn in the lat. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Killyleagh on Lough Strangford, is in the lat. of Dantzic; Clogher-head, nearly in the lat. of Hull; Malahide lies opposite Liverpool; Dublin lies nearly opposite Holyhead; Enniscorthy is in the lat. of Birmingham; the town of Wexford, in the lat. of Hanover; the entrance of Youghal harbour, in the lat. of Rotterdam; the town of Bandon, in the lat. of Oxford; Baltimore is opposite Bristol; and Cape Clear, or the S extremity of Cape Clear island, in the lat. of Leipzig. The shortest distances between Ireland and Great Britain are 13½ m. from Tor-point in co. Antrim to the Mull of Kintyre; 21 m. from Donaghadee in co. Down to Portpatrick in Galloway; and about 47 m. from Carnsore-point in co. Wexford to St. David's head in Wales. But the most facile lines of communication between Irish and British ports, or those distances which are either run by regularly-plying steam-vessels or constitute the shortest and easiest for sailing-vessels, are 138 m. from Londonderry to Greenock; 35½ m. from Larne to Cairn; 107 m. from Belfast to Greenock; 156 m. from Belfast to Liverpool; 21 m. from Donaghadee to Portpatrick; 143 m. from Dundalk to Liverpool; 130 m. from Dublin to Liverpool; 63 m. from Dublin to Holyhead; 104 m. from Kingstown to Fishguard; 69 m. from Wexford to Fishguard; 222 m. from Waterford to Bristol; and 268 m. from Cork to Bristol.



*Extent.*] The outline of continental I. is proximately that of a rhomboid; and, in a general view, is greatly more continuous or less indented and undulated by cuts and sweeps of the sea than the outline of continental Great Britain. The larger diagonal of the rhomboid extends from Tor-head in co. Antrim to Mizen-head in co. Cork, and measures 302 m.; and the shorter extends from Carnsore-point in co. Wexford to Erris-head in co. Mayo, and measures 210 m. The longest meridional line extends nearly from Bloody-Foreland in co. Donegal to the Old-head of Kinsale in co. Cork, and measures 237 m.; and the longest latitudinal line extends from Quintin-point at the mouth of Lough Strangford in co. Down, to Emlogh-Rash on the W coast of co. Mayo, and measures about 182 m. But the breadth of the country from Dundalk to Ballyshannon is only 85 m.; that from Belfast to Donegal, only 90 m.; and that from Dublin to the head of Galway bay, not more than 108 m. No part of I. is farther than 50 or 55 m. from either the open sea or some marine inlet; and very few fertile or densely peopled portions of it are many miles distant from some seaward navigation.—The area of the entire kingdom comprehends 13,464,300 acres of arable land, 6,295,735 of uncultivated land, 374,482 of plantations, 42,929 of towns, and 630,825 of fresh water,—in all 20,808,271 acres.

*General surface.*] Compared to Scotland and Wales, I. is a rather flat country; compared to England, it is decidedly hilly and mountainous. A considerable proportion of its surface resembles in character the Scottish and the Welsh highlands; a large proportion is similar in conformation to the English plains; and a still larger proportion possesses various features and appearances either peculiar to itself or more or less unlike those of any noticeably large district of Great Britain. Notwithstanding an enormous aggregate of brown bog on both plain and mountain, and in spite also of a large amount of naked rock, and shallow moorish soil, the prevailing aspect is one of verdure and fertility, such as instantly suggests and indicates to a stranger the fondly encomiastic epithets of 'green' and 'emerald' Isle. The naturally arable land bears an exceedingly larger proportion to the entire than that of Scotland and Wales; and the pasture-land figures more prominently than that of England, and aggregately possesses a far richer greenness and a more luxuriant vegetation. As to general configuration of surface, I. possesses the singular character of a vast central plain, surrounded by a seaboard of mountains. Theoretic topography—or that which loves to fuse detached hills into ranges, to combine dispersed heights into systems, and to trace imaginary concatenations of mountain across valley and sea—is familiar with the idea of a great central upland falling off on all sides to the ocean, and with that of a grand interior tableau abutting downward upon encompassing plains, and with that of a prolonged 'back-bone' of country whose ribs decline laterally to opposite shores, and with that of a curved or fitful summit-line of mountain, overlooking on one side a precipitous descent, and on another a long shelving declivity to the sea; but it may study upon the face of I. the unique phenomenon of mountain masses forming a stupendous bulwark round the greater part of the circuit of the coast, and enclosing an enormous expanse of plain, comparatively low and undiversified, and aggregately far below the level of even the spurs or lower declivities of the environing mountains. One may journey 133 m. from Dublin to Galway, or from side to side of the kingdom, across a surface so low as to attain a summit-altitude of less than 300 ft. above sea-level; and so flat and uniform as no-

where to possess a hill of more than 200 ft. of altitude above the surrounding or prevailing elevation.

*Mountains and plains.*] The mountains of Donegal, Londonderry, and Antrim, occupy nearly all the N seaboard; the mountains of Antrim, Louth, and Dublin, and the alpine masses of Down and Wicklow, about two-thirds of all the E; the mountains of Waterford and Cork, the greater part of the S; and the alternate alpine uplands and lofty hills of Kerry, Clare, Galway, Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, very nearly the whole of the W. These mountain-tracts rarely extend more than 20 m. inland; and, excepting some unimportant extensions of the northern Cork congeries into Limerick and Tipperary, the Blackstairs or Mount-Leinster range between Wexford and Carlow, and the Slievebloom range between King's co. and Queen's co., they are the only heights of considerable greatness in I.—The SW and the W congeries, in consequence of their exposure to the prevailing winds of the country and the fierce assaults of the Atlantic, are to a large extent cut into a deep and rugged alternation of steep promontory and far-invading bay; and in most of these alternations they present the interesting phenomenon, that the bed or bottom of the bays consists of secondary or carboniferous limestone, while the promontories are composed of either primitive or transition rocks, particularly of granite, mica slate, quartz rock, greywacke, and old red sandstone conglomerate. All the mountains nearest the coast, most of those on the interior or landward side of the seaboard, and even some of the few which occur toward the central districts of the kingdom, are in a great measure destitute of naturally systematic arrangement, consisting not so much of ranges or groups as of utterly irregular amassments, and occasionally of isolated heights. The principal series which present an elongated and continuous character of the form of a ridge in any part of the country are the Carlingford mountains in Louth; the Mount-Leinster or Blackstairs mountains between Wexford and Carlow; the Cummerragh mountains across Waterford; the Knockmeledown mountains between Waterford and Tipperary; the Galtee mountains in Tipperary, Cork, and Limerick; the Nagles mountains in Cork; and the Slievebloom mountains between Queen's co. and King's co.—The low or campaign country of I. can to a very small extent be regarded as a series of valleys like the low surface of England, and still less as an alternation of vales with hills as in the low grounds of Scotland; but, on the contrary, is for the most part either such an expanse of apparently dead level, or of fitful undulations and winding hollows, that the most practised eye is rarely able to conjecture the direction of any one prevailing declination. A large proportion of the low country of Ulster, particularly in Down and Armagh, is a continuous mazy series of low fertile hills, cut into individual isolation by sinuous dells and dingles. A considerable proportion of the entire low grounds of the kingdom, particularly the corcasses of Clare and Limerick, 'the golden vale' in Limerick and Tipperary, and the great grazing district of Dublin and Meath, present the appearance of luxuriant steppe or prairie, cut into small sections and sprinkled with human dwellings; another considerable or even large proportion, as the great district called the bog of Allen, is a dismal level of brown bog, occasionally broken and relieved by edgings of wood and intervening tracts of flat arable land; another considerable proportion, as most of co. Longford and of the great plain of Connaught, combines the characters of the grazing flats and the level bogs; a smaller proportion, as the remainder of the plain of Connaught and a part of the N of Clare, is a verdant plain en-



cumbered with enormous blocks of naked rock; another smaller proportion, or most of co. Cavan, presents a prevalingly low surface, broken with the cropping out of rock; and multitudes of tiny districts dispersed throughout the greater part of the otherwise level country, are sheets of horizontal strata lying upon horizontal carboniferous limestone, and tumulated with hillocky accumulations of limestone diluvium. "The peculiar flatness of the interior of Ireland," observes Mr. Griffith, "has been the probable cause of those vast accumulations of alluvial matter, composed of clay and limestone gravel, which, in the form of low but steep ridges of hill, occur so abundantly throughout the middle districts, and which are generally known by the name of *eskers*. These ridges of limestone gravel probably originated at a period when the country was either wholly or partially submerged, from eddies formed by undulations in the surface. That the surface of the country was exposed to the action of rapid currents of water, is evidenced by the deep parallel scratches, sometimes amounting to furrows, which may be frequently observed on the surface of solid rocks, when the diluvial soil has been removed. It is probable, also, that the gravel hills were rapidly deposited from water in violent action, from their frequently consisting of an intermixture of large masses of rock partially rounded, with small gravel, and even with clay and sand. The origin of those immense tracts of bog which are everywhere spread over the interior of the flat country, may also be attributed to the stagnant water pent up, as we now find it, above the level of the dry country, by gravel hills which form a continuous ridge, though not of equal height, round the bog edge."—Taking the superficial area of I. at 32,509 sq. m., there are about 13,242 sq. m. whose surface ranges from sea-level to 250 ft. in height; 11,797 sq. m. between 250 and 500 ft. in height; 5,797 sq. m. from 500 to 1,000 ft.; 1,589 sq. m. from 1,000 to 2,000 ft.; and 82 sq. m. above 2,000 ft.

*Rivers.*] The river Foyle is formed by the Finn and the Mourne, both voluminous streams, at the bridge of Lifford; drains large sections of the cos. of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry; and, over the lower part of its course, is identified with the shallow but wide marine expansion of Lough Foyle. It is tidal from Magilligan-point to Castle-Finn, a distance of 35 m., and navigable for sea-borne vessels 20 m.—The Bann drains large portions of the cos. of Down, Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, and Antrim; traverses Lough Neagh, and falls into the sea 5 m. WSW of the boundary between Antrim and Londonderry. It is tidal and navigable a distance of 4 m.—The Bush, on the N coast of co. Antrim, runs only 10 m., and is occasionally very shallow. The Glengariff and the Glenarm rivulets, on the E coast of Antrim, are only tidal over a very brief distance; and all the other rivulets of the N and E of Antrim have a brief run, and are unnavigable.—The Lagan drains a large part of co. Down, and a considerable part of co. Antrim, and falls into the head of Belfast-lough. It is naturally navigable to the vicinity of Lisburn, and is connected by an artificial navigation with Lough Neagh. The Newry flows into the head of Lough Carlingford, and is navigable to Newry, and connected, by artificial navigation, with the Upper Bann and Lough Neagh.—The Boyne drains small portions of King's co., and cos. Westmeath, Cavan, and Louth, and the greater part of co. Meath; it is navigable by sea-borne vessels to Drogheda, and by river-craft to Navan.—The Liffey, a stream of brilliant beauty, bisecting the metropolis, rises among the N Wicklow mountains, describes a circuitous course, and drains large districts of cos. Wicklow, Kildare, and Dublin, and a small portion

of co. Meath; it is navigable for sea-borne vessels to Carlisle-bridge in Dublin, and for boats over a distance of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m.—The Bray drains a small part of co. Wicklow and of co. Dublin, and is occasionally navigable to the town of Bray.—The Vartry drains the larger part of the NE section of co. Wicklow, but is remarkable chiefly for the wild grandeur of a portion of its scenery.—The Ovoca, celebrated for the beauty of its richly wooded mountain-vale, drains the central and SE districts of co. Wicklow, and forms at its embouchure an indifferent harbour for the town of Arklow.—The Slaney, draining considerable portions of cos. Wicklow and Carlow, and about one-half of co. Wexford, is navigable by sea-borne vessels to the town of Wexford, and by small vessels to Enniscorthy.—The Barrow, and its main tributary the Nore, drain a pendicle of co. Tipperary, a large part of King's co., nearly the whole of Queen's co., large districts of cos. Kildare and Carlow, the larger part of co. Kilkenny, and a considerable part of co. Wexford; their united stream is navigable by sea-borne vessels of large burden to New Ross; the Barrow itself is tidal and naturally navigable to St. Malins, and navigable, with artificial aid, to Athy, whence it is connected by canal with Dublin.—The Suir drains nearly the whole of co. Tipperary, a large part of co. Waterford, and a considerable part of co. Kilkenny; it is navigable for sea-borne vessels to Waterford, and for river-craft to Clonmel.—The Blackwater, one of the largest and most beautiful rivers of Ireland, drains small parts of cos. Limerick and Kerry, a large proportion of co. Cork, and a considerable proportion of co. Waterford; it is navigable for barges 12 m., and for lighters 20 m., or to Lismore canal.—The Lee drains a large part of co. Cork; is navigable for large sea-borne vessels to Cork, 12 m. from the mouth of Cork harbour, and for boats 2 m. above Cork. The Bandon washes the towns of Dunmanway, Enniskillen, Bandon, Innishannon, and Kinsale; and forms the estuarial harbour of Kinsale.—The Ilan washes Skibbereen, and forms the estuarial harbour of Baltimore; and is navigable for boats and tidal 1 m. above Skibbereen, and navigable for vessels of burden to within 3 m. of the town.—The Cashen is formed by the Feale, the Gale, and the Brick; drains small parts of cos. Limerick and Cork, and a large proportion of the N of co. Kerry; it is tidal, and navigable for vessels of 10 tons, over a distance of 6 m.—The Shannon drains a small part of co. Cavan, a large part of co. Leitrim, nearly the whole of co. Roscommon, nearly the whole of co. Longford, a pendicle of co. Meath, a large part of co. Westmeath, the larger part of King's co., a considerable part of co. Galway, a large part of co. Tipperary, the greater part of co. Clare, nearly the whole of co. Limerick, and a considerable part of co. Kerry; it is tidal, deeply navigable, and in a certain sense estuarial, all the way to the city of Limerick. It sends off the estuary of the Fergus from its N side, and has a series of small harbours on both the N side and the S. It is navigable for river-craft, partly up its own channel and partly by canal, from Limerick to Killaloe; is navigated by steam-vessels from Killaloe to Athlone, and by river-craft from Athlone to Lough Allen; and it commands all the ramifications of inland navigation in the centre, E, and W, of Ireland.—The Gurnamartin and the Carnamart, which flow into the head or E end of Galway bay, are of large size among rivulets; and the former is curious for the number of its subterranean dives and runs.—The Galway or Corrib, which enters Galway bay at the town of Galway, carries off the superfluous waters of Loughs Carra, Mask, and Corrib, and drains a pendicle of co. Roscommon, and large districts of cos. Mayo and Gal-



way; it is proposed to be connected by artificial navigation with Lough Corrib, and to open Galway bay to an extensive and ramified navigation through Connaught to Clew bay, Killalla bay, and the Shannon.—The Sligo river forms the estuarial harbour of Sligo, and carries off the superfluous waters of Lough Gill.—The Erne drains a small part of co. Longford, a large part of co. Leitrim, a considerable part of co. Monaghan, very nearly the whole of co. Fermanagh, a small part of co. Tyrone, and a considerable part of co. Donegal; it expands into the large and exquisitely beautiful sheets of Lough Oughter, Upper Lough Erne and Lower Lough Erne. It connects through the Ulster canal with all the NE navigations of Ireland, and is naturally navigable between Belturbet and Belleek, but is hindered by a cascade at Ballyshannon from being navigable to the sea.—The Lackagh, which flows into the head of Sheephaven, is navigable for vessels drawing 10 ft. water to a point 500 yds. above Lackagh bridge. Its chief tributaries are the Owencarry and the Clune.—The Lennan or Lennan falls into the W side of Lough Swilly, and is tidal and navigable to Rathmelton.—The Swilly falls into the head of Lough Swilly, and forms the small tidal harbour of Letterkenny.

**Lakes.]** Lough Neagh, on the boundaries of cos. Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry, is not only the largest lake in the United Kingdom, but one of the largest in Europe. It is a characterless inland sea, surrounded by low shores and a generally flat country.—Loughs Erne, Upper and Lower, partly in cos. Cavan and Donegal, but chiefly in co. Fermanagh, are multitudinously studded with beautiful islands, and possessed of more extent, power, and character than the Winandermere of England; and they serve, not only as a great navigable series of waters in themselves, but as the counterpart of Lough Neagh in the system of navigations for Ulster and by the Ulster canal.—Lough Corrib, partly on the boundary between Mayo and Galway, but chiefly within the latter co., is a large lacustrine expanse, very variable in width, depth, and scenery, but, to a large extent, gemmed with green islands, and either bounded by luxuriant grounds or overhung by wild and lofty mountains; and it forms a main part of the chain of natural inland navigation in what have been termed 'the Lakes of Connaught.'—Lough Mask, situated in cos. Galway and Mayo, a little N of Lough Corrib, displays much beauty, and pours its great volume of superfluous waters down a subterranean channel to Lough Corrib. It is also an important part of the navigable series of Connaught lakes.—Lough Carra, situated within Mayo very near the head of Lough Mask, is much inferior in size to the latter, but considerably similar in character.—Lough Conn, in the N of co. Mayo, has a few islets, and is partly overhung by Mount Nephin, partly bounded by pleasant shores, and partly screened with heathy moors. The lakes of Killarney, Upper, Middle, and Lower, in co. Kerry, the first and second small, and the third large, are known throughout Europe for their exquisitely rich and powerful scenery.—Lough Allen, situated partly on the boundary between Roscommon, but chiefly within the latter co., is traversed by the young Shannon, and forms the commencement of the Shannon navigation.—Lough Ree, situated between co. Roscommon on the W, and cos. Longford and Westmeath on the E, is a large and long expansion of the Shannon.—Lough Derg, situated between co. Tipperary on the E, and cos. Galway and Clare on the W, is the largest and longest expansion of the Shannon.—Lough Melvin, on the mutual borders of cos. Leitrim and Fermanagh, is partly overhung by the Darry mountains, and partly bounded by low, rocky, moorish

grounds.—Loughs Macnean, Upper and Lower, on the mutual borders of cos. Leitrim, Cavan, and Fermanagh, are wild sheets of water, cradled amidst a region of brilliant highland scenery.—Lough Oughter, in co. Cavan, and in the channel or river-course of the Upper Erne, is a singularly intricate and almost labyrinthine intermixture of water with bold headlands, deep, projecting, wooded peninsulæ, and large fertile islands.—Lough Key, in the N of co. Roscommon, and in the river-course of the Boyle, is a luscious sheet of water, gemmed with beautiful islands.—Lough Gara, on the mutual borders of cos. Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo, has a singularly beautiful outline.—Lough Arrow, partly on the boundary between Roscommon and Sligo, but chiefly within the latter co., is studded with some beautiful islands.—Lough Gill, partly on the mutual border of Leitrim and Sligo, but chiefly within the latter co., has been pronounced inferior in scenery only to the lakes of Killarney.—Lough Derravaragh, in co. Westmeath, is a beautiful and comparatively large sheet of water.—Lough Owel, a little S of Lough Derravaragh, is a limpid lake, fed by internal springs, and affording to the Royal canal its main supply of water.—Lough Iron, in co. Westmeath, and a little NW of Lough Owel, has in general flat and boggy shores.—Lough Ennel, in co. Westmeath, and S of Lough Owel, is very beautiful.—Lough Sheelin, on the mutual border of cos. Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan, but chiefly within the last, is a beautiful though only third-rate expanse of water.—Loch Ganny, Gannagh, or Gouna, on the mutual border of cos. Longford and Cavan, forms the young Erne by its superfluous waters, and has been pronounced the most beautiful of the Leinster lakes.—Lough Ramor, on the SE of co. Cavan, is beautified with several wooded islets, and has considerably varied shores.—The Coote-hill lakes, on the border of cos. Cavan and Monaghan, are replete with beauty.—Lough Derg, in the SE corner of co. Donegal, is a gloomy mountain lake, remarkable for St. Patrick's Purgatory on one of its dismal islets.—Lough Esk, in the S of Donegal, is a pleasant and ornate sheet of water.—Lough Veagh, a little N of the centre of co. Donegal, is a magnificent though not large mountain lake.—Lough Carrowmore, in the NE of co. Mayo, is a dreary expanse of water, amidst a vast region of wild moorlands.—Loughs Bray, in the N of co. Wicklow, are mere loughlets, remarkable for the great elevation at which they lie, and the sublime scenery in which they are cradled.—The lakes of Glendalough, near the centre of co. Wicklow, are noticeable, not strictly on their own account, but in association with the many and singular architectural ruins of their small and savagely wild glen.—The lakes of Inchegeelagh or Allua, in the W of co. Cork, have an agreeable mountain character.—Lough Gougane-Barra, on the W margin of co. Cork, a few miles W of the lakes of Inchegeelagh, is a loughlet of thrilling mountain romance.—The lakes of Carra, Upper and Lower, in the W of co. Kerry, lie in a wild and beautiful glen, and have for a number of years past commanded the attention of visitors to the lakes of Killarney.—Lough Currane, on the coast of Ballinaskelligs bay in co. Kerry, has a mingled character of moorishness and mountain scenery.

**Bogs.]** I. is proverbial for the number and extent of its bogs. By 4 separate reports of commissioners, it appears that there are in I. 1,576,000 acres of flat bogs, and 1,254,000 acres of bogs that form the covering of mountains, being a total of 2,830,000 acres of bogs capable of improvement; yet, except within the limits of a district 52 m. in mean breadth, extending from the Irish sea to the Atlantic, the country is scarcely more encumbered with bogs than Scotland or England, and even within the greater portion of the excepted district, it now presents extensive tracts comparatively free from bog. The bogs are exceedingly variable in depth, wetness, and consistency; but a large propor-



tion of them are completely saturated with water, and intermixed with quagmires. By far the larger proportion are champaign bogs, or expanses of morass either quite level or very slightly sloped, and generally situated in low plains or athwart the far-spread summits of low table-lands; and most of these are reddish in colour, spongy in consistency, and distinctively known as 'red bogs.' So many as about 90 flat bogs in co. Cavan are each of less extent than 500 acres, and yet aggregate comprise an area of at least 17,000 acres; and probably about 900 bogs of similar character and extent lie dispersed throughout the other cos. Mountain bogs lie at nearly all altos, above sea-level, from the skirts of the mere hills to the higher acclivities of the loftiest summits; and they consist for the most part of thin sheets or strata of peaty soil, dry, firm, easily reclaimed, and of very different appearance from the red bogs.

*Natural history.*] The materials for the natural history of I. are by no means rich or abundant. The romantic scenery of Killarney, in co. Kerry, is the most northern habitat of the *Arbutus uedo*. The heaths abound with the stately *Erica dabbei*; and the mountain aven, bear-berry, with other alpine plants, expand their neglected blossoms, and trail their glowing festoons of clustered berries, unnoticed amidst the wild solitude of their rocky fastnesses.—The zoology of I. is very similar to that of England. It is said that magpies and frogs were unknown here till introduced by the English toward the beginning of the 18th cent. Moles, toads, and snakes, are still unknown. The Irish greyhound or wolf-dog, formerly of great use in clearing the country of wolves, is now seldom met with. Its appearance is at once beautiful and majestic. Its height is about 3 ft.; its colour, generally a white or cinnamon; its disposition is gentle; its courage and strength are so great that the mastiff or bull-dog is far from being equal to it. The breed of the wolf was not extinguished in I. till the beginning of the 18th cent. Herds of deer were formerly numerous, but the progress of cultivation has rendered them rare. A species, at present entirely extinct, existed in ancient times, as enormous horns have been dug up in various parts of the kingdom, some measuring 14 ft. from tip to tip, furnished with brow antlers, and weighing 300 lbs.—The native horse is seldom more than 15 hands high; and the native hog is of a very poor breed. Lough Neagh contains a great variety of fish. Besides salmon, a large kind of trout, bream, and perch, it contains the pollen, which is the same as the *ferra* of the lake of Geneva, and the *gwynia* of Bala lake in North Wales. Lough Erin, in co. Down, is remarkable for producing pike, trout, and eels, of an enormous size. The char is said to be found in the loughs in the mountainous part of Waterford. The oysters taken near Carlingford are celebrated for the peculiar richness and delicacy of their flavour.

*Geology and Mineralogy.*] I. is said to rest on a bed of granite; and this is highly probable, since granite is very conspicuous and abundant on its highest mountains. Of it the central mountains in co. Wicklow are formed, and likewise the ridge which separates the cos. of Wexford and Carlow. That portion of co. Kilkenny which lies between the Nore and the Barrow, abounds in granite of various shades, grey, red, and yellow. In some parts of co. Down, it is met with in detached masses; in other parts it appears to compose the hills; it also abounds in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and is found emerging from beneath the basalt mountain of Sleeve-Gallen in co. Derry. Clay-slate, felspar, and primitive, greenstone, are of frequent occurrence. Limestone is met with in general in great abundance in all the cos. except Wexford, Wicklow, Tyrone, and Antrim. The quarries in the immediate vicinity of Dublin afford many varieties of calcareous productions. The *cælp* of Mr. Kirwan is the prevailing rock. Brown spar is found in some quarries, and beds of magnesian limestone have been observed on the Dodder. Limestone of a fine white grain, lying

in strata from 4 inches to 2 ft. thick, and of which columns have been raised between 9 and 10 ft. long, and from 15 to 18 inches in diameter, abounds at Ardbraccan in Meath. This limestone receives a very high polish; and when long exposed to the air, assumes a greyish colour. Blue and white limestone is found in co. Derry. But perhaps the most useful limestone for building is that found in Kilkenny: of various colours, white, reddish, and black. Marble is also found in Cork, Armagh, Down, Kerry, &c. Limestone, containing iron and manganese, is found in various parts of Kilkenny. A species of whetstone is met with on the mountain of Mangerton. Altahoney, in co. Down, abounds in white calcareous spar. In the cave of Dunmore, in co. Kilkenny, alabaster occurs in large masses. The basaltic district of this country occupies a range of coast stretched out from the estuary of Carrickfergus on the one hand, to Lough Foyle on the other, and extends inland to the S shores of Lough Neagh. The basaltes of this district is generally amorphous, but is not unfrequently disposed in thick beds; at the Giant's Causeway it is most perfect in its form. The trap-field of Antrim extends over 800 sq. m. At the N edge of the island of Allan, which adjoins the bog of that name, stratified limestone makes its appearance at the surface. Vesuvian has been found at Kilranelagh, in a rock composed of common garnet, quartz, and felspar. Grenatite occurs in a micaceous compound in the lead mines in co. Wicklow. The precious beryl has been found imbedded in granite near Lough Bray; and cronebane in the same county and in the Dublin mountains near Dundrum. The Douce mountain, in co. Wicklow, is composed of micaceous slate, in which andalusite has been found. A variety of the same mineral has been found in great abundance at Kelliney, in co. Dublin. Pitch stone traversing granite has been found near Newry, in co. Down. The granular sulphate of barytes, accompanied by iron pyrites, has been found on the sea-shore near Clonakilty; and wavellite, very similar in its external characters to that of Devonshire, has been found about 10 m. SE of the city of Cork. Near the extremity of the granite district in Kilkenny, jaspers of various sizes occur a few feet below the surface in yellow clay. Co. Kerry is remarkable for transparent regular crystals, known under the name of Kerry stones; they are harder, larger, and possess more brilliancy than Bristol stones. Amethysts have been discovered near Kerryhead.—Pieces of native gold have, at different times, been discovered in a mountain stream flowing down from Cronebane, and on the declivity of a mountain 7 m. W of Ashlon, in co. Wicklow. Considerable quantities of silver appear formerly to have been obtained from the lead mines in Antrim, Sligo, and Tipperary; but the works were destroyed in the Irish insurrections in the time of Charles I. Copper is found at Ross island, in the Lake of Killarney; at Mucross; at Cronebane and Ballymurtagh, in co. Wicklow; and also in cos. Cork, Clare, Meath, Waterford, and Dublin. The total quantity and value of copper ore from I., sold in Swansea, in 1836, was 21,819 tons; value £163,865; in 1848, 12,808 tons; value, £82,039. Lead is found near Enniscorthy, in Wexford; and near Glendalough, in Wicklow, in the vicinity of Dublin, and in cos. Donegal, Down, Tipperary, and Clare. The total lead ore raised in 1845 was 1,944 tons; in 1848, 2,112 tons. Iron ore is very plentiful in various parts of I.; and in the middle of the 17th cent., iron-works were very common. The Arigna iron-ore yields 58.2 per cent. of metal when roasted; that of Kilkenny, 55.3 per cent. In the peninsula of Howth, grey ore of manganese has been obtained in consi-



derable quantity; it is also found in various parts of Kilkenny, in the mountains of Glanmore, in Mayo, and in several other cos. Cobalt is found in a copper mine at Mucross; and a variety of the earthy black cobalt ore of Werner has been found in the peninsula of Howth. Fragments of tin-stone occur in the gold mine in Wicklow. Porcelain earth, in purity equal to the China clay of Cornwall, has been found on the SW side of the same county.—Coal is met with in various parts of I. The prov. of Leinster seems to possess the most abundant supplies of coal. Castle-Comer colliery is the largest in the kingdom. The annual produce of the Kilkenny coal-field does not exceed 55,000 tons, and the principal Irish towns are supplied from Great Britain. In the prov. of Munster, a vein, the continuation of the Castle-Comer coal, is wrought in Tipperary; and another coal-field spreads over large portions of Clare, Limerick, Cork, and Kerry. To the N of Dublin are some small fields of bituminous coal.—Mineral springs are found in almost every co. They are chiefly chalybeates. Those most frequently visited by invalids are Lucan, near Dublin; Swadlinbar, in co. Cavan; Johnstown, near Uringford, in co. Kilkenny; and Mallow, in co. Cork.

*Climate.* “The worst circumstance of the climate of Ireland,” remarks Arthur Young, “is that constant moisture without rain. Wet a piece of leather, and lay it in a room where there is neither sun nor fire, and it will not, in summer even, be dry in a month.” This opinion was obviously formed upon exceedingly defective grounds. Whenever a just comparison between I as a whole and England as a whole can be formed, it will probably exhibit I as more equable in temperature than England, freer from smart winters and prolonged frosts, less swept and withered with keen E winds, and freer from both exasperating droughts and deluging falls of rain; but more subject to fogs and drizzling rains, more overhung by cheerless and dew-compelling clouds, more tried with fitful, sudden, and frequent changes of weather, and oftener scourged with squally and tempestuous winds. Yet, what the officers of the Ordnance-survey remark with reference to Londonderry, is strongly applicable to the whole country:—“To estimate with accuracy the presumed variations of this climate, long continued and carefully conducted observations would be necessary. In defect of such, it may be mentioned that the farmers believe and assert, that a marked amelioration has taken place—the times of seeding and harvest being both considerably advanced. In support of this opinion may be adduced the extending and successful cultivation of wheat, and the increased number of quails, a bird now comparatively abundant.” Mr. Whitley, in his valuable paper on the Climate of the British Islands, published in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*, says: “The observations necessary for forming a correct knowledge of the temp. of I. are very scarce, particularly in respect to its W coast. From the very accurately recorded observations I have obtained from Cork, it appears that the low lands on the S coast enjoy the high mean temp. of 54°. At Dublin the mean temp. is 49°, corresponding with the E coast of England in the same lat.; and the N of I. has a mean temp. of 48°. The summer-heat around Cork is greater than in any other part of the British Islands, being 65°; at Dublin it amounts to 59°, and in the N cos. to 58°. The general elevated character of the lands in the interior, with the large amount of evaporating surface presented by the bogs, tend to decrease the summer temperature of the inland districts. A compensating effect is in some measure produced from the thin, friable, and easily-heated soil of the limestone formations, which extend over three-fourths of the island. But the climate of I. at all seasons is more tempered and modified by the influence of the Atlantic ocean than any other portion of the British isles. The prevailing warm W winds, loaded with moisture, sweep over the land, producing cool damp summers, and mild wet winters, and equalizing the temp. of the different seasons to a remarkable degree.”—The aggregate fall of rain among the W mountains, and on the low grounds between them and the sea, is believed to be very great compared to that of central and eastern England, but has not been sufficiently ascertained, to warrant any definite statement as to its amount. The fall at Dublin is said to vary from about 20 to 31 in.; at Belfast, from 20 to 35 in.; at Cork, from 20 to 54 in.; and at Londonderry, from 26 to 35 in. But as this current statement, hitherto regarded as the most correct one, makes the mean annual fall at the last of these places to be 31 in.—a result recently ascertained to be 3 1-5th in. below the fact.—We obviously must regard all past observations as in the aggregate exceedingly uncertain, or, as at best establishing the mere general circumstance of very wide variations in humidity between different places, and even at the same place in different years. The mean quantity of rain falling in the under-mentioned localities, exhibits Dublin as the driest, and Cork as the wettest, locality in which the observations were made:

|               | Quantity. | Average of year. |
|---------------|-----------|------------------|
| Dublin,       | 30.87     | 6                |
| Belfast,      | 34.96     | 6                |
| Castle-Comer, | 37.80     | 18               |
| Cork,         | 40.20     | 6                |
| Derry,        | 31.12     | 7                |

Dr. Kane is of opinion, that we may safely estimate the average quantity of rain which falls over the entire surface of I. at 36 in.; and the entire mass precipitated every year at 100,712,631,640 cubic yds.—At Dublin, the months in the order or degrees of dryness, are June, February, April, March, May, October, January, September, August, November, July, December; at Belfast, they are June, March, April, February, May, November, October, August, December, January, September, July.

*Soils.* The soils of I., as compared with those of England and Scotland, are nearly uniform throughout the kingdom: the varieties of them, indeed, are sufficiently numerous; but, with few exceptions, they all belong to one class or genus. Clay soils, in the sense of strong, stubborn, tenacious, retentive clays, such as those of Oxfordshire, High Suffolk, and some parts of Essex, Surrey, and other English counties, do not exist in I. Soils of aluminous mixture, indeed, are not uncommon, and they even possess enough of tenacity to be locally designated stiff soils; but they are highly friable compared to strictly clay soils, and cannot with propriety be designated by a stronger epithet than argillaceous. Sandy soils similar to those of Low Suffolk and of Godal-muir in Surrey,—chalky soils similar to those which abound in Surrey, Hampshire, Sussex, Wiltshire, and some other English cos.,—ferruginous gravelly soils similar to those of some parts of Middlesex, —and uncoloured gravelly soils similar to the ‘sharp’ gravels and ‘hungry’ moulds of many parts of Scotland, are seldom or never met with in I. The greatly predominant soil, in all districts of the country except the moorish and the marshy, or such as exhibit carpetings or deep beds of bog in superincumbence on the natural soil, is a fertile loam with a rocky substratum, extensively rich and friable, partly stiffish and inclined to clay, and partly shallow, rocky, and fit chiefly to be disposed in luxuriant pasture. The prevailing loams are comparatively light; and are fertile, not only on account of their component parts, but because they rest on a calcareous subsoil, and are mixed with limestone rubble. The argillaceous loams are in some places, especially in co. Tyrone, so strong as to be a good material for bricks. The shallow rocky loams prevail in the N of Clare, in most of Roscommon, and in parts of Galway, Mayo, Limerick, and other cos.; they throw out a luxuriant herbage, remarkable for its excellent adaptation to pasturage. A dark, friable, dry, sandy loam prevails in part of Limerick and Tipperary, of a kind equally adapted to grazing and tillage, seldom experiencing a season too wet or a summer too dry, and so rich that, if it be preserved in a clean state, it will yield good cereal crops for a considerable succession of years. The aggregate of fertile loams, or even of all kinds of calcareous soils, is not great in the mountainous sections of Ulster; yet they carpet and enrich a very great proportion of the valley ground, and produce an astonishing alternation of contrasts to the ferruginous, moorish, sterile soils, on the intersecting uplands. A rich soil of great depth and rather peculiar character prevails in the low grounds adjacent to the Fergus and the Lower Shannon, and locally bears the name of *corcass* land; it seems evidently to have been formed by fluvialite deposit, and closely resembles the celebrated carse lands in the valleys of the Forth and the Tay in Scotland, but is not so adhesive or so powerfully argillaceous; and it has a subsoil of blue silt, differing nothing in substantial character from the upper soil, and capable of being advantageously turned up, to any depth and at any time, by the plough or the



spade. "I. has the most humid climate, but it has also the most friable soil. If the clay of the lias, or of the Weald of Kent, were largely developed in I., it would present a scene of cold sterility. But its light warm soil, and moist air, are peculiarly fitted for the production of the potato, which has yielded abundant crops, under the most wretched system of culture. This root everywhere delights in a free open soil, with plenty of moisture; and, under nearly similar conditions of climate, has been also extensively cultivated in Lancashire, Cornwall, and in the SW of Scotland. Under a good system of culture the soil of I. would produce large supplies of roots and green fodder; the number of store cattle might be greatly increased, and many fed at home. The surface is mainly covered with a soil derived from limestone, or from grauwacke mixed with trap, and considering its adaptation to the quantity of rain which falls, and that the temperature of the S part is higher than any other portion of the British isles, and that the N is warmer than the productive lowlands of Scotland, it becomes evident that I. has agricultural capabilities, which, if properly developed under a good system, would render it one of the most prolific countries of the substantial necessities of life in Europe." [Whitley.]

*Waste lands.* The following table exhibits the quantity of cultivated and uncultivated land in the several cos. of I. in 1841:—

| Counties.          | Cultivated. | Uncultivated, capable of improvement. | Unprofitable. | Total.     |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------|
|                    | Acres.      | Acres.                                | Acres.        | Acres.     |
| Antrim, . . .      | 336,400     | 218,870                               | 119,136       | 674,406    |
| Armagh, . . .      | 166,000     | 92,430                                | 51,233        | 309,663    |
| Carlow, . . .      | 173,000     | 34,000                                | 15,021        | 222,021    |
| Cavan, . . .       | 265,400     | 160,500                               | 61,720        | 487,620    |
| Clare, . . .       | 579,000     | 104,400                               | 88,044        | 771,444    |
| Cork, . . .        | 1,118,000   | 361,000                               | 150,056       | 1,629,056  |
| Donegal, . . .     | 507,000     | 417,920                               | 175,951       | 1,100,871  |
| Down, . . .        | 349,000     | 126,170                               | 89,481        | 564,651    |
| Dublin, . . .      | 159,130     | 49,920                                | 21,071        | 230,121    |
| E. Meath, . . .    | 465,000     | 40,120                                | 26,078        | 531,198    |
| Fermanagh, . . .   | 254,000     | 120,500                               | 84,689        | 459,189    |
| Galway, . . .      | 829,200     | 532,040                               | 242,479       | 1,603,719  |
| Kerry, . . .       | 556,200     | 348,410                               | 144,483       | 1,049,193  |
| Kildare, . . .     | 259,990     | 87,670                                | 35,875        | 383,535    |
| Kilkenny, . . .    | 403,100     | 58,110                                | 25,367        | 486,567    |
| King's co., . . .  | 341,310     | 80,900                                | 34,954        | 457,164    |
| Leitrim, . . .     | 222,250     | 128,200                               | 64,189        | 414,639    |
| Limerick, . . .    | 460,000     | 114,110                               | 52,425        | 626,535    |
| Londonderry, . . . | 279,400     | 172,070                               | 80,214        | 531,684    |
| Longford, . . .    | 121,900     | 41,460                                | 53,963        | 217,323    |
| Louth, . . .       | 157,000     | 12,000                                | 10,415        | 179,415    |
| Mayo, . . .        | 502,900     | 565,570                               | 212,302       | 1,280,772  |
| Monaghan, . . .    | 257,000     | 12,000                                | 21,952        | 290,952    |
| Queen's co., . . . | 311,100     | 47,120                                | 22,966        | 381,186    |
| Roscommon, . . .   | 248,100     | 122,460                               | 91,113        | 461,573    |
| Sligo, . . .       | 143,500     | 189,330                               | 66,953        | 400,383    |
| Tipperary, . . .   | 693,200     | 112,490                               | 92,329        | 898,019    |
| Tyrone, . . .      | 539,900     | 136,020                               | 91,988        | 766,908    |
| Waterford, . . .   | 348,500     | 44,220                                | 33,016        | 425,736    |
| West Meath, . . .  | 287,330     | 51,200                                | 36,581        | 375,111    |
| Wexford, . . .     | 340,470     | 156,200                               | 58,828        | 555,498    |
| Wicklow, . . .     | 281,000     | 162,000                               | 61,792        | 504,792    |
|                    | 12,125,280  | 4,900,000                             | 2,416,664     | 19,441,944 |

*Agricultural produce.* The amount of land under cultivation in I., and the actual produce, in the years 1847 and 1848, were thus officially returned:—

|                          | CULTIVATION IN 1847. |            |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|
|                          | Statute acres.       | Quarters.  |
| Wheat, . . .             | 743,871              | 2,926,733  |
| Oats, . . .              | 2,200,870            | 11,321,606 |
| Barley, . . .            | 233,587              | 1,379,029  |
| Bere, . . .              | 49,068               | 274,016    |
| Rye, . . .               | 12,415               | 63,094     |
| Beans, . . .             | 23,768               | 84,456     |
|                          | 3,313,579            | 16,248,934 |
|                          | Acres.               | Tons.      |
| Potatoes, . . .          | 284,116              | 2,048,195  |
| Turnips, . . .           | 370,344              | 5,760,616  |
| Mangel Wurzel, . . .     | 13,766               | 247,269    |
| Other green crops, . . . | 59,512               | 729,064    |
|                          | 727,738              | 8,785,144  |

|             | Acres.    | Cwts.     |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Flax, . . . | 58,312    | 349,872   |
| Hay, . . .  | 1,138,946 | 2,190,317 |

## CULTIVATION IN 1848.

|                          | Acres.    | Quarters.  |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Wheat, . . .             | 565,746   | 1,555,500  |
| Oats, . . .              | 1,922,406 | 9,050,490  |
| Barley, . . .            | 243,235   | 1,135,120  |
| Bere, . . .              | 53,058    | 263,415    |
| Rye, . . .               | 21,502    | 105,375    |
| Beans, . . .             | 25,823    | 95,551     |
| Pease, . . .             | 24,926    | 76,967     |
|                          | 2,856,696 | 12,282,408 |
|                          | Acres.    | Tons.      |
| Potatoes, . . .          | 742,899   | 2,880,814  |
| Turnips, . . .           | 255,058   | 3,643,074  |
| Mangel Wurzel, . . .     | 12,588    | 220,875    |
| Other green crops, . . . | 32,656    | 424,382    |
|                          | 1,043,201 | 7,169,145  |
|                          | Acres.    | Cwts.      |
| Flax, . . .              | 53,863    | 257,983    |
|                          | Acres.    | Tons.      |
| Hay, . . .               | 1,154,302 | 2,287,133  |

It is necessary to explain, that owing to the unsettled state of the country, it was found impossible to collect returns in the cos. of Waterford and Tipperary, so that in drawing a comparison between the results of 1848 and of 1847, we must deduct the returns for those two cos. The total number of acres under cultivation in 1847 was found to be 5,238,575. If we deduct therefrom the area cultivated in Waterford and Tipperary, 432,977, the remainder will show the extent which is fairly to be brought into the comparison—viz. 4,805,598. The acreage under cultivation in 1848 was 5,108,062, showing the gratifying fact that an increase has been made in one year of 302,464 acres, exclusive of the two cos. here mentioned. If the increase in those counties has kept pace with that of the remainder of I., the increased breadth of land brought under cultivation in one year amounted to 329,715 acres, or more than 6 per cent. With respect, however, to the number of acres devoted, in 1847 and 1848 respectively, to the production of the different cereal grains, there was a falling off in the breadth of wheat sown in 1848 of 178,125 acres, or 24 per cent., upon the quantity in 1847. Of oats there was a lessened sowing of 278,464 acres, or 12½ per cent. Of barley the cultivation was lessened by 40,352 acres, or nearly 14 per cent. On the other hand, the tendency in the Irish peasantry to continue dependent for a great part of their daily food upon potatoes, as shown in the marked increase of the land devoted to their growth, which amounted to 468,783 acres, or 160 per cent. upon the number of acres so employed in 1847. It appears that the produce of the cereal grains in bushels, and of potatoes in tons, in each of the two years, was as follows:—

|                 | 1847.    | 1848.    |
|-----------------|----------|----------|
|                 | bushels. | bushels. |
| Wheat, . . .    | 314      | 220      |
| Barley, . . .   | 390      | 373      |
| Oats, . . .     | 418      | 376      |
| Bere, . . .     | 446      | 397      |
| Rye, . . .      | 406      | 392      |
|                 | tons.    | tons.    |
| Potatoes, . . . | 728      | 387      |

If the deficiency here shown were equally great in Great Britain, we can be at no loss to account for the very large importations of foreign grain imported during the 12 months from August 1848 to August 1849. [Porter.] The total extent of land under crops in 1849 was 5,543,748 acres, and in 1850 it was 5,758,292 acres, showing an increase between 1849 and 1850 of 214,544 acres. This increase was by no means general throughout each description of crop, some having materially diminished. The following table shows the changes in the extent of each:

| Crops.                      | 1849.     | 1850.     |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                             | acres.    | acres.    |
| Wheat, . . .                | 687,646   | 604,867   |
| Oats, . . .                 | 2,061,185 | 2,142,696 |
| Barley, . . .               | 290,590   | 263,350   |
| Bere, . . .                 | 60,819    | 57,811    |
| Rye, . . .                  | 20,168    | 18,342    |
| Beans and pease, . . .      | 53,916    | 62,530    |
| Total of grain crops, . . . | 3,174,424 | 3,149,556 |
| Green crops, total, . . .   | 1,167,630 | 1,317,572 |
| Flax, . . .                 | 60,314    | 91,040    |
| Meadow and clover, . . .    | 1,141,371 | 1,200,124 |
| General total, . . .        | 5,543,748 | 5,758,292 |

These figures indicate a disposition on the part of farmers to fall back upon the classes of crops best adapted to the soil and climate, giving the preference to oats and flax,—the latter crop



showing an increase of one-half on that of 1849. The extent of flax cultivated in each province in 1847, 1849, and 1850, was as follows:

| Provinces.           | 1847.<br>acres. | 1849.<br>acres. | 1850.<br>acres. |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Leinster, . . . . .  | 1,644           | 741             | 1,801           |
| Munster, . . . . .   | 1,566           | 937             | 2,094           |
| Ulster, . . . . .    | 53,701          | 57,651          | 85,065          |
| Connaught, . . . . . | 1,811           | 885             | 2,030           |
| Total, . . . . .     | 58,812          | 60,314          | 91,040          |

There was but little alteration in the proportions of each class of crops between 1850 and former years; the increase in the cultivation of potatoes was chiefly amongst the small farmers. Other green crops had increased with all classes; flax had advanced most in proportionate extent in the class above 5 to 15 acres in holding. In the rates of produce a material reduction was observable in wheat and potatoes, whereas oats and barley exhibited a slight improvement. The varying rates of produce in the same localities in different years, and the accident which places some districts high as wheat-growing co., though not remarkable for the richness of their soil, show the great uncertainty in the produce of this crop in I. In 1847 and 1849 the co. of Louth stood highest in the rate of wheat produce, in 1848 Londonderry and Wicklow, and in 1850 Fermanagh and Sligo. In oats, Dublin held the highest place in 1847 and 1850, Wicklow in 1848, and Louth in 1849. [*Larcom's Report.*]

*Live stock.* The stock of various kinds that existed at the time of the census of 1841, and in 1847 and 1848, affords a strong commentary upon the distress occasioned by the failure of the potato harvest. It appears that, comparing 1847 with 1841, the number of horses was lessened by 54,348; but the deficiency on farms not exceeding 15 acres amounted to 163,692, while there was actually an increase on farms above that area of 109,344. Of asses there was an increase of 21,714; but on the small farms there was a falling-off in the number of these animals amounting to 32,955, while there was an increase on the larger holdings of 64,669. With respect to horned cattle, there was an increase of 627,114; but this was wholly experienced on the larger farms, there having been on those not exceeding 15 acres, fewer in 1847 than in 1841 by 336,471, and consequently more on the larger holdings by 668,585. The number of sheep was less on the whole in 1847 than in 1841 by 109,565; but the deficiency on the small farms was 529,226, while there was an increase on the larger.

The greater deficiency has been experienced in regard to pigs and poultry, which in I. are especially domestic animals, and, as might be expected, the falling-off is found chiefly among the cottier class. On the larger farms, those above 30 acres in extent, there were 42,643 more pigs in 1847 than in 1841; whereas on all the smaller holdings the difference was very greatly in the other direction. On farms not exceeding 1 acre the numbers were 295,048 in 1841, and only 19,108 in 1847. On farms from 1 to 5 acres there were 251,587 in 1841, and only 21,422 in 1847. In the next division, between 5 and 15 acres, the numbers were 350,825 in 1841, and no more than 80,098 in 1847. Persons holding from 15 to 30 acres kept, in 1841, 215,340, and only 113,864 in 1847; while on farms above that size, the numbers, which were 240,301 in 1841, had advanced to 282,934 in 1847. The entire deficiency of this description of stock between the two periods was 835,625, or more than 60 per cent. The diminished number of poultry was 3,378,279 upon 8,334,427, or 40 per cent, which, as in the case of the pigs, applied entirely to the smaller farms. On those above 15 acres there was an increased number, amounting to 1,048,974, showing that the lessened number on the smaller farms was 4,427,253. The lessened number of pigs is clearly referable to the failure of the food upon which those animals are usually kept in the cabins of the peasantry; and, as regards poultry, it could hardly be expected that a starving people should continue to rear things so easily convertible into food, or into that which would procure food for the owners. The total numbers of each kind of stock for 1849 are contrasted below with the totals as they were in 1850.—In 1849: Horses and mules, 548,288; asses, 117,939; cattle, 2,771,139; sheep, 1,777,111; pigs, 795,463; goats, 182,988; poultry, 6,328,001. Total value, £25,692,616. In 1850: Horses, 548,719; asses, 123,412; cattle, 2,917,949; sheep, 1,876,096; pigs, 927,502; goats, 201,112; poultry, 6,945,146. Total value, £26,951,959. A comparison of these tables with the census of 1841, shows that by the year 1847 an immense alteration had taken place in the relative numbers and wealth of the different classes of farmers.—the value of stock on farms of the two classes above 5 acres, having fallen from £4,771,504 in 1841, to £1,263,919 in 1847; and the smaller classes of farms has augmented in a proportion considerably greater. The following table places in contrast the value held by each class in 1841, 1847, and 1850:

| Classes of holdings.             | 1841.       | 1847.      | 1850.      |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| Holdings under 1 acre, . . . . . | £1,705,975  | £460,755   | £423,389   |
| Do, 1 to 5 acres, . . . . .      | 3,065,529   | 803,184    | 612,011    |
| Do, 5 to 15 acres, . . . . .     | 5,706,990   | 4,101,628  | 3,617,802  |
| Do, 15 to 30 acres, . . . . .    | 3,683,864   | 5,186,442  | 5,242,625  |
| Do, above 30 acres, . . . . .    | 6,943,460   | 14,268,558 | 16,947,139 |
| Total, . . . . .                 | £21,105,818 | 24,820,547 | 26,951,950 |

These figures can scarcely be considered otherwise than favourable.

able in regard to production. They indicate, by the increase of large farms, the increasing investment of capital in agriculture, and the abandonment of that unskilled husbandry which attended minute subdivision of the land without capital. The increase of live stock on the larger farms is a direct consequence of this change. Higher intelligence employed in cultivation appears leading to the increase of flax, of green crops, and of oats, in preference to other cereal produce; while, on the whole, in spite of a series of bad and indifferent seasons, there is an increased quantity of land brought into tillage, and an increased amount of live stock maintained in the country. These changes have been concurrent with a rapid decrease of the pop. The present agricultural condition of the country is more favourable than that which it has replaced, or is replacing; and in regard to those who remain, there can be little reason to regard the future with apprehension. [*Official Reports.*]

*Farms.* Though estates throughout I. are, on the average, larger than in England, farms of all kinds, but especially those which are entirely arable, are very much smaller. Farms of inconsiderable size seem, in all modern periods, to have existed in every part of the kingdom, particularly in the N; but ever since the close of the American war, they have been rapidly increasing in number and dwindling down to littleness in extent. "Farms," says Mr. Newenham, "appear to have been diminishing in Ireland for many years past. Large farms of from 500 to 1,500 and 2,000 acres once so common in Ireland, hold actually no sort of proportion to farms of from 10 to 30 or 40 acres." The parliamentary commissioners, in their report on the tenure of land in Ireland, say: "Speaking generally with respect to the occupation of land in Ireland, we find that it is usually held under terminable leases for various terms, or by tenants from year to year. The practice of letting land to middle-men is now rare; but the system has entailed upon the country the most injurious consequences, and has been a fruitful source of the difficulties which embarrass those who endeavour to place the occupation of land in I. upon a safe and wholesome footing. Looking generally through I., we believe that the larger proportion of the land is occupied by tenants-at-will. The most general, and indeed almost universal, topic of complaint brought before us in every part of I., was the 'want of tenure,' to use the expression most commonly employed by the witnesses. It is well known that the want of 'fixity of tenure' has for some time past been sedulously put forward as one of the most prominent grievances of the Irish tenant." According to the census of 1841, the number and sizes of farms in I. were—

| Provinces.           | FARMS.         |                 |                  |                 |         |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                      | From 1 to 5 a. | From 5 to 15 a. | From 15 to 30 a. | Above 30 acres. |         |
| Leinster, . . . . .  | 49,152         | 45,595          | 20,584           | 17,839          | 133,220 |
| Munster, . . . . .   | 61,320         | 61,320          | 27,481           | 16,557          | 162,386 |
| Ulster, . . . . .    | 100,817        | 98,992          | 25,029           | 9,591           | 234,459 |
| Connaught, . . . . . | 99,918         | 45,221          | 5,790            | 4,275           | 155,204 |
| Total, . . . . .     | 306,915        | 251,128         | 78,954           | 48,312          | 685,390 |

The following table exhibits the number and the average size of farms, compared with the total area and area of arable land of each prov.:

| Provinces.           | Number of farms. | Total area in acres. | Area of arable lands. | Aver. size of farms. |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Leinster, . . . . .  | 132,220          | 4,860,442            | 3,961,188             | 29.7 acres.          |
| Munster, . . . . .   | 162,386          | 6,049,886            | 5,874,613             | 23.8 "               |
| Ulster, . . . . .    | 234,459          | 5,466,645            | 3,407,539             | 14.5 "               |
| Connaught, . . . . . | 155,204          | 4,388,166            | 2,220,960             | 14.3 "               |

The cause which most frequently, at the present day, leads to the eviction of tenants, is the wish of the proprietor to increase the size of the holdings, with a view to the better cultivation of the land; and when it is seen in the evidence, and in the returns upon the size of farms, how minute those holdings are frequently found to be, previous to the change, it cannot be denied that such a step is, in many cases, absolutely necessary, and called for by a due regard to the interests of both landlord and tenant. Some witnesses, who put forward most strongly, as matter of complaint, the consolidation of small holdings, into what they call large farms, in answer to the further question—"To what size were the farms brought?" describe them as enlarged to the extent of 25, 20, or even 10 acres! It frequently happens that upon the expiration of a long lease, a landlord finds his property occupied by a multitude of paupers, who had obtained an occupation of a few rods or acres, either through the want of a clause against subletting in the former demise, or the failure of the landlord through some legal defect or his own neglect to enforce that covenant, if existing. Many of these poor people are found living in a most miserable way, and quite incapable of managing their land properly, or so as to derive from their small holdings a sufficient supply even of food for their subsistence. It was ascertained, at the census of 1841, that, in Great Britain, 1,000 persons engaged as occupiers and labourers, in raising food, provided for the wants in that respect, of themselves and of 2,984 persons, while in I. the like number of persons, viz. 1,000 so engaged, provided food for no more than 511 persons beyond themselves. In 1831, the number of occupiers in England was 54,883, out of a lowest description of farmers in England was 7,700,000 furnished 564,274 of such small farmers. "The pop. of I.," says Sir Robert



Kane, "has been determined by the census of 1841 to be 8,175,124 souls, of whom 4,000,000 are males, and of these 2,350,000 may be considered as of the labouring age. Now, as we have in Ireland 13,500,000 acres of arable land, there is precisely the allocation, to every 100 acres, of 17 labouring men; but as of the Irish pop. but two-thirds are actually engaged in agriculture, it may be considered that to every 100 statute acres of land there are 11 labourers dependent for employment; and on those again are dependent for support females, old men, and children, to the number of 29; and these persons must be supported by the land out of its produce before profits can be reckoned, or the value and proportion of rent can be struck—in all 40 persons, of whom 20 are females, 9 are feeble old men and children, and 11 are working men. Thus for the whole country:

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Agricultural females,   | 2,709,286 |
| Old men and boys,       | 1,219,178 |
| Agricultural labourers, | 1,490,107 |

Total, 5,418,571

Now, if we refer to the circumstances under which the working of land upon the large farm system is conducted, we shall find, as well from practice as from the estimates put forward by the best-informed writers, such as Professor Low, that on a farm of 500 acres there will be permanently engaged the farmer, his steward, or foreman, and 20 workmen. There will be at certain seasons extra field-work done by men, women, and children, who, if not of the families of the workmen, must be drawn from some source external to the farm, and must, except at those short periods, live upon means not derived from farm labour. The staff of the farm employed upon and living by means of it is reckoned as above. Now, let us suppose our 13,500,000 acres of arable land in Ireland arranged and cultivated on this plan, there will be employed 22 persons to each 500 acres; but we have seen, that upon 500 acres there are dependent 55 working males. Employment cannot therefore be afforded to one-half, indeed but two-fifths, and there will remain:

|                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Females,                   | 1,725,671 |
| Old men and male children, | 731,508   |
| Labourers,                 | 894,063   |

3,351,242

for whom the land can afford no employment; who cannot by their labour earn in any way their share of the produce of the land; and the question, truly important for the landlord who has to seek for rent, as well as for the farmer who has to pay rent, is the manner in which these three and one-third millions of useless and surplus people are to be removed, or in some way provided for."

**Labourers.]** "We must not omit to notice"—say the commissioners—"the system which prevails in a greater or less degree in every part of I., of letting land for one or more crops, commonly known as the *con-acre* system. The land so let is in some few districts called *quarter-land* or *rood-land*. Much has been said in condemnation of this system; but still we are convinced that some practice of this nature is essential to the comfort, almost to the existence, of the Irish peasant. Under ordinary circumstances, the wages of his labour alone will not enable him to purchase food and other necessities, and to pay even the most moderate rent. It becomes therefore necessary that he should resort to some other means for procuring subsistence, and these can only be found in the occupation of a piece of ground which shall furnish a crop of potatoes for food. This he generally takes from some farmer in the neighbourhood, upon conditions which vary much according to the particular terms of agreement respecting the ploughing, the manure, the seed, &c. Although the taker of *con-acre* ground may, in ordinary years, receive a good return for the rent which he assumes, yet, as the amount of such rent, although not unreasonable in respect of the farmer's expenditure upon the land, is always large with reference to the ordinary means of a labourer; a bad season, and a failure in the crops leave the latter in a distressed condition, subject to a demand which he is wholly unable to meet." The potato is eaten at every meal, and throughout all seasons of the year. A failure of the crop, or even an improvident use of an abundant supply, frequently, however, causes the necessity of resorting to the use of other species of food; and oatmeal, eggs, butter, lard, dripping, and herrings, are then partially though sparingly substituted for it, particularly in the months of May, June, and July, when the old crop is exhausted, and the new is not yet ready for digging, an operation which generally commences about the first week in August. Milk, after being skimmed, as in the state of buttermilk, in the districts where dairy farms abound, is also much used; the quantity consumed being regulated by the nature of the district and the consequent supply, which varies according to the season of the year, being of course least plentiful in the winter months. When the supply of milk fails, water becomes the only beverage of the working class; and their dry meal of potatoes has then a relish imparted to it by the addition of a herring, which is generally eaten by the heads of the family, the children dipping the potatoes into the sauce in which it was cooked. Illness appears to be most prevalent at those seasons of the year when water is used, as the only beverage. Frequently lard with salt is boiled in water, and the potatoes dipped into this mixture, which is called 'dip.'

**Agricultural exports.]** The recent general increase

of the produce of the soil, indirect as well as direct, or inclusive of its connection with grazing, malting, the dairy, and the provision-trade, appears from the following comparative table of the average annual exports from I. to England in the triennial periods ending 25th March 1790, and 5th January 1826, and in 1849:—

| ARTICLES.              | 1790.        | 1826.     | 1849.     |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Oxen,                  | No. 19,457   | 57,427    | 196,042   |
| Sheep,                 | No. 62,929   | 62,929    | 255,682   |
| Swine,                 | No. 5,685    | 73,913    | 110,787   |
| Bacon and hams,        | Cwts. 20,986 | 339,914   |           |
| Butter,                | Do. 319,049  | 492,863   | 14,374    |
| Wheat and wheat flour, | Qrs. 112,256 | 525,640   | 318,426   |
| Oats and oatmeal,      | Do. 312,993  | 1,701,134 | 1,501,875 |

The provision trade of I. was at one period confined chiefly to Cork, but is now, in all its departments, very extensive also at Dublin, Belfast, Newry, and Limerick, and in the department of butter is diffused over the greater part of the kingdom. Pork hams, in enormous quantity and of excellent quality, are prepared at Belfast; bacon and hams are salted, in large quantities, at Belfast, Waterford, Clonmel, and Limerick; beef is cured, on a great scale, and assorted into three classes, called planters', India, and common beef, at Limerick and Cork; and the provision trade in general—increasingly subject, however, to a preference in England for the importation of the living animal rather than the prepared carcass—is very extensive in Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Londonderry, Wexford, New Ross, Waterford, Clonmel, Cork, and Limerick. By much the greater part of this export trade is carried on with Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow. In 1845, the imports from I. into Liverpool were 3,511 tierces of beef, value £15,079; 18,997 barrels of pork, value £62,900; 262,677 cwts. of butter, value £1,076,975; 96,509 cwts. bacon and hams, value £217,145; 22,734 cwts. of lard, value £62,518; 863 tons of flax, value £37,837; 2,601,360 lbs. of wool, value £146,306; 92,663 cattle, value £1,204,619; 160,399 sheep and lambs, value £249,598; 306,275 pigs, value £689,121; 1,999 horses, value £39,980; 310,923 qrs. of wheat; 11,180 qrs. of barley; 208,095 qrs. of oats; 254 qrs. of rye; 3,260 qrs. of beans; 64 qrs. of pease; 10,111 qrs. of malt; 221,143 lbs. of oatmeal; and 389,658 lbs. of flour. The total value of Irish produce imported into Liverpool in 1838 was £5,559,047; in 1845, £5,883,498.

**Landed property.]** In 1727, Mr. Brown computed the gross rental of I., exclusive of quit-rents, tithes, &c., at £2,824,000; in 1778, Mr. Young estimated it at £6,000,000; and, in 1812, Mr. Wakefield computed it to be £17,228,540 Irish. In 1827, Cæsar Moreau, Esq., published, in his elaborate Statistical Account of Ireland, the following "attempt to estimate the public and private property of Ireland, and the result of much consideration, after consulting the ablest writers on political economy, and the latest authorities that bear upon the subject:—

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Productive private property, | £467,660,000 |
| Unproductive do.,            | 87,000,000   |
| Public property,             | 9,000,000    |

Total of the public and private property, £563,660,000

#### PRODUCTIVE PRIVATE PROPERTY.

|                                                                                                                                           |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Lands cultivated in grain of all sorts, grass, hops, nurseries, gardens, &c.,                                                             | £300,160,000 |
| Mines and minerals,                                                                                                                       | 2,000,000    |
| Canals, tolls, and timber,                                                                                                                | 2,000,000    |
| Dwelling-houses, not included in the rent of lands, including warehouses and manufactories,                                               | 70,000,000   |
| Manufactured goods in progress to maturity and in a finished state, deposited in manufactories, warehouses, and shops, for sale,          | 24,000,000   |
| Foreign merchandise, deposited in the warehouses, shops, &c., either paid for, or virtually paid by debts owing to Ireland by foreigners, | 3,000,000    |



|                                                                                                                                            |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Irish shipping of every description employed in trade, including vessels on the stocks,                                                    | 3,000,000  |
| Agricultural property, consisting of grain, hay, straw, cheese, butter, and other productions of farms, including implements of husbandry, | 10,000,000 |
| Animals, viz., horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, asses, deer, wild animals, and poultry,                                          | 50,000,000 |
| Fisheries round the coast of Ireland, including inland fisheries,                                                                          | 3,500,000  |

Total productive private property. £467,660,000

## UNPRODUCTIVE PRIVATE PROPERTY.

|                                                                                                                                                       |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Waste lands at present unproductive, after including all such as are incapable of any improvement adequate to the expense, including ways and waters, | 33,000,000 |
| Household furniture, in dwelling-houses,                                                                                                              | 40,000,000 |
| Wearing apparel, do.,                                                                                                                                 | 3,200,000  |
| Plate, jewels, and other ornamental articles, in dwelling-houses,                                                                                     | 6,800,000  |
| Specie in circulation and hoarded, viz., gold, silver, and copper coin,                                                                               | 4,000,000  |

Total unproductive private property. £87,000,000

## PUBLIC PROPERTY.

|                                                                                                                      |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Public buildings, as palaces, churches, hospitals, prisons, &c.,                                                     | £5,000,000 |
| Public arsenals, castles, forts, and all other places of defence, with the artillery stores, &c., thereto belonging, | 4,000,000  |

Total public property, £9,000,000

An elaborate estimate framed by Mr. Griffith, based principally on official valuations, and published in 1832 in his evidence on the Second Report of the Lords' committee on Tithes, exhibits the average rent of Ireland, exclusive of houses in Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, and other large towns, at 12s. 5½d. per statute acre, and states the total landed rental of Leinster at £3,472,450, of Munster at £3,801,540, of Ulster at £3,205,318, of Connaught at £2,236,170, and of Ireland at £12,715,478. This estimate exhibits the average rent per acre throughout Leinster at 14s. 7½d., throughout Munster at 13s. 0½d., throughout Ulster at 12s. 3½d., throughout Connaught at 10s. 9½d., and throughout Ireland at 12s. 9d.—In a recent work by Mr. G. L. Smyth, that writer, with the facts of the Poor-law valuation before him, and on the assumption of its being "understood to stand at between £13,000,000 and £14,000,000," attempts to show that the present annual rental of the whole country is about £21,394,675, and that, by the "easy process" of reclaiming waste lands, and quite irrespective of improved husbandry upon the lands already in cultivation, it might in a few years be augmented by the sum of £5,000,000.

*Manufactures.* In their Second Report published in 1838, the Railway commissioners, after giving a summary view of the linen and the woollen manufactures of I., make the following general remarks upon Irish productive industry:—"Besides these, it can scarcely be said that there is any other manufacture in I. conducted on so great a scale as to be of so much national importance. Under the now exploded system of bounties and protecting duties, several manufactories sprang up; but not being the natural growth of circumstances favourable to their establishment, most of them gradually disappeared as soon as the undue encouragement which had created and stimulated them was withdrawn. Still there are to be found, in every district, establishments of various kinds conducted in the most creditable manner; but they do not exist to such an extent as to claim especial notice in a general view of the employment of the people. If it were necessary to show that there is no inaptitude among the population for manufactures, for such even as require the greatest ingenuity, neatness, and skill, we would select the damask of Lisburn and the tabinets of Dublin. The worked muslins produced in many parts of

I., and very often from the poorest cabins, rival those of France, and are sold at half the price; embroidery on silks and satins is also carried to great perfection, and schools have been established in many places for the instruction of the female peasantry in this beautiful art. But while the manufactures which were formed under the system of bounties have been sinking into decay, the various processes to which agricultural produce is subjected have been gradually extended and improved. Grinding, malting, brewing, and distilling, have made great progress within these few years. Until lately, the mills of Bristol and Liverpool enjoyed almost the exclusive advantage of converting the Irish wheat into flour: that process is now performed in I. Great breweries have been established in Dublin and Cork. Irish porter is now largely exported to England; and the Dublin bottled porter successfully rivals the London porter, even in London itself. The quality of Irish produce has also considerably improved. Irish butter, Irish pork, and Irish beef, bring greater prices in the English market than they did some few years ago; while the quantity produced and exported has much increased. The districts in which these improvements are most manifest are those of Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Belfast. From N to S, indications of progressive improvement are everywhere visible, and most so in places which are accessible to the immediate influence of steam-navigation; but these signs of growing prosperity are unhappily not so discernible in the condition of the labouring people as in the amount of the produce of their labour."

At a recent meeting of the Royal Dublin society, Mr. Anketell read a paper on the subject of Irish manufactures, with the view of refuting the prevalent idea that I. is unsuited for them. The earliest notice to be found of Irish manufacture occurred in the reign of Edward I., when an act of parliament was passed, which gave leave for all kinds of merchandise to be exported from I., although at that period there were some commodities which must have interfered with those of England, particularly wool and leather. A similar enactment was made in the reign of Edward III., in 1360, when a brisk export trade in woollen cloths was carried on with the N of Italy,—the Irish *cadow* or coverlet being then an article in high repute. At the time those enactments were made, the only towns in I. mentioned as being of any mercantile importance were Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Ross, Drogheda, Trim, and Kilkenny. The commodities of I. at this period consisted chiefly of hides and fish,—as salmon, herrings or hake,—wool, linen, cloth, and skins of wild beasts; but in 1463, "the tradesmen of London having made heavy complaints against the importation of foreign manufactured wares, Irish manufactures were excepted, and from the list then given, she must at that time have advanced in the industrial arts." Mr. Anketell combats the opinion that, because the staple manufactures of woollen, cotton, linen, and silk, for which Dublin was once so celebrated, had greatly diminished, all manufacturing industry had left the capital. A great improvement has taken place of late years in many branches of manufacturing industry in Dublin,—as, for instance, coach-building. A splendid variety of broad-cloths was made at the Virginia mills; and the article called Tweeds is now being exported from I. into Scotland and England. In ship-building much progress has been made; and in those branches of manufacture connected with consumable commodities, such as distilleries, breweries, foundries, tan-yards, chemical works, and soap-boiling, Dublin more than maintains its original pre-eminence. In the cos. of Dublin, Kildare, King's co., Queen's co., and Kilkenny, woollen cloths,



friezes, flannel, and broad-cloth, were manufactured to a considerable extent; but in Wicklow, the manufacture of frieze and flannel was nearly extinct, and co. Carlow was exclusively agricultural. In the co. of Wexford, linen manufactures were now nearly extinct, except in home use; in Meath there were paper-mills; and straw-bonnet manufacturing was carried on in the principal towns. In the cos. of Westmeath and Longford there were no manufactures except of coarse woollens, friezes, flannels, &c., for domestic use; in Louth a good deal of linen was manufactured; in Drogheda flax-spinning was carried on to a considerable extent, and there were also an immense distillery, and several iron-foundries, which gave extensive employment to the people. In Tipperary the ancient staple trade of woollen cloth was nearly extinct, except for domestic use; excellent flannels and blankets, however, were still made, and there was a large cotton-manufacture at Clonmel. In co. Waterford woollen cloth and glass were manufactured; and there were also paper-mills and some large foundries in that district. In the co. of Cork flannel and frieze were made in most places; blue cloths of a particular dye were made near Bandon and Carbery; and woollen cloth, woollen yarn, camlets, and stuffs, are made at Blarney and Glanmire. Calicoes are made at Templemartin; and there was also a paper-mill near Bandon. In the city of Cork the tanning of leather is extensively carried on, besides iron-foundries, paper-mills, glass-manufactories, cloth factories, distilleries, &c. In Kerry there are some manufactories of coarse linens, but the woollen trade is only carried on there for domestic purposes. In co. Limerick coarse friezes are made for domestic use; and in the city there are several paper-mills, distilleries, and one large manufactory for lace. In co. Clare there are no manufactures, except of coarse linens and friezes for domestic use. In Mayo much linen is manufactured in the cabins of the poor, and in most parts of the co. there are extensive bleach-greens, and roughly manufactured linens, friezes, woollen stockings, and straw-bonnets. In co. Galway much coarse frieze and woollen stockings are manufactured. In Roscommon there are no manufactures of any note; but in Leitrim excellent stuffs and coarse friezes are made. The linen trade is still the staple commodity of co. Sligo. Coarse woollens, flannels, and stockings are also extensively made there. Belfast has been remarkable for its cotton manufacture since 1777. Together with linen-yarn establishments and collateral branches of manufactures, the present number of factories at Belfast nearly amount to 100. Among other manufactures carried on successfully in Belfast, are those of cambrics, calicoes, paper, and the 'flowering trade,' or ornamental work, which give a vast deal of employment; the foundry business and ship-building are also important branches. Great employment is given along the E coast of Down and Antrim, and part of Derry, Armagh, and Monaghan, in what is called 'the flowering trade,' a vast quantity of the produce of which is sent, weekly, to Glasgow and London; and cambrics, lawns, and checks, were made in the cottages of the poor. The extent of hand-looms, connected with the linen trade of Belfast, is very great. The manufactures produced in the cos. of Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, Donegal, and Derry, consist chiefly of linen, coarse woollens, and Tweeds.

*Linen manufacture.* Since 1825, when the commercial intercourse between I. and Great Britain was placed on the footing of a coasting-trade, no means exist of ascertaining with exactness the extent of the linen manufacture; yet evidence of the most satisfactory kind can be furnished of its having very materially improved in both quantity and quality. "Great and important changes," says a gentleman of the highest authority on

the subject, "have resulted from the abandonment of the system of bounties on exports, from the improvement in machinery, and from the application of more extended capital; all of which have, however, tended to expel the smaller manufacturers, dealers, and bleachers, and to diminish profits; but they have secured to the consumer a more perfect and regularly-manufactured fabric, and at a vastly cheaper rate; and they have enabled us to see more clearly our capabilities of carrying on the manufacture in competition with the linen manufactures of the Continent. The result of the whole is satisfactory. We are now certain that we can manufacture almost every description of linen, except lace and fine cambric, as cheap and as well, perhaps cheaper and better, than any other country. The improvements in bleaching, also, having been placed on a more secure basis by science and experience, have contributed to raise the character of our goods, and I feel confident those causes will continue further to operate in advancing the character of Irish linens. The bounties on export, though so long regarded as the only support of our manufacture of coarse fabrics, encouraged the production of extremely low and worthless articles, on the value of which the bounty became a handsome profit: and such goods were, of course, despised when brought into comparison with those of the Continent in foreign markets. A better description is now made for export, and the character of the manufacture is advancing. The machinery for spinning yarn has been improved to a degree that has outrun the most sanguine expectations. The extension of spinning-mills is now most rapid. The bleach-greens, 40 years ago, were twice as numerous as at present; yet those which now exist do much more work; and 10 can be named in the county of Antrim, which are more than equal to 40 of the largest in 1790. "I know ten establishments," said a highly respectable witness in 1840, "that have, within the last year, exported more than £50,000 value each of linen to foreign markets. I also know four manufacturers that have, within the last year, manufactured upwards of £30,000 in value each." The first flax-spinning machinery in I. was established at Cork in 1805, and consisted of 212 spindles for canvass yarns. In 1815 there were in Ulster 5 mills, the largest having 1,024 and the smallest 300 spindles. In the same year there were 2 in Leinster and 7 in Munster. About 1825 English and Scotch yarns began to be imported for the first time into I., and completely undersold the hand-spun article. The first extensive factory on the wet-spinning system erected in I. was in 1828. About 1835 a considerable export of yarns to France began to find its way from Great Britain and I. From 3,000,000 kilogrammes, or about 60,000 cwt., in 1838, it increased to 10,000,000 kilogr., or about 200,000 cwt., in 1841. Of this export I. had a large share, equal to about £300,000; and nearly one-fourth of her spinning-machinery, in the latter year, was working for France. The yarns produced in 1841 were valued at £1,700,000. But the French having placed a heavy duty on our yarns in 1842, so great was the check, that in 1843 the production of yarn in I. had fallen to £1,200,000. In fact, the Irish flax-spinners considered this impolitic act of the French government as a crushing blow to their trade. That these gloomy anticipations have not been realized is a most satisfactory circumstance, and shows strongly the great progress which the linen manufacture has since made. In 1841 there were 41 mills, with 260,000 spindles; in 1850 there were 73 mills, with 339,000 spindles; and adding the new mills now being built, and the additions of machinery now making to existing concerns, Mr. J. M. Adams calculated, there would be, by the end of 1851, about 400,000 spindles in operation. The annual export of linens from I. averages about 70,000,000 yds., value £4,000,000.

*Cotton manufacture.* The cotton manufacture, after flourishing for a series of years, principally in Belfast and its vicinity, very seriously declined, and seemed almost tending to extinction; but, viewed in its general connection with I., it may be regarded as having decidedly revived. Mr. Otway, an assistant hand-loom weaver commissioner, said in 1840, "Some large cotton mills have been lately established in I., and intelligent manufacturers have embarked in the trade; and some of the finest specimens of calico prints in the London market are Irish manufacture." Mr. Stewart, factory inspector for I. and Scotland, said, at the close of the same year, "I have great pleasure in reporting that, during my circuit in I., the flax and cotton factory owners generally admitted, that for some time past there has been a tolerably brisk demand for the articles manufactured by them. There is a considerable augmentation of the number of persons employed in the cotton and flax factories." Since 1840, several new factories have been established; and but for violent hostility on the part of Irish artisans to the introduction of skillful mechanics from England, considerably more would now have been in operation.

*Woollen manufacture.* The woollen manufacture is thus succinctly and luminously exhibited by Mr. Otway: "It appears that the woollen manufactures in I., previous to the present century, were treated as an exotic, artificially nurtured, and not naturally developed. Bounties, protecting duties, and monopolies, invited a host of minor manufacturers, with small capitals, to enter the business; and their competition, for a time, kept up the nominal rate of wages. Monopolies in I., as elsewhere, were injurious only to the community, but to the very party they were designed to benefit. The manufacturer, lulled by the false security of what seemed a sure demand, overrated his profits. Acting on this miscalculation, he gave the workmen almost any sum they pleased to ask, when it was necessary to secure a lucrative contract; in fact, he was paying wages out of his capital. Nor was



this system so profitable to the workmen as some of the witnesses have represented. If the nominal rate of wages was higher in I., employment was more steady in Yorkshire; and it is not improbable that at the end of a year the total earnings of the English operative would have been the larger sum. There can be no doubt," Mr. Otway continues, "that considerable benefit resulted from the substitution of large capitalists for the smaller manufacturers, so numerous previous to 1810—a change which took place about the year 1812. Trade is now in a healthy and progressive condition, especially as the advancement of steam-navigation has opened new markets for Irish woollen goods in the S and W of England."

*Silk manufacture.]* The silk manufacture of I. was introduced

by the French refugees, and established in the liberties of the city of Dublin, at the close of the 17th cent. A small number of the silk weavers are employed in the manufacture of velvets and ribbons, and all the remainder in the manufacture of tabinet or poplins and tabareas—the latter article shot with linen yarn, and the former with worsted. The total of silk weavers in Dublin, in May 1838, was 400.

*Commerce.]* The following tables will fully illustrate the recent history, the comparative extent, the increase or the decrease, and all the great outlines of Irish commerce.

### I. Annual average official value of the Imports and Exports of Ireland, during the period stated:—

| Periods.                            | Imports into Ireland, from |                |           | Exports from Ireland, to |                |           |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------|
|                                     | Great Britain.             | Foreign parts. | Total.    | Great Britain.           | Foreign parts. | Total.    |
|                                     | £                          | £              | £         | £                        | £              | £         |
| Three years ended 25th March 1790,  | 2,429,176                  | 1,106,412      | 3,535,588 | 3,112,817                | 1,012,516      | 4,125,333 |
| ... .. 1800,                        | 3,441,101                  | 858,392        | 4,299,493 | 3,487,865                | 528,111        | 4,015,976 |
| ... .. 5th January 1810,            | 5,160,924                  | 1,374,144      | 6,535,068 | 4,710,713                | 559,758        | 5,270,471 |
| ... .. 1820,                        | 4,988,668                  | 1,019,605      | 6,008,273 | 5,544,135                | 747,140        | 6,291,275 |
| ... .. 1826,                        | 6,102,975                  | 1,388,915      | 7,491,890 | 7,751,907                | 703,011        | 8,454,918 |
| ... .. 1830,                        | ...                        | 1,573,545      | ...       | ...                      | 839,014        | ...       |
| Two years ended 5th January 1832,   | ...                        | 1,491,086      | ...       | ...                      | 635,909        | ...       |
| ... .. 1834,                        | ...                        | 1,386,045      | ...       | ...                      | 410,715        | ...       |
| Three years ended 5th January 1840, | ...                        | 1,518,061      | ...       | ...                      | 359,486        | ...       |
| ... .. 1844,                        | ...                        | 1,656,390      | ...       | ...                      | 358,612        | ...       |
| Years ended 5th January 1845,       | ...                        | 1,893,767      | ...       | ...                      | 267,977        | ...       |
| ... .. 1846,                        | ...                        | 1,951,349      | ...       | ...                      | 273,421        | ...       |
| ... .. 1847,                        | ...                        | 2,896,179      | ...       | ...                      | 251,652        | ...       |
| ... .. 1848,                        | ...                        | 8,054,895      | ...       | ...                      | 287,672        | ...       |
| ... .. 1849,                        | ...                        | 4,297,978      | ...       | ...                      | 294,813        | ...       |
| ... .. 1850,                        | ...                        | ...            | ...       | ...                      | ...            | ...       |
| ... .. 1851,                        | ...                        | ...            | ...       | ...                      | ...            | ...       |

The trade with Great Britain since 1825 being governed by coasting regulations, there are no official documents recording the interchange of goods

between the two countries, except in so far as the article corn is concerned, the statistics of which are given in another paragraph of this article.

### II.—IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF IRELAND.

| Imports and Exports.                                                                                       |                                                                        | 1801.     | 1805.     | 1809.      | 1813.      | 1817.      | 1821.     | 1825.                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                            |                                                                        | £         | £         | £          | £          | £          | £         | £                                    |
| Official value of imports into Ireland, . . .                                                              | { From Great Britain, . . .                                            | 3,270,350 | 4,067,717 | 5,316,557  | 6,746,353  | 4,722,766  | 5,338,838 | 7,048,936                            |
|                                                                                                            | { From foreign parts, . . .                                            | 1,350,994 | 1,227,250 | 1,580,264  | 1,050,332  | 923,797    | 1,008,589 | 1,547,849                            |
|                                                                                                            | { From all parts, . . .                                                | 4,621,344 | 5,294,967 | 6,896,821  | 7,797,286  | 5,646,563  | 6,407,427 | 8,596,785                            |
| Official value of exports from Ireland of the produce and manufactures of the United kingdom, . . .        | { To Great Britain, . . .                                              | 3,352,069 | 4,201,077 | 4,367,425  | 5,164,482  | 5,569,464  | 7,067,252 | 8,404,288                            |
|                                                                                                            | { To foreign parts, . . .                                              | 426,076   | 469,569   | 625,415    | 1,132,781  | 877,959    | 637,818   | 697,667                              |
|                                                                                                            | { To all parts, . . .                                                  | 3,778,145 | 4,670,647 | 4,992,840  | 6,297,264  | 6,447,424  | 7,705,070 | 9,101,956                            |
| Official value of foreign and colonial merchandise, . . .                                                  | { To Great Britain, . . .                                              | 185,656   | 87,090    | 220,880    | 245,843    | 127,149    | 50,199    | 127,067                              |
|                                                                                                            | { To foreign parts, . . .                                              | 100,743   | 44,430    | 84,596     | 157,149    | 23,413     | 27,805    | 14,187                               |
|                                                                                                            | { To all parts, . . .                                                  | 286,399   | 131,521   | 305,476    | 402,993    | 150,562    | 77,804    | 141,254                              |
| Total exports from Ireland, . . .                                                                          | { To Great Britain, . . .                                              | 3,537,725 | 4,288,167 | 4,588,305  | 5,410,326  | 5,696,613  | 7,117,452 | 8,531,355                            |
|                                                                                                            | { To foreign parts, . . .                                              | 526,819   | 514,000   | 710,012    | 1,289,930  | 901,372    | 665,423   | 711,854                              |
|                                                                                                            | { To all parts, . . .                                                  | 4,064,545 | 4,802,168 | 5,298,317  | 6,700,257  | 6,597,986  | 7,782,875 | 9,243,210                            |
| Real and declared value of the produce and manufactures of the United kingdom exported from Ireland, . . . | The real value of the exports was not re-<br>corded in these<br>years. |           |           | 9,260,782  | 11,228,401 | 9,114,427  | 8,974,509 | { Not ascer-<br>tained this<br>year. |
|                                                                                                            | { To Great Britain, . . .                                              |           |           | 1,321,615  | 2,467,824  | 1,411,897  | 832,134   | 793,615                              |
|                                                                                                            | { To foreign parts, . . .                                              |           |           | 10,582,398 | 13,696,225 | 10,526,325 | 9,806,644 |                                      |

No general account of the trade between I. and Great Britain can be rendered for the period subsequent to 1825, the commercial intercourse between the two countries having, from the termination of

that year, been assimilated by law to a coasting traffic. An approximate estimate may however be made of the increase of this trade by the subjoined tables of shipping and navigation.

### III.—Annual average number and tonnage of vessels entered inwards in the ports of Ireland, in the triennial periods ending 5th Jan. 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1844; and in each of the years ending 5th Jan. 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849; distinguishing the trade with Great Britain from the trade with foreign parts.

| Periods.                         | From Great Britain.                                                                                                      |          | From foreign parts. |          | From all parts. |          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
|                                  | Number.                                                                                                                  | Tonnage. | Number.             | Tonnage. | Number.         | Tonnage. |
| Three years ended 5th Jan. 1790, | { The entries inwards from Great Britain and foreign parts are not distinguished in the customs' records of this period. |          |                     |          | 7,243           | 622,013  |
| ... .. 1800,                     |                                                                                                                          |          |                     |          | 7,209           | 642,477  |
| ... .. 1810,*                    |                                                                                                                          |          |                     |          | 8,397           | 764,658  |

\* This is an average for two years only, viz., 1808 and 1809.



## IRELAND.

278

## IRELAND.

|                            |         |        |           |       |         |        |           |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|-----------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|
| Three years ended 5th Jan. | 1820, . | 10,018 | 823,307   | 937   | 138,577 | 10,955 | 961,884   |
| ...                        | 1830, . | 12,329 | 1,158,937 | 1,008 | 166,142 | 13,337 | 1,325,079 |
| ...                        | 1834, . | 14,245 | 1,348,999 | 944   | 174,292 | 15,189 | 1,523,291 |
| ...                        | 1840, . | 16,468 | 1,630,111 | 1,007 | 186,500 | 17,475 | 1,816,611 |
| ...                        | 1844, . | 17,071 | 1,710,080 | 991   | 189,038 | 18,062 | 1,899,118 |
| Years ended 5th Jan.       | 1845, . | 17,714 | 1,861,621 | 1,071 | 207,441 | 18,785 | 2,069,062 |
| ...                        | 1846, . | 19,081 | 2,046,202 | 1,239 | 274,780 | 20,320 | 2,320,982 |
| ...                        | 1847, . | 20,335 | 2,277,744 | 1,618 | 341,909 | 21,953 | 2,619,653 |
| ...                        | 1848, . | 17,511 | 2,000,008 | 3,262 | 633,355 | 20,773 | 2,633,363 |
| ...                        | 1849, . | 18,996 | 2,176,053 | 1,944 | 394,351 | 20,940 | 2,570,404 |

## IV. Number and Tonnage of Vessels registered in the ports of Ireland in 1842 and 1848:

## I. SAILING VESSELS.

| Ports.         | 1842.    |                | 1848.    |                | 1842.    |                         | 1848.    |                         |
|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
|                | Vessels. | Under 50 tons. | Vessels. | Under 50 tons. | Vessels. | Of 50 tons and upwards. | Vessels. | Of 50 tons and upwards. |
| Baltimore, .   | 103 =    | 2,688 tons.    | 108 =    | 2,566 tons.    | 5 =      | 641 tons.               | 7 =      | 950 tons.               |
| Belfast, .     | 109      | 4,217          | 172      | 5,949          | 255      | 45,280                  | 297      | 64,830                  |
| Coleraine, .   | 11       | 238            | 12       | 256            | 2        | 628                     | 2        | 629                     |
| Cork, .        | 145      | 3,471          | 138      | 3,895          | 219      | 30,853                  | 258      | 43,058                  |
| Drogheda, .    | 6        | 153            | 7        | 193            | 34       | 8,573                   | 39       | 4,670                   |
| Dublin, .      | 246      | 7,249          | 293      | 9,824          | 95       | 15,075                  | 130      | 21,044                  |
| Dundalk, .     | 6        | 195            | 8        | 267            | 9        | 751                     | 19       | 2,040                   |
| Galway, .      | 9        | 172            | 6        | 119            | 12       | 2,716                   | 14       | 3,775                   |
| Limerick, .    | 48       | 1,170          | 46       | 1,275          | 68       | 13,572                  | 61       | 12,659                  |
| Londonderry, . | 6        | 160            | 12       | 313            | 20       | 5,963                   | 23       | 6,515                   |
| New Ross, .    | 3        | 91             | 2        | 69             | 11       | 1,980                   | 25       | 10,339                  |
| Newry, .       | 163      | 5,148          | 149      | 4,566          | 45       | 5,474                   | 57       | 7,166                   |
| Sligo, .       | 10       | 247            | 9        | 274            | 27       | 4,116                   | 22       | 3,957                   |
| Strangford, .  | ...      | ...            | 1        | 37             | ...      | ...                     | 4        | 981                     |
| Tralee, .      | ...      | ...            | 6        | 168            | ...      | ...                     | 2        | 546                     |
| Waterford, .   | 53       | 1,328          | 78       | 1,944          | 114      | 17,900                  | 123      | 22,300                  |
| Westport, .    | 4        | 60             | 4        | 89             | ...      | ...                     | 1        | 120                     |
| Wexford, .     | 41       | 1,518          | 32       | 1,188          | 66       | 6,794                   | 74       | 6,990                   |
| Total, .       | 964      | 28,106         | 1,083    | 32,492         | 982      | 155,316                 | 1,158    | 212,569                 |

## II. STEAMERS.

|                |     |          |     |         |     |             |     |           |
|----------------|-----|----------|-----|---------|-----|-------------|-----|-----------|
| Baltimore, .   | ... | ...      | 2 = | 8 tons. | 6 = | 1,017 tons. | 4 = | 749 tons. |
| Belfast, .     | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | 1   | 185         | ... | ...       |
| Coleraine, .   | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | 2   | 170         | 15  | 4,092     |
| Cork, .        | 1 = | 47 tons. | 5   | 184     | 5   | 1,124       | 5   | 1,560     |
| Drogheda, .    | ... | ...      | 1   | 25      | 45  | 10,960      | 43  | 11,310    |
| Dublin, .      | 2   | 80       | 4   | 161     | 2   | 439         | 3   | 1,024     |
| Dundalk, .     | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | ... | ...         | ... | ...       |
| Galway, .      | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | ... | ...         | ... | ...       |
| Limerick, .    | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | ... | ...         | ... | ...       |
| Londonderry, . | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | 8   | 2,663       | 7   | 1,186     |
| Newry, .       | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | 1   | 203         | 1   | 203       |
| Ross, .        | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | ... | ...         | ... | ...       |
| Sligo, .       | ... | ...      | 1   | 44      | 4   | 999         | ... | ...       |
| Strangford, .  | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | ... | ...         | ... | ...       |
| Tralee, .      | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | ... | ...         | ... | ...       |
| Waterford, .   | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | 4   | 999         | 14  | 3,187     |
| Westport, .    | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | ... | ...         | ... | ...       |
| Wexford, .     | ... | ...      | ... | ...     | 2   | 416         | 1   | 228       |
| Total, .       | 3   | 127      | 13  | 442     | 76  | 18,176      | 93  | 24,239    |

## V. Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Sailing vessels and Steam-vessels that entered and cleared out coastwise at each of the ports in Ireland in 1848 and 1850:—

## I. SAILING VESSELS. 1848.

| Ports.         | Inwards. |             | Outwards. |             | Inwards. |             | Outwards. |             |
|----------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
|                | Vessels. | Tons.       | Vessels.  | Tons.       | Vessels. | Tons.       | Vessels.  | Tons.       |
| Ballina, .     | 118 =    | 7,452 tons. | 42 =      | 2,534 tons. | 42 =     | 2,644 tons. | 20 =      | 1,222 tons. |
| Baltimore, .   | 317      | 13,720      | 205       | 9,724       | 250      | 10,953      | 203       | 9,907       |
| Belfast, .     | 3,766    | 240,175     | 889       | 50,382      | 3,635    | 242,027     | 512       | 33,307      |
| Coleraine, .   | 217      | 14,928      | 83        | 3,375       | 188      | 9,746       | 73        | 3,889       |
| Cork, .        | 2,603    | 212,874     | 1,752     | 110,665     | 1,945    | 148,728     | 1,536     | 94,957      |
| Drogheda, .    | 720      | 55,486      | 286       | 22,064      | 550      | 42,422      | 273       | 20,478      |
| Dublin, .      | 4,796    | 423,156     | 2,003     | 198,671     | 4,978    | 407,377     | 2,197     | 112,009     |
| Dundalk, .     | 597      | 37,468      | 279       | 18,081      | 496      | 31,768      | 190       | 11,672      |
| Galway, .      | 154      | 18,142      | 30        | 3,116       | 103      | 9,795       | 38        | 2,208       |
| Limerick, .    | 532      | 58,354      | 572       | 58,737      | 334      | 33,383      | 33        | 35,732      |
| Londonderry, . | 620      | 53,349      | 337       | 23,357      | 599      | 11,847      | 224       | 12,454      |
| Newry, .       | 873      | 50,043      | 389       | 21,608      | 824      | 48,447      | 280       | 13,939      |
| Ross, .        | 360      | 27,879      | 105       | 6,952       | 219      | 19,977      | 62        | 3,439       |
| Sligo, .       | 196      | 16,031      | 135       | 9,045       | 171      | 11,536      | 69        | 5,535       |
| Strangford, .  | 90       | 4,278       | 62        | 2,344       | 461      | 20,519      | 223       | 9,400       |
| Tralee, .      | 243      | 13,778      | 175       | 12,046      | 204      | 10,038      | 104       | 6,202       |
| Waterford, .   | 1,031    | 91,267      | 776       | 60,302      | 785      | 66,595      | 556       | 37,993      |
| Westport, .    | 108      | 7,503       | 72        | 5,770       | 70       | 5,160       | 50        | 3,557       |
| Wexford, .     | 592      | 33,456      | 457       | 25,149      | 549      | 28,281      | 387       | 20,232      |
| Total, .       | 17,933   | 1,379,839   | 8,649     | 643,922     | 16,403   | 1,191,243   | 7,360     | 438,532     |



| II. STEAM VESSELS. 1848. |          |           |           |           | STEAM VESSELS. 1850. |           |           |           |  |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Ports.                   | Inwards. |           | Outwards. |           | Inwards.             |           | Outwards. |           |  |
|                          | 2 =      | 310 tons. | 2 =       | 310 tons. | 3 =                  | 201 tons. | 3 =       | 201 tons. |  |
| Ballina, . . .           | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...       | ...                  | ...       | ...       | ...       |  |
| Baltimore, . .           | 2 =      | 310 tons. | 2 =       | 310 tons. | ...                  | ...       | ...       | ...       |  |
| Belfast, . . .           | 898      | 252,704   | 896       | 251,627   | 1,232                | 344,403   | 1,222     | 345,147   |  |
| Coleraine, . .           | 169      | 24,897    | 175       | 33,076    | 284                  | 70,050    | 185       | 42,256    |  |
| Cork, . . . .            | 280      | 112,529   | 286       | 116,593   | 355                  | 140,995   | 356       | 139,748   |  |
| Drogheda, . .            | 240      | 86,708    | 314       | 108,578   | 210                  | 81,857    | 226       | 88,022    |  |
| Dublin, . . .            | 881      | 236,389   | 895       | 239,129   | 1,070                | 337,956   | 1,358     | 396,772   |  |
| Dundalk, . .             | 127      | 52,796    | 127       | 52,683    | 104                  | 43,836    | 105       | 44,201    |  |
| Galway, . . .            | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...       | 2                    | 340       | 2         | 340       |  |
| Londonderry, .           | 298      | 80,773    | 299       | 81,849    | 391                  | 102,652   | 388       | 100,946   |  |
| Newry, . . .             | 146      | 39,741    | 145       | 39,593    | 183                  | 47,230    | 179       | 46,541    |  |
| Sligo, . . . .           | 67       | 18,731    | 80        | 19,812    | 67                   | 23,027    | 70        | 23,018    |  |
| Waterford, . .           | 147      | 43,399    | 146       | 43,143    | 389                  | 99,632    | 389       | 99,960    |  |
| Wexford, . . .           | 54       | 12,216    | 54        | 12,216    | 50                   | 11,400    | 51        | 11,580    |  |
| Total, . . . .           | 3,309    | 961,193   | 3,419     | 998,609   | 4,340                | 1,303,489 | 4,534     | 1,338,732 |  |

The British and Irish tonnage which entered inwards from British colonies in 1848 was 463 vessels = 138,596 tons; and in 1850, 318 = 90,012 tons. In 1848, 362 vessels = 101,868 tons cleared outwards to the colonies; and in 1850, 248 = 68,626 tons. In 1848, 879 British and Irish vessels = 145,598 tons, and 601 foreign vessels = 109,857 tons, entered inwards from foreign places; and 455 British and Irish vessels = 129,972 tons, and 431 foreign vessels = 76,993 tons, cleared outwards to foreign ports. In 1850, 1,016 British and Irish vessels = 155,000 tons, and 871 foreign vessels = 160,288 tons, entered inwards from foreign ports; and 433 British and Irish vessels = 96,497 tons, and 704 foreign vessels = 130,588 tons, cleared outwards to foreign ports.

*Customs.* The customs are collected in 15 ports. The net receipts of duties in 1848 amounted to £2,888,980, and the charges for collection to £225,296, or £9 16s. 2d. per cent. The expense of revenue-cruisers amounted to £21,702; for harbour vessels, £1,098; and that of the Coast guard to £106,724. The civil department of the revenue cost £95,770.

VI. An Account of the amount of the gross produce of duties of customs of the districts of Ireland (excluding casual and miscellaneous receipts), in each of the years ended the 5th day of January, 1847 and 1849:

| Ports of Ireland.              | Years ended 5th January. |           |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
|                                | 1847.                    | 1849.     |
| Dublin, . . . .                | £1,054,675               | £978,511  |
| Baltimore or Skibbereen, . .   | 734                      | 819       |
| Belfast, . . . .               | 363,289                  | 341,114   |
| Coleraine, . . .               | 4,857                    | 6,841     |
| Cork, . . . . .                | 313,007                  | 286,113   |
| Drogheda, . . .                | 16,733                   | 17,515    |
| Dundalk, . . . .               | 40,629                   | 44,393    |
| Galway, . . . .                | 40,878                   | 35,075    |
| Limerick, . . . .              | 218,806                  | 201,855   |
| Londonderry, . .               | 125,270                  | 104,991   |
| Newry, including Strangford, . | 41,417                   | 39,202    |
| Ross, . . . . .                | 14,291                   | 31,282    |
| Sligo, including Ballina, . .  | 35,285                   | 30,591    |
| Tralee, . . . . .              | 694                      | 759       |
| Waterford, . . .               | 178,786                  | 134,897   |
| Westport, . . . .              | 17,823                   | 14,173    |
| Wexford, . . . .               | 13,525                   | 17,564    |
| Total, . . . . .               | 2,485,899                | 2,285,195 |

*Banks.* In 1783, the Bank of Ireland commenced operation with a capital of £600,000 Irish currency; from 1784 till 1799, its dividend was from 5 to 6 per cent.; in 1800, its capital was £1,500,000, and its dividend 7 per cent.; in 1809, its capital was £2,500,000, and its dividend up to 1814 was 7½ per cent.; in 1821, a bonus of £500,000 was added to the original capital; from 1821 to 1829, the dividend was 10 per cent.; and from 1829 to 1835, the dividend was 9 per cent. The number of private

banks existing in 1820 was 22. In 1821, joint-stock banks were legalized in Ireland; and, in 1844, the number of private banks was 4, and that of joint-stock banks 12.

*Fisheries.* From the Shannon to Malin-head, the waters of the coast of I. abound with fish; but the fishermen, except at Galway, are for the most part holders of small patches of land, and possess only rude, occasional, and inefficient means of prosecuting fishing. From Malin-head to Belfast-lough, the fishermen are more regularly employed, and find a ready sale for their produce either at home or in the markets of Glasgow and Liverpool. From Belfast-lough to Carlingford-lough, the trade of fishing, except for herrings, is regularly followed at only two or three places. From Carlingford to Wexford, fish are alleged to be scarce; and from Dublin to Wexford, little fishing is carried on for the supply of the Dublin market. It is confidently asserted that a diminution of the fisheries in this great district amounts to three-fourths of the quantity taken at a period not many years distant. At Waterford, the fishing resource has long been believed to be abundant; and the famous Nymph bank is asserted to yield white fish in inexhaustible quantity. From Waterford, round the entire S coast, and N to the Shannon, a recent decline in the productiveness of the fisheries is matter of constant local complaint; but this scarcity seems to exist only in the bay and in-shore fisheries. "Exclusively of the edible fish, properly so called," say the Commissioners of the Irish Fishery inquiry, in October 1836, "I. possesses oyster banks which yield valuable returns, where properly fished; and the lobster fishery would form a most lucrative branch of industry—but it is not efficiently worked. The sunfish and whale are met with in the Irish seas; the former, only a few years since, visited the NW coast annually, in considerable numbers." Up to 1830, the establishment of boats and men upon the coast of I. was returned by the local inspectors at 13,119 vessels of all sorts, which employed 64,771 persons in the various departments of fishing, curing, packing, &c. The second report of the Irish Commissioners of Fisheries, dated June 11, 1844, states that "present returns show a gross establishment of 15,935 vessels of all descriptions, the aggregate of whose crews amounts to 73,979." In 1848, 15,932 vessels, manned by 70,011 men and boys, of all descriptions, were in the sea-fisheries on the coast of I.

*Canals.* The Grand canal sends off a main branch to communicate with the navigation of the Barrow at Athy; sends off six other branches which, together with this main one, have an aggregate extent of 65½ m.; passes through Philipstown and Tullamore to the river Shannon, at Shannon Harbour, 79½ m. from Dublin; communicates there with all the extensive and ramified navigation of the Shannon from Lough Allen to the ocean; and finally proceeds 9½ m. to Ballinasloe, there probably to communicate at some future period with a long projected system of inland navigations through the lakes of Connought to



the sea at Westport and Killalla. The total tonnage in the traffic on this canal in 1822 was 134,939; in 1837, 215,910; and in 1848, 239,629 tons; and the amount of tolls in these years was respectively £24,866, £40,859, and £22,795. In 1830, the effect of the introduction of steam-power on the Shannon, and the communication which this established between Limerick and Liverpool, began to be felt on the Grand canal, and mainly contributed to the increase of its traffic.—From Carrick-on-Shannon past Athlone, Portlanna, Killaloe, Limerick, and other places, to the sea, the river Shannon, or rather its chain of lakes, has for years past been partially navigated over a distance of about 150 m. by steam-vessels either carrying goods and passengers or acting as steam-tugs. The total tonnage carried by the boats of the Inland Navigation company on the Shannon in 1826, was 2,004 tons; in 1836, 47,289 tons; and in 1848, 52,071 tons.—The Royal canal, begun in 1789, runs very near the Grand canal for 52 m., or to Mullingar; proceeds thence NW by Ballymahon and Killashee; sends off a branch of 5 m. from the latter place to Longford; and joins the Shannon at Richmond harbour, 92 m. from Dublin. In 1834, the total receipts and expenditure connected with this canal were respectively £24,000 and £11,876; in 1836, £25,148 and £11,912; in 1843, £24,122 and £11,389. The goods conveyed on this canal to and from Dublin in 1842, amounted to 79,685 tons; in 1848 to 109,802 tons. The navigation of the Barrow from the S end of the main branch of the Grand canal at Athy has been effected by the construction of 17 locks, and the formation of a horse trackway; and it forms a line of communication along the rich though narrow limestone valley of Carlow, with Bagnalstown, St. Mullins, New Ross, the Suir navigation, and the ocean. In 1800, the tonnage on the Barrow navigation was 19,828 tons, and the amount of tolls was £1,406; in 1835, the tonnage was 66,084 tons, the amount of tolls £4,966; and in 1846, the tonnage was 86,750 tons, the tolls £6,494.—The navigation of the Suir takes very large sea-borne vessels up to the city of Waterford; but forms a very imperfect navigation for barges thence to Clonmel, the boatmen having great difficulty in forcing the barges through its numerous shallows and rapids. The Boyne navigation carries large sea-borne vessels up to Drogheda, and is thence aided artificially 19 m. to Navan. In 1837, the amount of tolls was £775; in 1846, £579. The tonnage upwards in 1837 was 6,603 tons; in 1846, 6,227 tons. The tonnage downwards in 1837 was 5,323 tons; in 1846, 3,925 tons.—The Newry navigation is 21 m. in length, and connects Lough Neagh with the town of Newry and the head of Lough Carlingford. In 1837, its tonnage amounted to 102,332 tons, and its tolls to £3,505.—The Tyrone navigation connects the collieries at Coal Island near Dungannon, with the river Blackwater and Lough Neagh; it was constructed under grossly mistaken impressions of the value of the Tyrone coal-field. In 1836, its tonnage amounted to 7,291 tons, only 718 of which were coals. In 1846 it carried 10,370 tons of exports, and 6,830 tons of imports.—The Lagan navigation connects Belfast with Lough Neagh; and, including the river, the lake, and the Tyrone navigation, or from Belfast to Coal Island, it extends 61 m. In 1836, the tonnage of this navigation was 44,700 tons, and the tolls amounted to £2,060 10s. 8d.—A very important work, the Ulster canal, was recently constructed to connect the Blackwater and Lough Neagh with Lough Erne, and to bring Belturbet, Belleek, and all the country lying around and between them, into water-communication with Belfast and Newry. "The total tonnage carried by all the canals and navigable rivers," said the Railway commissioners, in 1838, "may be taken at about 600,000 tons; and the amount of tolls at £71,242. If the tolls, on an average, be taken at 1d. per ton per mile. The average distance which the above tonnage is carried is about 30 m."

On the subject of internal communication in Ireland, the 'Times Commissioner' made the following remarks in 1845: "After the rapidity with which you are whirled about in England from one end of the island to the other, nothing can be more tedious than travelling in I. That tediousness, too, is augmented by the fact, that, except on the great lines of road, there are few public conveyances. Of the great lines of road coaches are unknown, and the cars of Bianconi are the only public vehicles; between many places you do not even find these."

**Railways.** From 1826 to 1849 the legislature passed 69 acts, authorizing the companies interested therein to raise share capital to the amount of £20,538,375, and loans £6,901,636, for the construction of 1,775 miles of railway in Ireland. The existing Irish railway interest comprises 31 companies, with powers to raise on shares £19,094,675, and to borrow £5,768,643; total, £24,863,318. The amount raised by these companies to the 30th of June, 1849, was, on shares, £7,726,930; on loans, £1,599,957; together, £9,326,887. The length of railway that the 31 companies are authorized to construct is 1,517½ m., 475½ m. of which are now open for traffic; 172½ m. with a single, and 303 m. with a double line of rails. Excluding the Midland Great Western, 172½ m. of the length open may be considered as N, and 252 m. S of Dublin. The cities of Dublin, Cork, and Limerick are now connected by the great trunk line of the country; and with the construction of an additional 36 m. of railway, and the viaduct across the Boyne, the communication between Dublin and Belfast will be likewise complete. The length in course of construction is 183 m.; the remaining 859½ m. have not been commenced, and a large proportion of this mileage is not likely ever to be proceeded with. The railway traffic of the country, from its commencement with the opening of the Dublin and Kingstown railway, is exhibited in the following table:

| Years ending 30th June. | Miles open on 1st Jan. in each year. | Passengers. Number. | Total Receipts. | Aver. per mile. |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1836 (15 months),       | 6                                    | 1,237,800           | £35,421         | £5.903          |
| 1837, . . . . .         | 6                                    | 1,184,428           | 31,945          | 5.822           |
| 1838, . . . . .         | 6                                    | 1,243,972           | 33,558          | 5.598           |
| 1839, . . . . .         | 6                                    | 1,341,205           | 34,716          | 5.786           |
| 1840, . . . . .         | 13½                                  | 1,358,761           | 36,590          | 2.710           |
| 1841, . . . . .         | 13½                                  | 1,629,024           | 41,468          | 3.071           |
| 1842, . . . . .         | 13½                                  | 2,046,903           | 56,739          | 4.202           |
| 1843, . . . . .         | 31½                                  | 2,074,444           | 63,350          | 2.027           |
| 1844, . . . . .         | 31½                                  | 2,588,096           | 71,494          | 2.287           |
| 1845, . . . . .         | 65                                   | 3,481,707           | 119,398         | 1.836           |
| 1846, . . . . .         | 65                                   | 3,610,506           | 123,743         | 1.903           |
| 1847, . . . . .         | 120½                                 | 3,866,294           | 184,581         | 1.528           |
| 1848, . . . . .         | 209½                                 | 4,374,749           | 271,808         | 1.299           |
| 1849, . . . . .         | 361½                                 | 5,061,543           | 380,842         | 1.033           |

The gauge is 5 ft. 3 in., and is compulsory, notwithstanding that the Commissioners of Irish railways had previously resolved that 6 ft. 2 in. should be the national gauge of Ireland. The Ulster railway was the only line constructed of the latter gauge, and this has since been altered to that of 5 ft. 3 in.; and the only diversity now existing is the 4 ft. 8½ in. of the Dublin and Kingstown, which will be extended so as to complete the uniformity, when the works forming its junction with the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin railway line are finished.

**Territorial divisions.]** The most ancient recorded division of I. is alleged to have consisted of Leath Conn in the N, and Leath Mogha in the S, and to have been formed, in Milesian times, by an imaginary line drawn from the bay of Dublin to the bay of Galway. The map of Ptolemy is the most ancient geographical document of I.; and, considering the period in which he lived, and the maps and descriptions he gave of countries which were then better known, it is singularly distinguished by correctness of topographical delineation. The districts inhabited by various tribes, as exhibited in this map, are determined as follows by Whittaker: "1. CENTRAL, comprising the counties of Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's county, Queen's county, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, inhabited by the *Scoti*, bounded by the Shannon, Lough Allen, and Lough Erne on the west, the rivers Barrow and Boyne, and Lough Neagh, on the east, the rivers Suir and Blackwater on the south, and a chain of mountains on the north. 2. NORTH, or the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, peopled by the *Robogdii*, whose boundary was from Horn-head to Fair-head. 3. EAST, or the county of Antrim and part of Down, inhabited by the *Damnii*, from Fair-head to Ardglass; part of Down and the counties of Armagh and Louth by the *Voluntii*, from Ardglass to the river Boyne; the county of Meath and part of Dublin by the *Eblani*, from the Boyne to the Liffey; parts of Dublin and of Wicklow by the *Caucii*, from the Liffey to the Ovoca; parts of Wicklow and Wexford by the *Menapii*, from the Ovoca to Carnsore Point; parts of Wicklow and the counties of Kildare and Carlow by the *Coriundi*, between the Boyne and Barrow rivers. 4. SOUTH, or part of Wexford and the county of Waterford, by the *Brigantes*, from Carnsore Point to the Blackwater; part of Cork by the *Vodii*, from the Blackwater to the Bann; parts of Cork and Kerry, by the *Ibernii*, from the Bann to Dingle bay. 5. WEST, or part of Kerry, by the *Lucenti*; parts of Kerry and Limerick by the *Veleborii*; Clare by the *Cangani*; Galway by the *Auterii*; Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Fermanagh, by the *Magnate*; and Donegal by the *Hardinii*, from the Ballyshannon river to Horn-head."

After the introduction of Christianity, I. was subdivided into very numerous petty toparchies and principalities, nearly all of fluctuating extent, and some of comparatively brief existence. Toward the close of the purely Hibernian period, it comprised the five kingdoms of Leinster in the SE, Munster in the SW, Connaught on the W, Ulster on the N, and Meath in the centre, but at the same time



formed one general or supreme monarchy. After the Anglo-Norman conquest, it was for a brief period fitfully subdivided among English magnates and Irish chiefs, and then formally and progressively divided into counties, yet, for a series of generations, existed practically in the two divisions of English and Irish, or of 'Ireland within the Pale,' and 'Ireland beyond the Pale.'—Its present political divisions consist first of 4 provinces; next of 32 counties; next of 313 baronies, and a number of municipal jurisdictions; next of a number of parishes which may be stated at 2,348; and next of ultimate subdivisions called townlands in most districts, and ploughlands in some, but the total number of which cannot be stated till the completion, now at hand, of the Ordnance survey.—The division into provinces has long ceased to be of any practical utility, except as an aid to topographical knowledge. The counties in Ulster are Donegal, Londonderry, Tyrone, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan; those in Leinster are Louth, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Meath, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, Longford, Westmeath, King's county, and Queen's county; those in Munster are Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick, Cork, Kerry, and Clare; and those in Connaught are Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Sligo. Each of the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Galway, was recently divided into two ridings. The baronial divisions are used principally in regulating grand jury assessments and other civil matters; the parochial divisions, principally in regulating tithe compositions and other ecclesiastical matters; and the townland divisions, principally in regulating the affairs of estates and other comparatively domestic matters.

The judicial division of the kingdom comprises six circuits:—1. The Home, comprehending the counties of Meath, Westmeath, King's, Queen's, Carlow, and Kildare; 2. The North-East, comprehending the counties of Louth, Down, Antrim, Armagh, and Monaghan, and the towns of Drogheda and Carrickfergus; 3. The North-West, comprehending the counties of Longford, Cavan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, and the city of Londonderry; 4. The Leinster, comprehending the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, and the city of Kilkenny; 5. The Munster, comprehending the counties of Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork, and the cities of Limerick and Cork; 6. The Connaught, comprehending the counties of Roscommon, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway, and the town of Galway.—The military divisions are, for the recruiting service, Newry, Dublin, and Cork; and for the general service, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Athlone.—The fiscal divisions are 16 ports for the customs, 21 districts or collections for the excise, and the 32 counties for stamps.—The ecclesiastical divisions will be stated in the section on Religion.

**Public revenue.** It appears that at the period of the union, in 1801, the total amount of the Irish debt was £27,792,975, of which £15,315,000 was funded in England, and £12,477,975 in I. The total amount of Irish debt created between 1801 and 1816 was £106,809,794, of which £26,270,855 was paid off, leaving a net increase of unredeemed debt amounting to £80,538,939. Adding this amount to the previous debt, and making some allowances and deductions, the result is that the actual amount of the funded debt of I., on 1st of February, 1817, was £130,561,037. On January 5, 1817, the treasuries of Ireland and Great Britain were mutually consolidated; and since that date, full separate views of the public financial condition of I. cannot be obtained.—The following table exhibits a summary

view of the revenue and expenditure for several previous years:

| PERMANENT REVENUE. |                |              | EXPENDITURE. |            |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
|                    | Gross produce. | Net payment. |              |            |
| 1791.              | £1,805,964     | £1,184,684   | 1792.        | £1,514,258 |
| 1800.              | 3,445,718      | 2,805,536    | 1800.        | 7,201,231  |
| 1806.              | 4,193,915      | 3,364,137    | 1805.        | 8,043,764  |
| 1815.              | 6,937,558      | 5,525,699    | 1810.        | 9,348,476  |
|                    |                |              | 1815.        | 13,326,433 |

The total amount of Irish debt created between 1817 and 1829 was £1,065,462; and the amount of debt paid off, £6,233,520. The amount of the unredeemed debt funded in I. on the 5th of Jan. 1850, was £41,499,296, being a large apparent increase since 1817, but caused by the voluntary acts of stockholders transferring their stock from England, and totally distinct from additions created by loans raised for the public service. The loans of £8,000,000 and £2,000,000 (by 11th and 12th Victoria, chap. 125, 1848), although virtually raised for the service of I., do not appear in the public accounts under that head. It further appears that the total income of I., between 1817 and 1848 varied from £4,319,127 to £5,797,238, and the total charge or expenditure during the same period, from £6,990,167 to £18,736,029 in 1847. The amount advanced from the English exchequer to make good the deficiency has varied from £2,767,704 to £9,380,628 in 1847. In 1848 it amounted to £3,809,489. The following table exhibits the total public revenue and expenditure of I. in the years ending 5th Jan. 1844 and 1849:

| I.—INCOME.                                                                         | 1844.           | 1849.           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Moneys remaining in the exchequer at the commencement of the year,                 | £530,170 0 11½  | £834,453 7 11½  |
| Net payments into the exchequer of the following several duties or revenues, viz.: |                 |                 |
| Customs,                                                                           | 1,960,497 19 4  | 2,069,772 16 11 |
| Excise,                                                                            | 1,082,721 17 6  | 1,321,914 19 9  |
| Stamps,                                                                            | 521,981 0 1     | 532,924 8 6     |
| Postage,                                                                           | 3,000 0 0       | 39,000 0 0      |
| Crown lands,                                                                       | —               | —               |
| Poundage fee, Pells fee, Treasury fees, Hospital fees, and Casualties,             | 5,058 18 8      | 4,835 1 6       |
| Total ordinary revenue,                                                            | 4,103,429 16 6½ | 4,802,900 14 7½ |
| Other receipts:—                                                                   |                 |                 |
| Repayment of money advanced for public works and other public objects,             | 384,793 12 4    | 304,927 9 0     |
| Moneys repaid by public accountants, and other miscellaneous payments,             | 1,676 18 10     | 2,000 16 9      |
| Total income,                                                                      | 4,489,900 7 8½  | 5,109,829 0 4½  |

| II.—EXPENDITURE                                                           |                 |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Dividend Interest, and management of public funded debt, payable in I.,   | 1,211,313 18 3  | 1,391,586 14 7 |
| Other payments out of the Consolidated fund,                              | 561,328 15 3½   | 949,357 12 4   |
| Total payments out of the Consolidated fund,                              | 1,772,642 13 6½ | 2,341,544 6 11 |
| Payments on account of grants of parliament, viz.:                        |                 |                |
| Army,                                                                     | 994,500 0 0     | 625,000 0 0    |
| Navy,                                                                     | —               | —              |
| Ordnance,                                                                 | 84,870 0 0      | 31,400 0 0     |
| Miscellaneous,                                                            | 332,682 14 3    | 554,216 13 9   |
| Other payments:—                                                          |                 |                |
| Money advanced out of the Consolidated fund for public objects,           | 350,804 3 9½    | 695,738 9 7    |
| Total expenditure,                                                        | 3,535,499 11 7  | 4,247,899 10 3 |
| Application of the ways and means provided:—                              |                 |                |
| Applied to the redemption of exchequer bills, per Act 57 Geo. III. c. 48, | 250,000 0 0     | —              |



Sums remitted through the  
Excise in I. to the exche-  
quer in England,

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 68,592 19 0 | 46,557 16 4 |
|-------------|-------------|

Money remaining in the ex-  
chequer at end of year,

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 3,854,092 10 7 | 4,294,457 6 7 |
|----------------|---------------|

Total,

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 4,489,900 7 8½ | 5,109,829 0 4½ |
|----------------|----------------|

*Post-office.*] The postage revenue is under a secretary, who corresponds with the head office in London. There are 750 post-offices, including sub-offices and receiving-houses, where letters are collected and transmitted to the nearest post-office. The gross annual income during 16 years was as follows. The penny postage commenced on the 10th of Jan. 1840, when the franking system was abolished.

|      |          |      |          |
|------|----------|------|----------|
| 1833 | £232,071 | 1841 | £129,918 |
| 1834 | 240,472  | 1842 | 132,430  |
| 1835 | 245,665  | 1843 | 136,768  |
| 1836 | 255,080  | 1844 | 144,682  |
| 1837 | 261,297  | 1845 | 158,312  |
| 1838 | 254,435  | 1846 | 173,354  |
| 1839 | 255,380  | 1847 | 205,426  |
| 1840 | 101,563  | 1848 | 197,231  |

*Local taxation.*] The local taxation derived from the property of the country, and applied to the construction and repairs of roads, bridges, &c., the erection and repairs of public buildings, the maintenance of the police, prisons, and bridewells, the salaries of public officers, the public charities, and other minor charges, is levied by Grand Jury presentments at the spring and summer assizes. The total annual amount from 1827 to 1848 was, in

| Year. | Amount.   | Year. | Amount.    |
|-------|-----------|-------|------------|
| 1827  | £864,836  | 1838  | £1,138,865 |
| 1828  | 885,655   | 1839  | 1,215,540  |
| 1829  | 895,415   | 1840  | 1,269,880  |
| 1830  | 879,775   | 1841  | 1,240,602  |
| 1831  | 887,861   | 1842  | 1,191,684  |
| 1832  | 945,849   | 1843  | 1,151,110  |
| 1833  | 981,486   | 1844  | 1,129,432  |
| 1834  | 1,009,126 | 1845  | 1,149,923  |
| 1835  | 936,137   | 1846  | 1,180,287  |
| 1836  | 1,037,969 | 1847  | 1,175,474  |
| 1837  | 1,023,964 | 1848  | 1,241,854  |

*Government.*] The constitution of I., as to both its principles and by far the greater part of its materials, is identical with that of England, consisting of a legislative vested in king, lords, and commons, and an executive vested solely in the Crown; and it differs almost solely in having the supreme executive deputed from the crown to a lord-lieutenant, and the subordinate executive committed to a separate or distinct staff of officers. The parliament, previous to the legislative union, was also distinct; and, besides materially differing in some great features from that of England, it materially differed at successive epochs from itself; but as to all its intrinsic character, and even very nearly all its influence upon the present condition of the country, it is now the proper subject, not of statistic statement, but of history. The chief governor bore at former and successive periods the titles of justiciary, warden, lord-justice, and lord-lieutenant; and at one time he possessed so very high powers that he could appoint a lord-deputy to his office,—could convoke, prorogue, and dissolve parliaments at will,—could pass laws, in the style of royalty, without consulting the sovereign or his English ministers,—could control all the military authorities within I.,—and could summon at pleasure all the king's subjects to attend him in his public progress of either state or military operation. The lord-lieutenant now holds office during pleasure; but—except when a change occurs in the ministry and councils of the sovereign—he is generally continued during 5 years. The extraordinary powers which he formerly exercised have been gradually withdrawn, and he is now little more than the organ for execut-

ing the ordinances of the British cabinet. He still, however, maintains an establishment of regal character, for the support of which he receives a fixed annual salary of £20,000, two splendid residences, and several minor emoluments. He is aided in the discharge of his official duties by a privy-council, composed of all the great judicial functionaries, and other noblemen and gentlemen nominated by the Crown. During his absence, or on his demise, his place is filled by lords-justices, who are generally the lord-chancellor, the archbishop of Dublin, and the commander of the forces. But the government of the country is in reality exercised by the lord-lieutenant's chief secretary, who is usually a member of the cabinet, and has an establishment of under-secretaries and clerks, in London and Dublin, to execute the details of his office.—The charge of each co. is given to a lord-lieutenant, aided by a number of deputy-lieutenants. Their recommendation has much weight in the appointment of the county-magistracy, though the actual nomination of magistrates is vested in the lord-chancellor, who has also the power of superseding them.—Latterly, a class of paid magistrates, called stipendiaries, has been established, appointed ostensibly to aid the other class, but who in reality perform the greater part of the executive duties, and are looked to by the government as more especially responsible for the preservation of the public peace. Their orders are carried into execution by a constabulary of between 12,000 and 13,000 men, classed in three divisions of head-constables, constables, and sub-constables. Cities and corporate towns have an executive of their own nomination, varying in name and powers according to the special provisions of their respective charters. The following is a list of the titles and salaries of the principal officers of the government:

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| The lord-lieutenant,                  | £22,001 |
| His private secretary,                | 829     |
| State-steward,                        | 505     |
| Comptroller of household,             | 413     |
| Chief secretary,                      | 5,500   |
| His secretary,                        | 369     |
| Under secretary,                      | 1,789   |
| Chief, senior, and junior clerks,     | 6,516   |
| Lord-chancellor,                      | 8,000   |
| Lord-chancellor's secretary,          | 2,000   |
| Commander of the forces,              | 1,387   |
| Military secretary,                   | 553     |
| Adjutant-general,                     | 347     |
| Inspector-general of constabulary,    | 1,500   |
| Two deputy inspectors-general, each   | 1,200   |
| Inspector-general of coast-guard,     | 1,000   |
| Inspector-in-chief of revenue-polyce, | 1,000   |
| Paymaster of civil services,          | 1,000   |
| Secretary to the post-office,         | 1,200   |

*Courts and officers of justice.*] The Irish system of judicature closely resembles that of England; and in its grand features of court of chancery, court of queen's bench, court of exchequer, and circuit court of justiciary, was established by King John. The court of chancery is the highest court of judicature in I.; it is a court both of law and of equity; it holds pleas of various matters after the method of common law, and issues all original writs, commissions of bankruptcy, lunacy, &c.; and, as a court of equity, it moderates the rigours of the common law, and entertains cases in which the plaintiff is incapable, from such causes as having lost his bond, to obtain relief at common law. The court of chancery has also a general jurisdiction over matters beyond those in which inferior tribunals cannot adjudicate; it gives relief for and against infants, notwithstanding their minority; it adjudges the interests of married women, notwithstanding their coverture; it obliges executors to give security and pay interest for money which has been long in their possession; and it redresses frauds of all descriptions which cannot be remedied at common law.



The lord-chancellor takes precedence of all peers except the primate; yet within the city of Dublin he must give precedence also to the lord-mayor. The master-of-the-rolls assists the lord-chancellor, and wields judicial powers subordinate to his; and he holds his office during good behaviour, while the lord-chancellor holds during pleasure. The court of queen's bench is the supreme court of common law. A chief justice and three puisne judges preside in this court, and are the sovereign conservators of the peace, and the supreme coroners of the land. This court has very extensive powers; it takes cognizance of both criminal and civil causes; it superintends all civil corporations; and it can reverse erroneous judgments of magistrates, and inflict punishment on both them and their officers for abuses of their authority.—The court of common pleas is presided in by a chief justice and three puisne judges, and holds pleas of all civil causes at common law between subject and subject, in actions real, personal, and mixed, but it has no cognizance of pleas of the Crown.—The court of exchequer is presided in by a chief baron and three barons; it was originally intended to order the revenues of the Crown, but now consists of two divisions, the first of which manages the revenue, while the other is a court of record and of common law. Courts of assize for criminal and civil pleas are held twice a-year in each county, by two of the judges of the superior courts; courts of quarter-sessions are held four times a-year by the assistant-barrister of each county; and courts of petty-sessions are held often and in many places by the county magistrates.—The great courts which sit in Dublin, additional to those of chancery, queen's bench, common pleas, and exchequer, are the prerogative court, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes; the court of admiralty, for offences and suits of debt and damage on the high seas; the court of bankruptcy, which is held by commissioners appointed by the lord-lieutenant; and the court of insolvents. This court, constituted in 1821, for the relief of insolvent debtors, is presided over by two commissioners, who, besides their fixed court in Dublin, make circuits through the several counties, one commissioner visiting those in the northern provinces, and the other those in the southern. They are appointed by the lord-lieutenant.—Every county is divided into two districts, in each of which general sessions of the peace are held four times in the year by the resident magistrates,

*Crime.* The state of crime during the years 1826–1842, as exhibited in the annual returns of the inspectors-general of prisons, was as follows:—

| Years. | Charged. | Convicted. | Proportion of convictions to pop. |
|--------|----------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1826   | 16,318   | 8,716      | 1 in 832                          |
| 1827   | 18,031   | 10,207     | 1 in 735                          |
| 1828   | 14,683   | 9,269      | 1 in 809                          |
| 1829   | 15,271   | 9,449      | 1 in 815                          |
| 1830   | 15,794   | 9,902      | 1 in 777                          |
| 1831   | 16,192   | 9,605      | 1 in 802                          |
| 1832   | 16,056   | 9,759      | 1 in 799                          |
| 1833   | 17,819   | 11,444     | 1 in 699                          |
| 1834   | 21,381   | 14,253     | 1 in 561                          |
| 1835   | 21,205   | 15,216     | 1 in 526                          |
| 1836   | 23,891   | 18,110     | 1 in 442                          |
| 1837   | 14,804   | 9,536      | 1 in 839                          |
| 1838   | 15,733   | 9,609      | 1 in 882                          |
| 1839   | 26,392   | 12,049     | 1 in 666                          |
| 1840   | 23,833   | 11,194     | 1 in 715                          |
| 1841   | 20,796   | 9,287      | 1 in 880                          |
| 1842   | 21,186   | 9,874      | 1 in 828                          |

The following table shows the number of convictions and acquittals for seven years, from 1843 to 1849, with the rate per cent. of each of the whole number of offences:—

| Years. | Convicted. | Acquitted. | Rate per cent. Convicted. | Rate per cent. Acquitted. |
|--------|------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1843   | 8,620      | 11,506     | 46.6                      | 53.4                      |
| 1844   | 8,042      | 11,406     | 41.25                     | 58.65                     |
| 1845   | 7,101      | 9,595      | 42.53                     | 57.47                     |

|      |        |        |       |       |
|------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1846 | 8,639  | 9,853  | 46.72 | 53.28 |
| 1847 | 15,233 | 15,976 | 48.81 | 51.19 |
| 1848 | 18,205 | 20,316 | 47.26 | 52.74 |
| 1849 | 21,202 | 20,787 | 50.49 | 49.5  |

Considered as to the classes of crime, in these seven years, the following were the results:—

| Class.                                          | Convicted. | Acquitted. |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Offences against person,                     | 3518       | 6482       |
| 2. Offences against property, with violence,    | 4336       | 5664       |
| 3. Offences against property, without violence, | 6298       | 3702       |
| 4. Malicious offences against property,         | 4483       | 5517       |
| 5. Forgery, and offences against the currency,  | 5166       | 4834       |
| 6. Miscellaneous offences,                      | 3167       | 6833       |

The number of cases brought forward at petty sessions for these seven years was—

|      |        |      |        |
|------|--------|------|--------|
| 1843 | 18,848 | 1847 | 25,810 |
| 1844 | 18,877 | 1848 | 49,717 |
| 1845 | 17,512 | 1849 | 63,586 |
| 1846 | 16,695 |      |        |

Number of committals for murder during eight years:—

|      |     |      |     |
|------|-----|------|-----|
| 1842 | 189 | 1846 | 98  |
| 1843 | 101 | 1847 | 117 |
| 1844 | 129 | 1848 | 195 |
| 1845 | 92  | 1849 | 170 |

Of the 170 committed for murder, in 1849, 138 were acquitted on trial.

*Representation.* In 1793, no fewer than 200 of the 300 members of the Irish house-of-commons were asserted by Mr. Grattan to be the nominees of private individuals; and from 40 to 50 were understood to be each returned by a constituency of not more than 10 electors. The Irish parliament, just before the legislative union, abolished 83 nomination boroughs, and voted £1,245,000 of compensation to their owners or 'patrons,' as compensation for disfranchisement; the act of union reduced the number of representatives in the house-of-commons to 100; and the reform bill, in the reign of William IV., added 5 to this number. The present temporal peers of Ireland, 204 in number, send 28 of their number to represent them for life in the house-of-lords; the bishops send 4 of their number in rotation to represent them in the house-of-lords; and the constituencies of the counties, the university, and the boroughs, send respectively 64, 2, and 39 members to represent them in the house-of-commons. The total number of parliamentary electors, of all descriptions of qualification, registered for counties, cities, and boroughs, in L., to 1st Feb. 1835, was 102,871; to 1st Feb. 1843, 109,945; to 1st Feb. 1847, 126,221; in 1848 the number was only 85,272; and in 1849 had sunk to 72,216. The following is an analysis of the constituency of 1848:—

|                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| £50 freeholders,                  | 10,532 |
| £20 freeholders,                  | 3,712  |
| £10 freeholders,                  | 23,291 |
| £20 leaseholders,                 | 1,322  |
| £10 leaseholders,                 | 4,409  |
| Rentchargers,                     | 896    |
| County electors,                  | 44,162 |
| £50 freeholders,                  | 1,161  |
| £20 freeholders,                  | 465    |
| £10 freeholders,                  | 206    |
| £2 freeholders,                   | 344    |
| £20 leaseholders,                 | 843    |
| £10 leaseholders,                 | 1,839  |
| £2 leaseholders,                  | 14,655 |
| Rentchargers,                     | 38     |
| Freemen,                          | 8,477  |
| City and county-of-town electors, | 27,498 |
| Freeholders,                      | 225    |
| £10 householders,                 | 12,294 |
| £5 householders,                  | 14,655 |
| Freemen,                          | 240    |
|                                   | 13,602 |

*Education.* The following table, say the Commissioners of the census of 1841, "will show the proportions to the pop. 5 years old and upwards, of the number of ignorant, together with some other inter-



esting comparisons. The counties are arranged according to the order of their education :—

| Counties and towns. | Per cent. of the population who can neither read nor write, 5 years old and up. | Per cent. of the population from 5 to 15 attending schools. | Ratio which the numbers of persons ministering to education bear to the population, between 5 and 15 years of age. |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Carriekfergus,      | 13.24                                                                           | 28-                                                         | 1 to 91                                                                                                            |
| Belfast town,       | 21.13                                                                           | 28.1                                                        | 1 to 74                                                                                                            |
| Antrim,             | 23.82                                                                           | 21.6                                                        | 1 to 126                                                                                                           |
| Dublin city,        | 23.16                                                                           | 25.3                                                        | 1 to 46                                                                                                            |
| Down,               | 27.46                                                                           | 24.5                                                        | 1 to 138                                                                                                           |
| Londonderry,        | 29.36                                                                           | 25.1                                                        | 1 to 125                                                                                                           |
| Dublin,             | 34.93                                                                           | 32-                                                         | 1 to 55                                                                                                            |
| Cork city,          | 35.62                                                                           | 58.5                                                        | 1 to 62                                                                                                            |
| Waterford city,     | 36.28                                                                           | 27.9                                                        | 1 to 54                                                                                                            |
| Carlow,             | 38.02                                                                           | 33.5                                                        | 1 to 98                                                                                                            |
| Kilkenny city,      | 40.67                                                                           | 31.3                                                        | 1 to 70                                                                                                            |
| Wicklow,            | 41.26                                                                           | 31.3                                                        | 1 to 97                                                                                                            |
| Wexford,            | 41.26                                                                           | 30.8                                                        | 1 to 98                                                                                                            |
| Queen's,            | 41.62                                                                           | 22-                                                         | 1 to 117                                                                                                           |
| Kildare,            | 41.93                                                                           | 26-                                                         | 1 to 111                                                                                                           |
| Limerick city,      | 42.13                                                                           | 43.1                                                        | 1 to 67                                                                                                            |
| Armagh,             | 42.82                                                                           | 17.2                                                        | 1 to 168                                                                                                           |
| Tyrone,             | 45.03                                                                           | 16.9                                                        | 1 to 165                                                                                                           |
| Drogheda town,      | 45.41                                                                           | 25.2                                                        | 1 to 94                                                                                                            |
| Fermanagh,          | 45.79                                                                           | 16.2                                                        | 1 to 146                                                                                                           |
| King's,             | 47.88                                                                           | 21-                                                         | 1 to 112                                                                                                           |
| Tipperary,          | 51.01                                                                           | 22.5                                                        | 1 to 131                                                                                                           |
| Longford,           | 51.22                                                                           | 16.6                                                        | 1 to 162                                                                                                           |
| Kilkenny,           | 51.24                                                                           | 27.2                                                        | 1 to 125                                                                                                           |
| Monaghan,           | 51.31                                                                           | 13.5                                                        | 1 to 174                                                                                                           |
| Cavan,              | 51.47                                                                           | 15.7                                                        | 1 to 169                                                                                                           |
| Westmeath,          | 52.10                                                                           | 20.7                                                        | 1 to 140                                                                                                           |
| Galway town,        | 54.37                                                                           | 55.4                                                        | 1 to 74                                                                                                            |
| Meath,              | 54.62                                                                           | 19.1                                                        | 1 to 135                                                                                                           |
| Limerick,           | 55.32                                                                           | 27.9                                                        | 1 to 153                                                                                                           |
| Leitrim,            | 57.28                                                                           | 13-                                                         | 1 to 176                                                                                                           |
| Louth,              | 61.07                                                                           | 19.1                                                        | 1 to 140                                                                                                           |
| Donegal,            | 61.66                                                                           | 15-                                                         | 1 to 192                                                                                                           |
| Clare,              | 62.07                                                                           | 17.9                                                        | 1 to 172                                                                                                           |
| Roscommon,          | 64.29                                                                           | 13.6                                                        | 1 to 193                                                                                                           |
| Cork,               | 65.58                                                                           | 23.2                                                        | 1 to 137                                                                                                           |
| Sligo,              | 68.71                                                                           | 14-                                                         | 1 to 164                                                                                                           |
| Kerry,              | 70.44                                                                           | 17-                                                         | 1 to 171                                                                                                           |
| Waterford,          | 70.55                                                                           | 25.5                                                        | 1 to 147                                                                                                           |
| Galway,             | 77.48                                                                           | 11.7                                                        | 1 to 224                                                                                                           |
| Mayo,               | 79.01                                                                           | 8.3                                                         | 1 to 257"                                                                                                          |

In 1834, the number of daily schools of all kinds in I. was 9,537. Of these, 8,886 made returns of their attendance, and 771 made no returns; 5,653 were supported wholly by fees, and 4,004 were supported wholly or partially by endowment or subscription. The 8,886 which made returns had on their books 353,809 males, 223,900 females, and 5,700 children whose sex was not specified; and 771 which made no returns were computed to be attended by 50,886 children. Of the 4,004 which were supported wholly or partially by endowment or subscription, 892 were in connection with the National Board, 203 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 115 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, 235 with the Kildare Place society, and 618 with the London Hibernian society. In 1839, the schools under the National Board had increased to 1,581, and the number of scholars to 205,000. At the close of 1848 the Board had 4,109 schools in operation, attended by 507,469 children. At the close of 1849, the number of schools in operation was 4,321, and of pupils on the rolls, 480,623, showing a total increase in schools in operation of 212; and a decrease in the attendance for 1849, as compared with 1848, of 26,846 children. But the increase in the attendance, during 1848, amounting to 104,837, might be ascribed, in a considerable degree, to the fact of food having been distributed, by the British Relief association, to the children attending a large number of the National schools. The amount of salaries paid to national teachers for 1849, was £60,396. In 1831, the present system of national education for the poorer classes was established in I. The principle of this board is, and has been from the beginning, that the

national schools shall be open alike to Christians of all denominations; that no child shall be required to be present at any religious instruction or exercise of which his parents or guardians may disapprove; but that opportunities shall be afforded to all children to receive separately, at particular periods, such religious instruction as their parents or guardians may provide for them.

*Colleges, &c.]* The colleges for theology, science, and literature, and the schools of medicine and surgery in I., are Trinity college, Dublin, incorporated in 1591, and opened for students in 1593; the college of St. Columba, in co. Meath, opened on Aug. 1, 1843, in strict connection with the United church of England and Ireland; the Royal college of St. Patrick, at Maynooth, instituted by act of parliament, in 1795, for the education of Roman Catholics; St. Patrick's college at Carlow, St. Jarlath's college at Tuam, and St. Patrick's college at Armagh, for the education of Roman Catholics; the Roman Catholic college at Dublin for Foreign missions; the Royal Belfast Academical institution, practically for the education of Protestant Dissenting ministers; the Belfast academy, instituted in 1786; the King and Queen's college of Physicians in Ireland, founded by charter of Charles II.; the School of Physic in Ireland; the Association of Graduates in Medicine of Trinity college, Dublin, instituted in 1837; the Association of Members of the King and Queen's college of Physicians in Ireland, instituted in 1816; the Royal college of Surgeons in Ireland; the School of Surgery; the Dublin Obstetrical society, established in 1838; the Theatre of Anatomy and School of Medicine and Surgery, in Peter-street, Dublin; the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland; the School of Medicine of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland; the Society of Apothecaries, established in 1835; and the Medical Association of Ireland, established in 1839. In addition to the above institutions government has recently founded and endowed three colleges at Cork, Galway, and Belfast, with a principal, and 10 or 12 professors in each, all nominated by the Crown, for the diffusion of sound and liberal education throughout the community without interference in matters affecting freedom of conscience.—The principal literary and scientific institutions have their seat in Dublin, and are the Royal Dublin society, the Royal Irish academy, the Royal Hibernian academy, the Royal Irish Art union, the Royal Zoological society, the Geological society, the Dublin Natural History society, the Civil Engineers' society of Ireland, the Royal institute of architects, the Dublin Mechanics' institution, the Royal Agricultural society, the Royal Horticultural society, and the Practical Floral and Horticultural society.—About 100 local farming societies exist throughout Ireland, in connection with the Royal Agricultural society.—The number of newspapers published in I. in 1800 was 25; in 1830, 66; in 1841, 81; in 1848, 96, of which 26 were in Dublin, and 70 provincial. The number of stamps issued for newspapers for a series of years from 1827 to 1848, both inclusive, shows an increase of circulation of nearly double the amount at its commencement:

| Years. | Stamps.   | Years. | Stamps.   |
|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 1827.  | 3,545,846 | 1838.  | 5,312,232 |
| 1828.  | 3,790,272 | 1839.  | 5,732,857 |
| 1829.  | 3,953,550 | 1840.  | 6,057,795 |
| 1830.  | 4,035,314 | 1841.  | 5,990,033 |
| 1831.  | 4,261,430 | 1842.  | 6,081,780 |
| 1832.  | 4,458,990 | 1843.  | 6,350,647 |
| 1833.  | 4,332,572 | 1844.  | 6,769,067 |
| 1834.  | 4,084,442 | 1845.  | 7,015,477 |
| 1835.  | 4,290,336 | 1846.  | 6,960,462 |
| 1836.  | 4,256,438 | 1847.  | 6,574,607 |
| 1837.  | 5,262,211 | 1848.  | 7,028,956 |

Total, 46,301,901

Total, 69,923,913



*Religion.]* The established church of Ireland is Protestant Episcopalian, closely modelled upon the Anglican, and so intimately connected with it that the two are often styled 'the United church of England and Ireland.' The original episcopacy of I. comprised a very large though unascertained number of bishoprics; it afterwards became, for many centuries, reduced to 32; and it eventually suffered a consolidation of these 32, first into 22, and next into 12. All the 32 dioceses still continue distinct in statistics; all have a separate constitution and separate officers; and the names of all are as fully retained in topography as if each had still its own bishop. Four of the thirty-two, down to the period of the last and recent consolidation, were archbishoprics,—Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and the occupants of them were entitled respectively 'the Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland,' 'the Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland,' 'the Primate and Metropolitan of Munster,' and 'the Primate and Metropolitan of Connaught.' The 10 unions of sees which reduced the number of bishops to 22, and for a long period limited the hierarchy to that number, were Connor with Down, Ardagh with Tuam, Leighlin with Ferns, Emly with Cashel, Lismore with Waterford, Ross with Cork, Ardfer with Limerick, Kilfenora with Killaloe, Kilmacduagh with Clonfert, and Achonry with Killalla. The Church Temporalities act of 1833 reduced the archbishoprics of Cashel and Armagh to the rank of bishoprics; remodelled the arrangement of several amounts of episcopal revenue; and ordained the consolidation of all the sees of Ireland under 2 archbishops and 10 bishops. The 12 principal sees, under this act, together with the see or sees united to each, are—in the province of Armagh—Armagh with Clogher, Meath without any annexation, Derry with Raphoe, Down with Connor and Dromore, Kilmore with Ardagh and Elphin, and Tuam with Killalla and Achonry; and—in the province of Dublin—Dublin with Kildare, Ossory with Leighlin and Ferns, Cashel with Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, Cloyne with Cork and Ross, Killaloe with Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, and Limerick with Ardfer. The only dioceses which the new arrangement did not affect as to their extent or annexation, were Meath unannexed and Limerick united to Ardfer. The order of precedence is the archb. of Armagh, the archb. of Dublin, the bishop of Meath, the bishop of Kildare, and the other bishops according to the date of their consecration. The episcopal income is derived principally from lands let upon lease of 21 years, and renewed from time to time at the originally small rent upon payment of fines of fluctuating amount. On an average of three years ending in December, 1831, it amounted to £151,127 gross, and £128,808 net; but, under the new arrangement, it is reduced to £82,953,—leaving a balance of £68,175 to be managed by a Board of commissioners for the general purposes of ecclesiastical discipline and education. The income of the 12 bishops under the new arrangement effected by the Church Temporalities Act is as follows: Armagh, £13,170; Meath, £4,621; Derry, £6,033; Down, £5,896; Kilmore, £7,478; Tuam, £5,020; Dublin, £9,321; Leighlin, £6,550; Cashel, £5,354; Cloyne, £4,009; Killaloe, £3,932; Limerick, £5,369.—The parochial clergy are, for the most part, maintained by tithes, and in many instances also by glebe lands; but in a few of the larger towns they are maintained by a house-tax called 'Ministers' money.' By the act 1<sup>o</sup> and 2<sup>o</sup> Victoria, c. 109, compositions for tithe were abolished, and fixed payments or rent-charges substituted for them, consisting of three-fourths of their amount, to be paid by the landlord or others having a perpetual interest in the lands.

*Roman Catholics.]* The Roman Catholic hierarchy consists of the archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, and the bishops of Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore, Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe, suffragan to Armagh,—Ferns, Ossory, and Kildare and Leighlin, suffragan to Dublin,—Kerry, Cloyne and Ross, Cork, Killaloe, Limerick, and Waterford and Lismore, suffragan to Cashel,—Achonry, Clonfert, Killalla, and Galway, suffragan to Tuam,—and Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, suffragan alternately to Tuam and to Cashel. "On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the dio. elect a vicar capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. They also nominate one of their own body, or sometimes a stranger, as successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation *de propaganda fide*. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish—which is generally the best in the diocese—from licenses, and from the *cathedraticum*. Licenses are dispensations from the publication of banns in cases of marriage. They vary in amount from 5s. to £1. The *cathedraticum* is an annual sum, varying from £2 to £10, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. Every diocese has a dean, appointed by the cardinal in Rome, also an archdeacon appointed by the bishop. The incumbents of parishes are appointed solely by the bishop. The income of the parochial clergy arises from various sources, all voluntary. The Easter and Christmas dues consist of a certain sum paid by the head of every family in consideration of the spiritual instructions given to it. In country parishes it is generally 1s. at each festival, but is always expected to increase in proportion to the pecuniary circumstances of the parishioner. Marriage fees are another source of income. They are generally fixed at 10s. 6d., but increase in proportion to the circumstances of the parties. The fee for baptisms is 2s. 6d. Masses are paid for at rates from 2s. upwards. The customary stipend of a curate is the third part of the general receipts of the parish.—Monasteries and convents are numerous. Many of these institutions derive considerable funds from voluntary donations." In 1841, the number of parochial Roman Catholic clergy was 2,145.

*Presbyterians.]* The Presbyterians of I. are very numerous in most parts of Ulster, but bulk very inconsiderably in each of the other three provinces, particularly in Connaught. A session, consisting of minister and elders, governs each congregation; a presbytery governs each cluster of congregations, and forms a court-of-appeal from the sessions; and a general assembly or a synod, consisting of the minister or ministers, and an elder of every congregation, governs the whole body, and forms a court-of-appeal from the presbyteries. The ministers are appointed by the vote of the majority; and are supported partly by *regium donum* and partly by salary from the proceeds of seat-rents and voluntary contributions. The *regium donum* or royal gift was originally a grant, made by Charles II. in 1672, of £600 a-year of "secret service money," to be distributed in equal portions among the Presbyterian ministers. It has, at various periods, undergone augmentation, till it now amounts to £32,000.

The following is a summary view of the ecclesiastical statistics of all I., according to returns obtained in 1834:—Members of the Established church,



852,064; Roman Catholics, 6,427,712; Presbyterians, 642,356; other Protestant dissenters, 21,808; total, 7,943,940. Proportion per centum to the total pop. of members of Established church, 10,726; Roman Catholics, 80,913; Presbyterians, 8,385; other Protestant dissenters, 226. Number of places of worship belonging to Episcopalians, 1,534; to Roman Catholics, 2,105; to Presbyterians, 452; to other Protestant dissenters, 404; total, 4,494. Parishes or districts with provision for the cure of souls, 2,348; without provision for the cure of souls, 57; total, 2,405. Number of benefices in which there is no member of the Established church, 41; in which there are not more than 20, 99; in which there are not more than 50, 124; in which there are not more than 100, 160.

*Population.*] The pop. of I. was estimated, in 1695, at 1,034,102; in 1712, at 2,099,094; in 1726, at 2,809,106; in 1731, at 2,010,221; in 1754, at 2,372,634; in 1767, at 2,544,276; in 1777, at 2,690,556; in 1785, at 2,845,932; in 1788, at 4,040,000; and in 1805, at 5,395,456. The first census was taken in 1813, but was so imperfect as not to be officially published; the second census, taken in 1821, was very superior in character to the former, yet considerably defective; and the third census, taken in 1831, was much denounced for inaccuracy, and was practically revised by the Commissioners of Public Instruction in 1834. The following was the pop. of the four provinces in 1821 and 1831, according to the censuses of these years:

| PROVINCES.      | 1821.     | 1831.     | Increase per cent. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| Leinster, . . . | 1,757,492 | 1,909,713 | 9                  |
| Munster, . . .  | 1,935,612 | 2,227,152 | 14                 |
| Ulster, . . .   | 1,998,494 | 2,286,622 | 14                 |
| Connaught, . .  | 1,110,229 | 1,343,914 | 22                 |
| Total, . . .    | 6,801,827 | 7,767,401 | 14½                |

The following was the population in 1841:—

|                 | Males.    | Females.  | Total.    |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Leinster, . . . | 963,747   | 1,009,984 | 1,973,731 |
| Munster, . . .  | 1,186,190 | 1,209,971 | 2,396,161 |
| Ulster, . . .   | 1,161,797 | 1,224,576 | 2,386,373 |
| Connaught, . .  | 707,842   | 711,017   | 1,418,859 |
| Total, . . .    | 4,019,576 | 4,155,548 | 8,175,124 |

The following table exhibits the comparative density of pop., as compared both with the arable surface and the total area, in different counties, exclusive of towns containing 2,000 persons and upwards, in 1841, distinguishing the cultivated lands from the general area:—

|                | Arable land. | No. to the sq. m. of arable land. | Total area. | No. to the sq. m. of entire area. |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| LEINSTER.      |              |                                   |             |                                   |
| Carlow, . . .  | 287.59       | 251                               | 344.91      | 209                               |
| Dublin, . . .  | 806.35       | 371                               | 345.15      | 330                               |
| Kildare, . . . | 557.48       | 287                               | 653.04      | 159                               |
| Kilkenny, . .  | 754.54       | 286                               | 794.04      | 218                               |
| King's, . . .  | 528.96       | 247                               | 770.04      | 169                               |
| Longford, . .  | 299.72       | 361                               | 420.38      | 257                               |
| Louth, . . .   | 279.65       | 245                               | 313.6       | 308                               |
| Meath, . . .   | 855.3        | 201                               | 905.37      | 190                               |
| Queen's, . . . | 535.04       | 259                               | 662.09      | 210                               |
| Westmeath, .   | 570.65       | 230                               | 707.56      | 185                               |
| Wexford, . . . | 797.97       | 217                               | 897.18      | 193                               |
| Wicklow, . . . | 438.11       | 269                               | 781.        | 151                               |
| Total, . . .   | 6,189.26     | 247                               | 7,594.76    | 202                               |
| MUNSTER.       |              |                                   |             |                                   |
| Clare, . . .   | 710.95       | 377                               | 1,292.6     | 207                               |
| Cork, . . .    | 2,045.14     | 334                               | 2,574.72    | 238                               |
| Kerry, . . .   | 647.83       | 416                               | 1,852.06    | 145                               |
| Limerick, . .  | 823.24       | 333                               | 1,059.5     | 259                               |
| Tipperary, . . | 1,318.57     | 276                               | 1,655.27    | 220                               |
| Waterford, . . | 508.35       | 293                               | 718.79      | 207                               |
| Total, . . .   | 6,054.08     | 332                               | 9,452.94    | 212                               |

## ULSTER.

| Antrim, . . .            | 786.39   | 326 | 1,161.36  | 221 |
|--------------------------|----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| Carrickfergus, .         | 19.5     | 282 | 25.89     | 212 |
| Armagh, . . .            | 414.44   | 511 | 511.4     | 414 |
| Cavan, . . .             | 586.68   | 400 | 745.09    | 315 |
| Donegal, . . .           | 614.36   | 472 | 1,864.01  | 156 |
| Down, . . .              | 803.41   | 403 | 953.57    | 339 |
| Fermanagh, . .           | 451.92   | 334 | 714.04    | 211 |
| Londonderry, .           | 497.31   | 397 | 807.87    | 245 |
| Monaghan, . .            | 446.7    | 428 | 499.14    | 383 |
| Tyrone, . . .            | 703.57   | 424 | 1,259.27  | 237 |
| Total, . . .             | 5,324.28 | 406 | 8,541.64  | 253 |
| CONNAUGHT.               |          |     |           |     |
| Galway, . . .            | 1,160.63 | 348 | 2,444.61  | 165 |
| Leitrim, . . .           | 389.61   | 398 | 613.07    | 253 |
| Mayo, . . .              | 777.48   | 475 | 2,129.74  | 173 |
| Roscommon, . .           | 688.32   | 354 | 948.32    | 257 |
| Sligo, . . .             | 454.21   | 367 | 720.77    | 231 |
| Total, . . .             | 3,470.25 | 386 | 6,856.51  | 195 |
| General total, 21,037.97 |          | 335 | 32,445.85 | 217 |

The following is a comparative abstract of the census in 1841 and 1851:

|                             | 1841.     | 1851.     |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Houses:—Inhabited, . . .    | 1,328,839 | 1,047,725 |
| — Uninhabited, built, . . . | 52,208    | 65,139    |
| — — building, . . .         | 3,313     | 2,113     |
| Total, . . .                | 1,384,360 | 1,115,007 |
| Families, . . .             | 1,472,287 | 1,207,002 |
| Persons:—Males, . . .       | 4,019,576 | 3,176,727 |
| — Females, . . .            | 4,155,548 | 3,339,067 |
| Total, . . .                | 8,175,124 | 6,515,794 |
| Population in 1841, . . .   | 8,175,124 |           |
| — 1851, . . .               |           | 6,515,794 |
| Decrease, . . .             |           | 1,659,330 |

The pop. of I. in 1851 might have been expected to have exceeded that in 1841 by at least 1,000,000; instead of that it is less by 1,500,000. And even 286,033 souls fewer in 1851 than in 1821; and while in 1841 the average size of a family was 5.5636, in 1851 it was only 5.3983; in other words 100 families contained on an average 16 persons less in 1851 than in 1841. In this reduction Connaught and Munster have borne the largest share, the decrease in the former prov. being 28 per cent., and the latter 23; while in Leinster and Ulster the decrease is pretty equal, being about 16 per cent. in each. It may not be uninteresting to state briefly the fluctuations in the number of the pop. for the last 40 years. In the first decade it increased from 5,637,856 to 6,801,827, a rapid ratio of 35 per cent.; in the second the increase was 14 per cent.; in the third, 5 per cent.; and now, at the close of the fourth decade, by a reduction of 20 per cent.; whereas, if instead of decreasing, the pop., according to its natural tendencies, had increased only in the low ratio of 5 per cent., it would now be upwards of 2,000,000 more than it is. Dublin is the only co. which shows an increase of about 10 per cent. With this solitary exception the decrease extends to all the cos., and varies from 9 per cent. in Antrim to 31 per cent. in Roscommon. It will be observed that the per centage is lowest in Antrim, Wexford, Down, and Londonderry, and highest in Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon. The towns all exhibit an increase, varying from 3 to 43 per cent. on the 10 years. In Dublin we find the pop. is now 254,850, showing an increase of 9 per cent. In Cork the increase is 7 per cent.; in Belfast 32 per cent.; and Galway has nearly doubled its inhabitants, being now 43 per cent. more than in 1841.



## ABSTRACTS OF THE CENSUS OF IRELAND IN 1841 AND 1851.

|                                    | 1841 (7th June). |           |           | 1851 (31st March). |           |           | Decrease per<br>cent. between<br>1841 and 1851. |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Provinces,<br>Counties, and Towns. | Houses.          | Families. | Total.    | Houses.            | Families. | Total.    |                                                 |
| LEINSTER.                          |                  |           |           |                    |           |           |                                                 |
| Carlow, . . . . .                  | 14,562           | 15,210    | 86,228    | 11,884             | 12,542    | 68,157    | 20                                              |
| Drogheda town, . .                 | 3,429            | 3,566     | 16,261    | 3,358              | 3,634     | 16,876    | ...                                             |
| Dublin city, . . .                 | 21,771           | 49,511    | 232,726   | 25,023             | 57,622    | 254,850   | ...                                             |
| Dublin, . . . . .                  | 23,689           | 26,765    | 140,047   | 26,333             | 29,285    | 147,506   | ...                                             |
| Kildare, . . . . .                 | 19,388           | 20,338    | 114,488   | 16,867             | 17,488    | 96,627    | 15                                              |
| Kilkenny city, . .                 | 3,357            | 3,931     | 19,071    | 2,998              | 3,777     | 20,283    | ...                                             |
| Kilkenny, . . . . .                | 29,981           | 30,874    | 183,349   | 24,945             | 24,999    | 139,934   | 23                                              |
| King's, . . . . .                  | 25,584           | 26,683    | 146,857   | 20,128             | 21,125    | 112,875   | 23                                              |
| Longford, . . . .                  | 19,859           | 20,579    | 115,491   | 14,679             | 15,311    | 83,198    | 28                                              |
| Louth, . . . . .                   | 20,811           | 21,029    | 111,979   | 17,911             | 17,821    | 91,045    | 18                                              |
| Meath, . . . . .                   | 31,760           | 32,737    | 183,828   | 25,290             | 25,678    | 139,706   | 24                                              |
| Queen's, . . . . .                 | 26,408           | 27,442    | 153,930   | 20,486             | 20,937    | 109,747   | 28                                              |
| Westmeath, . . .                   | 24,803           | 25,693    | 141,300   | 19,565             | 21,221    | 107,510   | 23                                              |
| Wexford, . . . . .                 | 34,718           | 36,594    | 202,033   | 31,448             | 33,315    | 180,170   | 10                                              |
| Wicklow, . . . . .                 | 19,931           | 21,182    | 126,143   | 16,607             | 17,236    | 99,287    | 21                                              |
| Total, . . . . .                   | 320,051          | 362,134   | 1,973,731 | 277,522            | 321,991   | 1,167,771 | 155-10                                          |
| MUNSTER.                           |                  |           |           |                    |           |           |                                                 |
| Clare, . . . . .                   | 46,099           | 48,981    | 286,394   | 33,259             | 36,686    | 212,720   | 25                                              |
| City of Cork, . . .                | 10,113           | 16,499    | 80,720    | 10,498             | 18,230    | 86,485    | ...                                             |
| Cork, . . . . .                    | 125,360          | 133,295   | 773,398   | 91,097             | 96,370    | 551,152   | 28                                              |
| Kerry, . . . . .                   | 48,231           | 51,593    | 293,880   | 35,385             | 37,776    | 238,241   | 19                                              |
| City of Limerick, .                | 5,866            | 9,686     | 48,391    | 6,480              | 9,966     | 55,268    | ...                                             |
| Limerick, . . . . .                | 43,942           | 46,652    | 281,638   | 32,406             | 35,068    | 201,619   | 28                                              |
| Tipperary, . . . .                 | 68,650           | 74,570    | 435,553   | 51,871             | 57,210    | 323,829   | 25                                              |
| City of Waterford, .               | 3,150            | 5,347     | 23,216    | 4,103              | 5,552     | 26,667    | ...                                             |
| Waterford, . . . .                 | 26,254           | 28,531    | 172,971   | 21,627             | 23,391    | 135,836   | 21                                              |
| Total, . . . . .                   | 377,665          | 415,154   | 2,396,161 | 285,726            | 320,250   | 1,831,817 | 23 5-10                                         |
| ULSTER.                            |                  |           |           |                    |           |           |                                                 |
| Antrim, . . . . .                  | 50,595           | 50,910    | 276,188   | 46,694             | 47,274    | 250,355   | 9                                               |
| Armagh, . . . . .                  | 43,576           | 43,175    | 232,393   | 37,406             | 37,409    | 196,420   | 15                                              |
| Belfast, . . . . .                 | 12,875           | 15,172    | 75,308    | 15,100             | 20,553    | 99,660    | ...                                             |
| Carriekfergus town,                | 1,681            | 1,865     | 9,379     | 1,619              | 1,688     | 8,488     | ...                                             |
| Cavan, . . . . .                   | 42,383           | 42,592    | 243,158   | 31,612             | 32,388    | 174,303   | 28                                              |
| Donegal, . . . . .                 | 53,503           | 53,899    | 296,448   | 46,799             | 46,679    | 254,288   | 14                                              |
| Down, . . . . .                    | 68,890           | 68,153    | 361,446   | 62,363             | 62,471    | 317,778   | 12                                              |
| Fermanagh, . . . .                 | 27,844           | 28,654    | 156,481   | 21,393             | 22,127    | 115,978   | 25                                              |
| Londonderry, . . .                 | 41,044           | 41,114    | 222,174   | 35,610             | 35,869    | 191,744   | 13                                              |
| Monaghan, . . . .                  | 36,485           | 36,934    | 200,442   | 27,346             | 27,557    | 143,410   | 28                                              |
| Tyrone, . . . . .                  | 57,891           | 57,337    | 312,956   | 47,157             | 47,016    | 251,865   | 19                                              |
| Total, . . . . .                   | 436,767          | 439,805   | 2,386,373 | 373,159            | 380,731   | 2,004,289 | 16                                              |
| CONNAUGHT.                         |                  |           |           |                    |           |           |                                                 |
| Galway town, . . .                 | 2,504            | 3,713     | 17,375    | 2,791              | 4,132     | 24,697    | ...                                             |
| Galway, . . . . .                  | 72,890           | 74,655    | 422,923   | 51,526             | 54,466    | 298,129   | 29                                              |
| Leitrim, . . . . .                 | 26,649           | 27,192    | 155,297   | 19,787             | 20,172    | 111,808   | 28                                              |
| Mayo, . . . . .                    | 70,527           | 70,910    | 388,887   | 49,191             | 49,860    | 274,716   | 29                                              |
| Roscommon, . . . .                 | 45,068           | 46,387    | 253,591   | 31,033             | 31,989    | 173,798   | 31                                              |
| Sligo, . . . . .                   | 32,239           | 32,837    | 180,886   | 23,272             | 23,411    | 128,769   | 28                                              |
| Total, . . . . .                   | 249,877          | 255,694   | 1,418,859 | 177,600            | 184,030   | 1,011,917 | 28 6-10                                         |
| General total, . . .               | 1,384,360        | 1,472,787 | 8,175,124 | 1,115,007          | 1,207,002 | 6,515,794 | 20                                              |

"A considerable proportion of the deficiency officially reported in the Irish pop. is attributable to the scarcity of food,—to the sufferings of the poor from the want of fuel and shelter during inclement seasons,—and to the scourge of the cholera, diarrhoea, influenza, and other epidemic and endemic diseases, which have been carrying on their destructive operation in that country with unusual force during the last 10 years. The principal cause of deficiency, however, will not be found in these evils, but in the progress of emigration, affecting the pop. throughout the whole of the term under consideration, and during the last two or three years, as every one knows, at a rapidly increasing ratio. During the last ten

years the emigration from the United Kingdom has amounted to above 1,600,000, of which amount, as is well known, I. has furnished more than its natural proportion, sending out numbers by whose departure the country has been in some parts completely drained of its pop. It should also be observed, that the emigrants from I. generally are not the aged nor the very young, but persons whose removal would in a few years sensibly affect the natural increase of the pop. by the increase of births over deaths. The necessary consequence has been, that great numbers of those births which would have been registered in I. have been registered in the United States or the colonies, and many of them in this country. If any



attempts should be made hereafter to show how the movement of the pop. from one country has affected the numbers in another, the fact referred to will be found of great importance; and it may be proper that it should now be noticed, as illustrating another fact connected with the increase of the pop. of England during the last ten years. After making allowance for causes unfavourably affecting the English pop., it appears that the natural increase in this country is not sufficient to account for the numbers we have reached, and that amount would not, we apprehend, be fully accounted for by the numbers of immigrants from I. Our numbers, it will be found, have been augmented by a considerable quantity of Irish children, who have had the misfortune, or the good fortune, to be born out of their own country. The same element will be found to apply very largely to the United States, and to have its influence on the vast increase which they have received during the last ten years." [Times.]

*House accommodation.* It would appear from the numbers above given that a considerable diminution has taken place in the number of houses likewise in I. The total number of houses in the years 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851 was as follows:

| 1821.     | 1831.     | 1841.     | 1851.     |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1,142,602 | 1,249,816 | 1,328,839 | 1,115,007 |

*ISLANDS.* The coast islands belonging to I. lie for the most part so near the shore, that they might, with a very few exceptions, be placed within a general view of the prevailing coast-line from point to point of the mainland; and in a considerable aggregate of instances, they are separated from one another and from the mainland by such narrow and sinuous channels, as occasions them and adjoining peninsulæ to be intricately blended in series of alternations. Those of the N, the E, and the SE are few and generally small; and those of the SW and the W usually abound in number and expand in area nearly in the proportion of the indentedness and brokenness of the adjacent coasts of the mainland. The inhabited islands of Ulster amount to 27, with a pop. of about 5,000; those of Leinster to 2, with a pop. of about 50; those of Munster to 50, with a pop. of about 23,000; and those of Connaught to 60, with a pop. of about 16,000. The principal uninhabited islands of Ulster amount to 13; of Leinster, to 4; of Munster, to 20; and of Connaught, to about 20.

*History.* The Irish are nowise deficient in that species of national pride which delights in the supposition of an existence from the most remote antiquity. In their claims of this kind they have even surpassed the inhabitants of the other parts of the British dominions. I, if we may believe some of her native writers, was a great and flourishing kingdom when the whole continent of Europe was either a continued forest, or peopled by tribes not surpassing in civilization the Indians of North America. By what melancholy reverses of fortune this flourishing state of society was overturned in I, we are not informed; but certain it is that when the light of undoubted historic truth first begins to dawn on this island, we find its inhabitants involved in a barbarity fully as rude as that of their British or Gaulish neighbours. That the Celts either passed of their own accord, or were driven by the Goths into I, there is no reason to doubt; but it is not clear at what period this event happened. The first authentic glimpse we obtain of Irish history is furnished by Tacitus, who informs us that an Irish prince who had been expelled from his native country solicited Agricola to invade Ireland, assuring him that a single legion of Roman soldiers would accomplish his subjugation. There is good evidence that I, from the 4th to the 10th cent., was known under the appellation of *Scotia*, and that its inhabitants were called Scots. It has been supposed that Christianity was introduced into this country so early as the 4th cent. In the 6th cent. there appears to have been scarcely any vestiges of it; but soon after this period it sent forth such a number of holy men to propagate the Christian religion, that it was dignified with the title of *Insula Sanctorum*, or 'the Island of Saints.' According to Bede, in the year 646, many Anglo-Saxons settled in Ireland.

I. seems, in the earliest period of its history, to have been divided among several independent chieftains or princes, who frequently assumed, but could never support, the title of king of Ireland. Under each of the chief princes were several subordinate chieftains or lords, who occasionally disputed the authority

of their feudatory superior.—In 684 I. was invaded by order of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, and its lands, churches, and monasteries were laid waste. This invasion was followed by another and still more destructive one, in the beginning of the 9th cent., when the Norwegians and Danes landed on the coast. For a period of three centuries from this event, the Irish annals are filled with details of the wars between the natives and *Out-men*, as these invaders were called. The inroads which a body of these Ostmen, who had established themselves in Ireland, committed upon Wales, furnished Henry II. of England with a pretext, in a political point of view, for attempting the conquest of I. To justify it in a religious light, he represented to the pope that the interests of Christian piety and knowledge required that I. should be made a province of England. The pontiff, pleased that he could be generous at so small expense, bestowed on Henry a full right to the country in question. Dermot, king of Leinster, justly expelled by a confederacy of the southern chiefs of I., fled to Henry, at that time in France, to whom he represented himself as an injured prince, driven by lawless usurpation from his country, and promised, that should Henry restore him, he would swear fealty to him for his whole territories. Henry, not having it in his power to proceed in person on the expedition, recommended the cause of the Irish prince to his barons; and three noblemen, Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, undertook to replace Dermot, on condition of being rewarded with the possession of a portion of those lands which they were to conquer. After several changes of fortune, peace was concluded with O'Connor, the leader of the confederacy against Dermot; the latter agreed to consider himself as his vassal, and the Englishmen were settled in different parts of the country, and rewarded for their services with considerable possessions. Dermot's submission, however, was only pretended; as soon as Strongbow arrived with a considerable reinforcement, Dermot showed that he no longer accounted himself the vassal of O'Connor. A powerful confederacy was once more formed against him; but, though the Irish fought with much courage, Strongbow at length completely defeated them, and made himself master of a great part of the country. Henry now foresaw that should the earl make himself absolute in a great part of I., he might forget his duty as an English vassal. He collected a small force, and hastened to do that which he was afraid Strongbow might have done before him. With an army of 4,400 men, he embarked at Milford, and in 1172 landed at Waterford. He affirmed that he came not to subdue the country by force of arms, but to take possession of that which was undoubtedly his by the gift of the pope; and many of the chieftains, either convinced that Henry's pretensions were just, or—that what is more probable—despairing successfully to repel a force which they accounted formidable, submitted without resistance. O'Connor, unwilling to give up his kingdom without a struggle, but unable to contend with the forces brought against him, retired to the banks of the Shannon, and secured himself in the fastnesses of that region. In the meantime Henry proceeded to treat that part of the country which had submitted as in every respect his own; he endeavoured to introduce English laws, and divided the best part of the lands among his nobles, appointing Strongbow to be governor in his absence. The necessary departure of the king was the signal for the commencement of new disorders. Fitz-Andelm, who had succeeded Strongbow in the government of I. by his imprudent administration threw every thing into confusion. De Lacy, who was appointed to supersede him, might have restored tranquillity, but John, the youngest son of the English king, being appointed lord of I. by his weak and puerile conduct, soon induced the natives to revolt against the English power. This revolt, with considerable difficulty, was quelled by De Courcy.

*Richard I. to James.* During the reign of Richard I. who spent so much of his time in the East, the affairs of I. attracted little attention. The weak reign of Henry III. encouraged the licentiousness of the English barons, both at home and in I. This prince, however, extended the *Magna Charta* to this portion of his dominions. While Edward I. swayed the English sceptre, his vigour might have been able to restore the long lost tranquillity of I., had not his wars with France, and his desire of enslaving Scotland, prevented him from bestowing much of his attention on this part of his territories. When the Scots, under Bruce, had recovered their liberty, and had even impressed on the English a considerable terror of their arms, they endeavoured to wrest I. from their rivals. The Irish, exasperated by the oppression of their English masters, gladly received the offer of Scottish aid; and on Bruce's brother, Edward, invading Ireland with 6,000 men, in 1315, he was joined by many of the natives. At first Bruce was successful, but, in 1318, he was defeated and killed at Dundalk. The attempt to conquer France—an undertaking which long was a favourite with the monarchs of England—prevented them from giving that attention to I. which they might otherwise have bestowed upon it; and, during the civil wars, the Irish lived in a state of the most abject slavery, under the lawless sway of barons, who sought only their own aggrandizement, and who, amid the commotions of England, dared not to be called to any account for their conduct. The vigour of Henry VII. which restored tranquillity to England, likewise reduced I. to a state of complete dependence on his power, by restraining the authority of the barons, forbidding the governor to assemble parliaments without express permission, and ordaining that no law passed in I. should be binding without the concurrence of the English king and his council. The



caprice of Henry VIII, though he terrified his English subjects into a servile compliance with his imperious mandates, was ill-calculated to maintain that tranquillity in I. which his predecessor had established. His religious innovations disgusted all ranks; and, during his reign, as well as during those of his successors, Edward VI. and Mary, the Irish gradually relapsed into that state of barbarous confusion by which they had so long been distinguished. The Spaniards endeavoured to assist the Irish in throwing off the yoke of England during the reign of Elizabeth; but in this undertaking they failed. The attempt to promote the English dominion in that island. The attempt to promote the civilization of Ireland was first commenced in a rational manner by James I. He planted colonies from England and from Scotland, in different places of the country, and introduced a regular and impartial administration of justice; and thus laid the foundation of all the future improvements of Ireland.

*Recent history.* The civilization of the Irish was not the termination of the troubles of their country. As they gradually emerged from their former barbarity, they began to regain sight of those privileges of which they had been wrongfully deprived. The history of I. during the last cent., is only that of the attempts of the British to deprive the Irish of all separate and independent political existence; and of the efforts of the latter to resist the encroachments of the former on their national liberties. Religious, no less than political views, had influence in instigating the Irish to oppose the British government, and commit the atrocities of the rebellion of 1641, which must ever disgrace the pages of Irish history. The same union of religious and political zeal appeared in the support afforded to James II.,—a prince who had acknowledged himself to be of the Catholic persuasion; and it has since evinced itself on many occasions. The spirit of discontent displayed by the Irish Catholics, unfortunately afforded only new pretences to the British government to lay them under more severe restrictions, and to deprive them of the few privileges which remained to them. An almost general sequestration of property took place, and nearly the whole of the few privileges which remained to them. When the Irish connected their religious with their civil grievances, it appears not very surprising that they early formed plans for the purpose of obtaining redress. A bill was passed in the British parliament declaring that the British legislature had full power by its laws to bind the people of I. This bill excited a very general indignation, which was augmented rather than diminished, by the patent granted to Wood, an Englishman, for supplying Ireland with copper coinage. The coin issued by Wood was of the basest kind, and the transaction has been rendered famous by the warmth and success with which Swift engaged in the cause of his country. The debate concerning the copper money was followed by another respecting the national debt. The British administration asserted their right to dispose of such parts of the Irish revenue as were more than sufficient for the service of the current year, in whatever way they thought proper; the Irish opposed the pretension, but their opposition did not prevent the assumed right from being exercised. Irish discontent has generally appeared very conspicuously in the associations which have been formed at different times, and under various pretences, but generally with the same view,—the emancipation of I. from what was termed British tyranny. Unfortunately for I., those associations, instead of being animated with pure patriotic zeal, were frequently nothing better than bands of lawless depredators, whose measures tended to increase rather than diminish the misfortunes of their country. Among such associations, the White Boys made themselves formidable at the accession of George III., and the Oak Boys about two years later. They were followed by the Steel Boys; more recently by the United Irishmen,—an association more formidable than any of the preceding. Among the abuses of which the Irish complained was the duration of their parliaments. In 1768, eight years were declared to form the longest period during which a parliament could subsist. Next to religious tyranny, the restrictions which had been imposed on Irish trade most irritated the minds of the people. In 1779, Lord North procured several relaxations of those restrictions which had formerly been imposed on trade; but the Irish, elated by the grants which they had received, and attributing them not to the generosity of the British ministry, but to necessity and fear, with very little circumspection proceeded to demand a free constitution, and boldly declared I. to be an independent kingdom, and that the Irish were bound to submit to no other authority but that of the king, with the parliament of I. The declaration of independence, however, failed to obtain the sanction of the national legislature; until, after the lapse of many years of agitation, a message from the lord-lieutenant directed the attention of that body anew to the subject. The bill declaring the independence of I. now passed the Irish parliament, and the lord-lieutenant promised that it should meet the approbation of his Britannic majesty. It was expected that this concession, which took place in 1782, would have secured the tranquillity of I.; but the hopes entertained by the friends of peace proved to be premature. The declaration of Irish independence had been procured principally by the Protestant party. The interests of the Catholics, therefore, were somewhat neglected; and they had not obtained that share of privileges to which they fancied themselves entitled. This was the occasion of new disturbances, until the parliament of Britain thought it proper to appease the Catholics by granting them all the privileges of Protestant subjects, except those of being eligible to a few of the great offices of State, and of sitting and voting in

either house of parliament. Instead, however, of soothing the public agitations, this grant of privileges seemed only to exasperate them. Catholic emancipation,—by which was meant a complete community of all kinds of privileges—was next loudly demanded; and to this was added a request for reform in the representation in parliament, and of the duration of those meetings. While I. was thus involved in agitating debates, that revolution commenced in a neighbouring nation in which so many fondly hoped they saw the era of freedom to the human race. The French promised aid to all that panted for political emancipation; why might not the Irish accept the proffered assistance? Such were the designs which, however well concealed, occupied the minds of a considerable part of the community of I., and which at length precipitated the nation into all the horrors of rebellion and civil war. Government now despatched Cornwallis to I., with the commission of lord-lieutenant,—a man whose military talents were sufficient to crush the rebels on the field, and whose civil virtues and moderation were calculated to reconcile the most disaffected. He arrived in I. on the 20th of June 1798, and immediately made known his pacific intentions. A bill of general amnesty was passed. Bodies of the fugitive rebels every day laid down their arms, and in a short time this rebellion, at first apparently alarming, was completely defeated.

*The Union.* To prevent similar insurrections, and to consolidate the interests of all parts of the British empire, it was now resolved to unite Britain and I. into one kingdom. This union was recommended by the viceroys to the Irish parliament on the 22d of January 1799. In the house of lords a favourable address was voted by a large majority; in the commons, after a debate which lasted 22 hours, there was a majority of only one in favour of the measure. When it was again brought forward, the next day, however, those who opposed the union had a majority of 5, but the detail of the measure was postponed till the next year. When the Irish parliament assembled, on the 15th of January 1800, a motion was made hostile to the measure, which was negatived by a majority of 42. The house of peers were likewise more decidedly in favour of a union; but there was still a formidable opposition headed by Mr. Grattan. On the 21st of May, on a motion that leave be given to bring in a bill for the union into the house of commons, there were 160 for it and 100 against it; and on the 5th of June the bill passed the committee. In the house of lords there was still less opposition; and the subject having been discussed in the British parliament, the bill received the royal assent on the 2d of July. In 1803 a rash attempt, instigated by a few young men to overturn the existing order of things, instantly involved themselves and their companions in ruin.—It had been generally understood while negotiating the union, that, in the event of its taking place, the Catholics might look forward to the removal of all their disabilities. In these expectations, however, they were disappointed; and the friends of this measure were baffled in several attempts which they made to procure the repeal of Catholic disabilities. At last, under circumstances still fresh in the memory of many, this great and important measure was finally carried on the 10th of April 1829, and received the royal assent on the 13th.

**IRELAND (New),** a long narrow island of the S. Pacific, separated from New Britain on the NE by St. George's channel, 42 m. in width; and on the SE from New Hanover by Byron's strait. It lies between 2° 30' and 4° 50' S lat., and between 150° 40' and 153° 15' E long. Its length from NW to SE is about 240 m.; its medium breadth 24 m. Its surface is covered with mountains, some of which rise to the height of 2,000 ft. above sea-level, and are well-wooded. Trees of large size are found along the coasts; the wild nutmeg grows here in abundance, and the cocoa-palm in the highest perfection. Birds in the greatest variety fill the woods; and serpents and scorpions are not uncommon. The inhabitants are not so black as the Negroes of Africa, but not less disagreeable in aspect. Their hair is long and woolly. In height they scarcely exceed 5 ft., and evince little muscular strength. The lance, tomahawk, and sling, form their principal weapons of war. They construct canoes of large size, and have some musical instruments. Shells strung into necklaces and bracelets, and head-plumes, form their only personal adornments. The name New I. is frequently understood to comprise also the surrounding group of islands, of which St. Matthew, New Hanover, and Wishart or Pecheurs islands, are the principal.

**IRELAND'S EYE,** a rocky islet in the Irish sea, co. Dublin, 1 m. N of Howth, and nearly 1½ m. E of the Portarnock peninsula. It comprises an area of upwards of 53 acres, and rises in a pyramidal shape opposite Howth harbour, to which it forms a natural breakwater.



**IRELETH**, a chapelry in the p. of Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire. Pop. 744.

**IREN**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, which has its source in the district and 39 m. SW of Krasno-Onfmsk; runs N across the districts of Osa and Kungur; and throws itself into the Silva, on the l. bank, near Kungur, after a course of 120 m. The water of this river, although limpid, is so much impregnated with lime as to be unfit for drinking, and it is remarkably destitute of fish.

**IRENAM**, a small town of India, in the prov. of Cachar, 21 m. ESE of Cosipur.

**IRETON-KIRK**, a parish in Derbyshire, 3 m. SSW of Wirksworth. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. 865.

**IRETON-WOOD**, a township in the p. of Ireton-Kirk, Derbyshire,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of Wirksworth. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 138; in 1841, 151.

**IRGHIZ (BOLCHOI or GREAT)**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov, and district of Volsk. It has its source in the E part of the district; runs in an extremely sinuous course to the W; and throws itself into the Volga, on the l. bank, opposite Volsk. The distance, in a direct line from its source to the Volsk, does not exceed 150 m., while its sinuosities measure double that distance.

**IRGHIZ (MALOI or LITTLE)**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov, and district of Khvalinsk. It has its source towards the middle of the district; runs W; and dividing into two arms, throws itself into the Volga, on the l. bank, between Khvalinsk and Volsk, and after a sinuous course of about 120 m.—Elephants' and rhinoceros's teeth have frequently been found in this river.

**IRGHIZ, or OLU-IRGHIZ**, a river of Independent Tartary, in the country of the Khirghiz of the middle horde, which issues from Tchalkar; makes a considerable circuit towards the S; joins the Turgai; and discharges itself into Lake Aksakal. It has a total course of about 300 m., through a country to a great extent covered with sand, and studded with salt lakes.

**IRIEIX (St.)**. See **YRIEIX (St.)**.

**IRIEPAR**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and partido and 2 m. ESE of Guadalaajara, at the foot of a mountain-chain, and near the Henares. Pop. 526.

**IRIGNY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, and cant. and 2 m. SE of St. Genis-Laval, near the l. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 1,170. It contains numerous villas belonging to the inhabitants of Lyons, from which it is only 5 m. distant.

**IRISH CHANNEL**, the name usually borne by that arm of the Atlantic which separates Ireland on the W, from Scotland and England on the E. In its extreme limits, it might be regarded as opening on the N between Malin-head on the N coast of Ireland, and the S extremity of the island of Islay in Scotland; and on the S, between Cape Clear on the S coast of Ireland, and the Land's End, or SW point of England. It is usual, however, to confine the term to the central section of the large channel lying between these limits, viz. to that portion of it which lies between a line drawn from Carnore point, the SE extremity of Ireland, and St. David's head, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, on the S; and the Copeland isles, off Belfast lough, and the Mull of Galloway, on the N. Within these latter limits, the l. channel lies between the parallels of  $51^{\circ} 50'$  and  $54^{\circ} 38'$ , and the meridians of  $2^{\circ} 50'$  and  $6^{\circ} 25' W$ ; and has an extreme length of 185 m. from N to S; with an extreme breadth on the parallel of Morecambe bay, of 140 m. Its outline is sinuous. On the E side it presents the comparatively large indentations of Luce bay, the Solway frith, Morecambe bay, the estuaries of the Ribbles, the Mersey, and the Dee, Carnarvon bay, and Cardigan bay; on the W, and in like order from N to S, Strangford lough, Dundrum bay, Carlingford bay, Dundalk bay, Dublin bay, and Wexford haven. In the centre of its N section, lies the large island of Man; and towards the central part of its E side, the island of Anglesey.

**IRISHTOWN**, a village in the p. of Donnybrook, co. Dublin, on the S side of Dublin bay,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile SE of Ringsend. Area 57 acres. Pop. in 1841,

1,109. A Roman Catholic p. in the dio. of Dublin, bears the name of Irishtown and Donnybrook.—Also a village in the p. of Barry, co. Meath. Pop. in 1831, 149.—Also a village in the p. of Ardea, Queen's co., forming a suburb of Mountmellick. Area 21 acres. Pop. in 1841, 186.—Also the name of generally the oldest and poorest part of each of a considerable number of the old towns of Ireland.

**IRIRI**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which flows through the plain at the foot of the Serra-dos-Órgãos, and throws itself into the bay of Nitherôhi, between the rios Magé and Surubi-Mirim.—Also a small river in the same prov., in the district of Mangaratiba, an affluent of the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

**IRIRI-GUAÇU AND IRIRI-MIRIM**, two rivers of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which unite in the district of Parati, and flow into the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

**IRIRIHI, or IRIRI-MIRIM**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, and district of São Francisco, which flows into the sea near the Rio Gravata. It is crossed by the imperial road, and is navigable for canoes.

**IRIRITIBA**. See **BENEVENTE**.

**IRIRUAMA**. See **ABARUAMA**.

**IRISSARRY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. of Iholdy, 19 m. W of Mauleon. Pop. 1,179. It was formerly the capital of a small territory of the same name.

**IRITULA**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para and district of Belem, near the Guama.

**IRIUANA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, an affluent of the Pacajaz.

**IRK**, a river in Lancashire, which falls into the Irwell, near Manchester.

**IRKI**, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the state of Gurhwal, 20 m. SE of Bilaspur.

**IRKLEIEV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 101 m. W of Poltava, district and 18 m. SE of Zolotonocha, on the l. bank of the Irklei.

**IRKUT**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district of Irkutsk, which has its source in lake Itchit, at the foot of the Sayansk mountains, and near the Chinese frontier; runs first E, passes Tunkinskai, bends NE, and joins the Angara, on the l. bank, at Irkutsk, after a course of about 240 m.

**IRKUTSK**, a government of Asiatic Russia, formerly comprising the whole of Eastern Siberia, and divided into 4 *oblasti* or districts, viz. Irkutsk Proper, Nerchinsk, Yakutsk, and Okhotsk. The two latter of these divisions have been detached from it in recent times; and the present gov. is bounded on the N by a line drawn from the r. or E bank of the Ilenepeia river, at the intersection of the parallel of  $67^{\circ} 30'$ ; to the l. or W bank of the Lena, near the intersection of  $66^{\circ} 30'$ ; on the E by the course of the Lena, upwards to the junction of the Vitim, and along the course of that river, which separates it from the prov. of Yakutsk, till it strikes the Jablonnoi mountains; thence down the Chikla, a head-stream of the Amur, to the point of confluence of that river with the other great head-stream of the Amur, the Argun; thence up the Argun to the junction of the Kailar, in about N lat.  $49^{\circ} 30'$ , where the boundary with Mongolia turns W. From this point the S frontier runs in a waving line to the Khingan chain, which it intersects under the parallel of  $49^{\circ} 20'$ ; and thence it runs prevailing WNW, passing between Kiakhta and Maimatchin, crossing the Selenga, striking mount Gourbi, and thence running along the water-shed between the head-streams of the Selenga and the Jenessei on the S, and those flowing to Lake Baikal and the Angara on the N, till it strikes mount Ergik-targak-taigan, in about N lat.  $53^{\circ} 20'$ .



E long. 96° 20'. From this point it turns NNE, crosses the great road from Irkutsk to Krasnojarsk at Ontminsk; and runs in a very irregular line through the territories of the Tungusian nomadic tribes, till it reaches the point of departure of the N frontier line, on the river Ilnepeia; defining throughout its whole length the boundary between the govts. of Irkutsk and Yenisei. Within the boundaries now traced, lie on the S and SW, the great lake Baikal, the basins of its great tributaries, the Upper or N. Angara, and the Bargusine, and of the lower part of the Selenga; the upper part of the basin of the Lena and of the Lower Tunguska, on the N; and the basin of the Chilka on the SE. The general level of the surface from the town of Yakutsk to the N and E shores of Lake Baikal, is from 2,500 to 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Ermann estimates the elevation of the town of Irkutsk on the Baikal, at 1,237 ft. above sea-level; and for 140 m. between this town and the Chinese frontier, the country rises gradually 975 ft. above Irkutsk. Then follows a more rapid ascent for 170 m. S, or as far as Urga in Mongolia; whence an elevation of 3,187 ft. above sea-level is continued for nearly 400 m. to the N skirts of the Gobi. Along the course of the Lower Angara, the surface falls rapidly to the town of Irkutsk, and more gradually below that town towards its junction with the Yenisei. —The climate throughout a great part of this gov. is very severe; yet in many parts agriculture is successfully cultivated, and the flora around Irkutsk exhibits the plants of warmer countries intermixed with those of Arctic regions; the *Prunus Armeniaca*, or true apricot, with the Siberian stone-pine and the dwarf-birch; while the environs of Nerchinsk are celebrated for their floral treasures.—Three great routes intersect this gov., and converge upon the town of Irkutsk. One of these runs from Krasnojarsk on the Yenisei SE to Irkutsk, which it approaches by the vale of the lower part of the W. Angara; another runs NNE from Irkutsk, along the valley of the Lena to Yakutsk; a third starts from the E side of the Baikal, opposite Irkutsk, and runs E to the Argun. From Irkutsk the road to Kiakhta, and thence to Urga in Mongolia, is carried round the S extremity of the Baikal, and after crossing the Selenga, is joined at Lipovska by a prolongation of the great route from the Argun.—The governor-general of Irkutsk exercises supreme control over E. Siberia, that is over the gov. of Yeniseisk, the gov. of Irkutsk, the prov. of Yakutsk, the prov. of Okhotsk, the prov. of Kamtschatka, and all the islands belonging to the American company. The native pop. is mainly composed of Russian free crown peasants, Buriats, Tunguses, and Mongols. See SIBERIA.

IRKUTSK, the cap. of the above government, and of Eastern Siberia, is situated on the E bank of the Lower Angara—here about 1,000 ft. in width—opposite the influx of the river Irkut, and 25 m. direct distance from the W shore of Lake Baikal, in N lat. 52° 16' 20", E long. 104° 19' 45"; in a plain at the foot of a hill, and chiefly occupying the concave of a crescent formed by the Angara; at an alt. of 1,234 ft. above sea-level, and 111 ft. below the level of Lake Baikal. Ranges of well-wooded hills rise on the E and NE; and a small stream called the Ushakovka, descending from these hills, flows into the Angara, after traversing a part of the town. The streets are wide but unpaved. When Dobell visited this town in 1813, it was composed of 1,830 wooden houses, 13 churches, 2 monasteries, 20 manufactories, 7 hospitals, an orphan-house, and several public schools, prisons, barracks, magazines, and mills; and had a pop. of upwards of 15,000 souls; consisting of military and civil officers, soldiers, clergy, Cossacks, merchants, tradesmen, servants, and exiles. When

Ermann visited it in 1829, it was estimated to contain 1,900 private houses; of which only 50 were of stone, the others of wood, painted yellow or light grey; 33 churches, of which 12 were of stone; an exchange, building-docks, a college, a gymnasium, a school of medicine, a theatre, several convents and prisons, and a government-house; with a pop. estimated at 15,000, including the garrison, which, with Cossacks, is usually about 4,000. The bazaars and markets are extensive, and amply provided with meat, fish, flour, poultry, vegetables, and even the wines and luxuries of Europe. The best beef sold here is supplied from Krasnojarsk, in the gov. of Yenesei; fish is abundantly supplied from the Baikal fisheries; and grain from the district of Nerchinsk. There is considerable manufacturing activity displayed at I., and an active transit trade. Linen and piece-goods, glass, hats, soap, leather, and woollen cloth for the troops, are manufactured here; and it is the great entrepot for the goods of Europe, Russia, and Russian America, which are forwarded to China. The authorities at Yakutsk, Okhotsk, and Kamtschatka also receive their rations in money and provisions from I.—Spring is earlier at I. than at Tomsk. The Angara, close to the town, is generally frozen in December, though sometimes not till January; it usually thaws again between the 20th and 30th of March. It is to be remembered, however, that this river is very rapid, and has a depth of from 50 to 60 ft. near the town. It appears from the subjoined table of the mean temp. at I. for 10 consecutive years, from 1821 to 1830, that the mean temp. is +0° 31' of Reaumur, or 32° 7' of Fahrenheit, at the hours of 7 A.M., 2 P.M., and 9 A.M. These observations afford a result exceeding the true mean temp. of the 24 hours by 0° 782; the observations made at 2 P.M. being near the time of maximum, while the other two periods of observation are not so near the time of minimum temp. The corrected mean temp. is 31° 02, or almost exactly that of the freezing point. Dr. Ermann determined the dip of the N pole of the needle to be here 68° 6' 50; magnetic intensity, 1.6324.

|                 | 7 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 9 P. M. | MEAN.   |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| January, . . .  | -18° 87 | -10° 30 | -17° 27 | -15° 48 |
| February, . . . | 14 51   | 4 41    | 12 30   | 10 41   |
| March, . . .    | -7 06   | +3 26   | -4 53   | -2 78   |
| April, . . .    | +1 14   | 10 05   | +2 09   | +4 43   |
| May, . . .      | 6 83    | 14 84   | 7 03    | 9 57    |
| June, . . .     | 11 98   | 18 79   | 11 87   | 14 21   |
| July, . . .     | 12 25   | 19 06   | 12 51   | 14 81   |
| August, . . .   | 8 63    | 15 16   | 9 47    | 11 09   |
| September, . .  | +1 81   | 9 99    | +2 98   | +4 33   |
| October, . . .  | -3 79   | +2 51   | -3 11   | -1 46   |
| November, . .   | 11 50   | +5 38   | 10 55   | 9 14    |
| December, . .   | -18 30  | -12 00  | -17 06  | -15 79  |
|                 | -2° 61  | +5° 13  | -1° 57  | +0° 31  |

Ermann, who spent from the 17th of Feb. to the 19th of March in I., says that during his entire stay the sky was without a cloud, and its colour of the deepest blue. The brightness of the atmosphere gave a delightful clearness to the landscape, and lent unusual sharpness and distinctness to distant objects. The S wind is the prevailing wind, but is completely exhausted of humidity by the desert tracts over which it blows.

IRLAM, a hamlet in the p. of Eccles, Lancashire, 8 m. WSW of Manchester.

IRLBACH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, capital of a seigniorial jurisdiction in the presidial and 9 m. ESE of Straubing, and 41 m. WNW of Passau, near the r. bank of the Danube.

IRMINGLAND, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. NW of Aylsham, on the Bure. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 16; in 1841, 13.

IRNHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. NE by



N of Corby, and E of the Glen. Area 3,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 894; in 1841, 436.

IRNIS. See GIORNICO.

IRNSING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Regen, presidal and 5 m. NW of Abensberg, and 18 m. SW of Ratisbonne, on the l. bank of the Danube. It has a brewery.

IRO, a river of the Chinese empire, in the country of the Kalkas, which loses itself in a small lake in N lat. 46°.

IRODOUER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine and cant. of Becherel. Pop. 1,856.

IROI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which has its source near Cerro-Pelado-da-Encruzilhada, and flows into the Pequiri.

IROIS (CAPE), a headland of Hayti, at the W extremity of the long peninsula which forms the SW part of the island, in N lat. 18° 23' 20", and W long. 74° 29' 30". To the E of the cape is a small bay of the same name defended by a fort.

IRON (LOUGH), a sheet of water in co. Westmeath, 1½ m. in length, and about ½ a mile in breadth, comprising an area of 259 acres, and at an alt. of 204 ft. above sea-level. It receives the outlet of Lough Ouil, and is crossed at the foot by the Inny.

IRON MOUNTAINS, a ramification of the Alleghany chain, U. S., extending along the confines of the states of Tennessee and North Carolina, from Bald mountains on the SW, to the Yellow mountains on the NE.

IRON-ACTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3½ m. NW of Chipping-Sodbury. Area 3,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,372; in 1841, 1,342.

IRONDEQUOIT, a bay on the S side of Lake Ontario, in Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., to the E of the embouchure of the Genesee. It is about 6 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. in breadth from E to W. A creek of the same name flows into the head of the bay, and affords good water-power.—Also a township in the same co., 5 m. N of Rochester. It has a generally level surface, bounded on the W by the Genesee, by the bay of the same name on the E, and on the N by Lake Ontario. The soil consists of sand and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,252.

IROQUOIS, or SIX NATIONS, the name given by the French to the confederacy of North American Indians, called by the English 'THE FIVE,' and afterwards 'THE SIX NATIONS.' The Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras were the members of this confederacy. They formerly resided on the Mohawk river and the lakes which still bear their names, and extended their conquests to the Mississippi, and beyond the St. Lawrence. Their territory abounded with lakes well-stored with fish; their forests were filled with game, and they had the advantage of a fertile soil. The sachems owed their authority to public opinion; the general affairs of the confederacy were managed by a great council, composed of the chiefs, which assembled annually at Onondaga. They exterminated the Eries, drove out the Hurons and Ottawas, subdued the Illinois, Miami, Algonquins, Leni-Lennaps, Shawanees, and the terror of their arms extended over a great part of Canada and the N and NE parts of the United States. In the long wars between the English and French, which continued with some interruptions for nearly a cent., until 1763, they were generally in the English interest; and, in the revolutionary war, they were also mostly in favour of the British. Their numbers have much diminished. Some of the tribes are extinct; some have made considerable advances in civilization, while others have fallen into a state of squalid misery.

IROQUOIS, a county in the E part of the state of Illinois, U. S., comprising an area of 1,428 sq. m., drained by a river of the same name, and its branches Sugar and Spring creeks, and Kankakee river. It has fine prairies, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,695; in 1850, 4,150. Its capital is Montgomery. It contains a village of the same name, on the S side of the Iroquois, and 180 m. NE of Springfield. Pop. 150.

IROULEGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of

the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. of St.-Etienne-de-Baigorry, 23 m. W of Mauleon. Pop. 500. In the adjacent mountains of Jarra are mines of copper and iron.

IRPEN, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, which has its source in the NW part of the district of Skvira, runs E, then N, and throws itself into the Dnieper, on the r. bank, 21 m. above Kiev, and after a course of 105 m.

IRPINO (MONTE), a summit of the Apennines, in Naples, on the W confines of the prov. of the Principato Ultra.

IRRAWADY. See IRAWADI.

IRRTIZ, or GIRZICE, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. ENE of Znaim, and 24 m. SSW of Brünn.

IRRLICH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and regency of Coblenz, on the Rhine, N of Neuwied. Pop. 1,040.

IRRSEE, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, N of Kaufbaun. Pop. 380.

IRSLINGEN, or URSLINGEN, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald and bail. of Rottweil. Pop. in 1840, 663, chiefly Catholics. It contains the ruins of the ancient castle of the dukes of Urslingen.

IRSTEAD, a parish in Norfolk, 11 m. NE of Norwich, on the North river. Area 830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 169; in 1841, 170.

IRT, a river in Cumberland, formed by the junction of two streams, one of which rises in Westdale-head, and the other in Skelderskew fells, and which uniting near King's Camp, discharge themselves into the Irish sea near Ravenglass.

IRCHAT, or ANAY, a village of the Sahara, 45 m. N of Bilma, to the E of the Wady-Kawass, on the road from Fezzan to Bornu, and 480 m. S of Murzuk. It has suffered much from the incursions of the Tuaricks, and consists of only a few miserable dwellings built on and around the base of a rock.

IRTENSKOI, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 111 m. WSW of Orenburg, district and 69 m. ENE of Uralsk, on the r. bank of the Ural.

IRTHING, a river which has its source in the range of hills which separates the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland; runs S for several miles along the confines of these counties; and joins the Eden near Newby.

IRTHINGTON, a parish and township of Cumberland, 8 m. NE by E of Carlisle, on the Irthing. Area of p. 7,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,023; in 1841, 1,049. Pop. of township, in 1841, 270.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, a parish in Northampton, 2 m. NW of Higham-Ferrers, on the Nen. Area 3,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,262; in 1841, 1,339.

IRTIACH, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm, and S part of the district of Yekaterinburg, 12 m. in length, and about 4½ m. at its greatest breadth.

IRTISH, a river of Asia, which has its source in Sungaria, towards the SE extremity of the Great Altai mountains, in N lat. 46° 45'. It runs first WNW through a wide valley enclosed on the ENE by the Great Altai, and on the S by the Altai-Alin-topa; issues thence on the W through Lake Taisan, or Kong-ko-lu, in the Chinese territory, and flowing N to the confluence of the Narin, enters Asiatic Russia; traverses, with great velocity, in a WNW direction, the steppes in the E part of the prov. of Omsk; thence bends its course, first N, then WNW, into the gov. of Tobolsk, till it reaches the town of that name, when it again curves N, and, after considerable sinuosities, reaches the Obi, which it joins, having run after a longer course than the Obi itself, on the l. bank, a little above



Samarovo, and 150 m. W of Surgut, in N lat. 60° 45'. It has a total course of about 1,950 m., of which 720 m. are within the Chinese empire, 750 m. in the prov. of Omsk, and 480 m. in the gov. of Tobolsk. At its point of junction with the Obi, it has a width of 1½ verst, and a depth of 50 ft.; while the Obi has a width of 10 versts, and is 300 ft. deep. Its principal affluents are in the Chinese empire, on the r., the Boroi, Kaba, Kurtchum, and Narim; in the prov. of Omsk, the Bukhtarna, Ulba, Uba, and Om, on the r., and the Tchar-Gurban, Tehaganka, Tunduk, and Kamishlovka, on the l.; and in the gov. of Tobolsk, the Tara, Shish, Tai or Shui, and Demianka on the r., and on the l. the Osha, Ishim, Vagai, Tobol, and Konda. The chief places which it passes in its course are Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semipalatinsk, Iamishvsk, Jelezinsk, Omsk, Tara, Tobolsk, Demiansk, and Denshikova. Numerous villages line its banks in the gov. of Tobolsk; and in the prov. of Omsk its r. bank is studded with forts, inhabited by Cossacks and their families, for the protection of the frontier against the incursions of the Kirghiz. The l. forms numerous islands, of which the greater number are periodically submerged—the rise of the water in spring averaging generally 9 or 10 ft. Its course, from the number of shifting sandbanks with which it is obstructed, is irregular and dangerous. Its waters are light, and abound with excellent fish. Between this river and the Tobol are extensive plains intersected with lakes, and liable to inundation. On the other side, towards the Obi, is a vast steppe named Baraba, covered to a great extent with marshes, lakes, and rivers, and affording large quantities of salt. The Irtysh forms a part of the great water-line of communication from St. Petersburg to the Pacific.

**IRTON**, a township in Seamer p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SW of Scarborough. Pop. in 1841, 134.

**IRTON**, or **IRTONDALE**, a parish in Cumberland, 3 m. NNE of Ravenglass, on the Irt. Area 5,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 531; in 1841, 509.

**IRTZ**, a river of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, which has its source 9 m. N of Vannes; runs ESE; passes Rochefort; and, after a course of 36 m., joins the Oust 1½ m. NW of Redon.

**IRUELA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Jaen, and partido of Ca-zorla. Pop. 2,374. It has a castle and an hospital. The surrounding district produces corn, wine, and oil.

**IRUELA (La)**, or **HIRUELA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Madrid, and partido of Torrelaguna, 9 m. NE of Buitrago. Pop. 279.

**IRUESTE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. E of Guadalajara, and partido of Brihuega. Pop. 239.

**IRUIAME**, a river of Bolivia, formed by the junction of the Iacuma and Magassa, running ESE, and which, after a course of about 240 m., joins the Mamore, on the l. bank, at Exaltacion-de-la-Cruz, in S lat. 12° 30'.

**IRUN**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, partido and 9 m. E of San Sebastian, and 38 m. WSW of Bayonne, and about 1½ m. from the l. bank of the Bidasoa, which here forms the line of separation from France. Pop. 2,471. It is built amphitheatrically, on a hill; and contains a parish-church and a town-house,—both handsome buildings,—and an hospital. The streets are tortuous and irregular, and the houses devoid of elegance. It possesses manufactories of iron ware and leather, and an extensive tile-work, and carries on an active trade in timber. The period of the foundation of this town is unknown; but from the number of ancient remains which it contains, it appears to have been a place of

some importance in the Roman era. It has been frequently captured by the French.

**IRUZUI**, a river of Brazil, which issues from the uninhabited woods of the prov. of Pernambuco; runs through the prov. of Parahiba; and joins the river of that name in the S of the prov. of Piaui.

**IRVILLAC**, or **YRVILLAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Daoulas, 14 m. E of Brest. Pop. 2,222. It has 4 annual fairs.

**IRVILLE**, a village of Licking township, Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio, 56 m. E of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 125.

**IRVINE**, a river in Ayrshire, forming, from a short distance beneath its source, to its entrance into the frith of Clyde, the boundary-line between the districts of Cunningham and Kyle. It rises, in two head-waters, on the E boundary of Ayrshire; traces the boundary of Ayrshire 1 m. S; then turns W; enters the interior of the co.; and thence, till near its embouchure, pursues a course which—with the exception of numerous brief sinuosities—is uniformly due W. Passing through the town of Irvine at about mid-distance, it suddenly bends round till it assumes a S direction; and opposite the town of Irvine expands into a basin ½ m. broad, which receives the Garnock river at its NW extremity, and communicates by a narrow mouth with the frith of Clyde.—Also a parish in the S part of the district of Cunningham, in Ayrshire. Pop. in 1831, 5,200; in 1841, 5,214.—Also a royal burgh and a seaport on the r. bank of the Irvine, 1 m. in a direct line NE of the nearest point of the frith of Clyde; 11 m. N of Ayr; and 25 m. SSW of Glasgow. So far back as 1790, the port had, in strict connection with the town, 51 vessels = 3,682 tons, besides other vessels nominally belonging to it, but properly connected with Saltcoats and Largs. In 1837 its vessels had increased in number to 106 = 11,535 tons; and in 1850 to 124 vessels = 17,995 tons. The quantity of coals shipped coastwise from this port in 1849 was 188,782 tons; in 1850, 191,420 tons. The quantity exported in 1849 amounted to 71,066 tons, value £21,054; and in 1850 to 73,667 tons, value £20,929. Besides shipping vast quantities of coals both coastwise and for foreign parts, the town, with its dependencies, exports carpeting, tanned leather, rye-grass seed, and tree plants, and also, on a smaller scale, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, herrings, sheep-skins tawed, and other articles; and imports from Ireland oats, butter, orchard-produce, feathers, untanned hides, linen cloth, quilts, limestone and other articles; and from America timber, staves, and spars, as well as exports to the latter market carpeting, woollen cloth, and articles of leather manufacture. Across the mouth of the basin—as at the mouth of the river Ayr—is a bar which prevents the entrance of vessels of any considerable burden. The depth of water from the quay to the bar is generally from 9 to 11 ft. at spring tides; in high storms, with the wind from the S or SW, it is sometimes 16 ft. The town has manufactories in rope-making, tanning and dressing leather, constructing anchors and cables, distilling whisky, making magnesia, and fabricating various articles of artisanship.—The revenue in 1832 was £1,497; in 1844, £1,766.—l. unites with Ayr, Rothesay, Inverary, and Campbelltown, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1840, 244; in 1848, 236.

**IRVINE**, a village of Estill co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 68 m. SE of Frankfort, on the N side of Kentucky river. Pop. in 1840, 200.

**IRVINSTOWN**, or **LOWTHERSTOWN**, a post-town in the p. of Derryvullen, co. Fermanagh, 5 m. SE of Kesh, and 7½ m. N of Enniskillen. Area 36 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,047; in 1841, 1,388.

**IRVING**, a village and port-of-entry of Hanover



township, Chautauque co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Cattaraugus creek, at its entrance into Lake Erie. In 1840 it contained about 50 inhabitants.—Also a v. of Greenburgh township, Westchester co., in the same state, 26 m. N of New York, on the E side of Hudson river. Pop. 100.

IRVON, a river in Brecknockshire, which has its source in the hills near Llanvihangel-Abergwessin; flows E, receiving in its course of about 20 m. the Camarch, Dulas, and Whefry; and joins the Wye about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. below the bridge near Bulth.

IRWELL, a river in Lancashire, which rises near Todmorton; runs S past Rochdale, Bury, and Manchester; receives the Irk and Medlock; and, after a tortuous course of about 40 m., joins the Mersey at Flixton.

IRWIN, a county in the S part of the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area of 2,079 sq. m., drained by branches of Alapahaw, Suwannee, Withlacoochee, and Ocklockony rivers. Pop. in 1840, 2,038, of whom 266 were slaves; in 1850, 3,292. Its capital, Irwinville, is on the E side of the Alapahaw, 105 m. S of Milledgeville.—Also a township of Venango co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 12 m. SW of Franklin. Its surface is level, and is drained by Scrub-grass creek. Pop. 1,111.

IRWINTON, a village of Wilkinson co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 20 m. S of Milledgeville, on a gravelly ridge between Commissioner's and Big Sandy creeks, 4 m. W of Oconee river. Pop. in 1840, 150.

IS-SUR-TILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, and arrond. of Dijon. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,046; in 1841, 10,012.—The town is 17 m. NNE of Dijon, on the Igno, near its confluence with the Tille. Pop. 1,436. It is well-built, and has an hospital. It possesses manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, iron-ware, leather, a cotton spinning-mill, and several forges. Fairs for cattle, horses, and hosiery, are held here six times a-year. In the environs are extensive quarries of white shelly stone, suitable for troughs, &c.

ISA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Penza, which has its source in the district and 24 m. NE of Mokchansk; thence enters the district of Insara; and throws itself into the Mokcha, on the r. bank, 9 m. E of Troitzk, and after a course of 75 m.—Also a river in the gov. of Vitebsk, which issues from a little lake in the district and 11 m. SW of Sebej; runs N into the gov. of Pskov; and throws itself into the Velikaia, on the l. bank, at the v. of Iagotkino, 23 m. WSW of Novorjev, and after a course of about 69 m.

ISA, a town of Tripoli, on the shore of the gulf of Sidra, 130 m. SE of Tripoli.—Also an artificial arm of the Euphrates, or canal, branching-off from a spot about 6 m. above Felujah, and crossing Mesopotamia in an E course to the Tigris.

ISA-FIORD, or ISAVJARDARDJUP, a gulf of Iceland, in the NW part of Westland. It is about 25 m. in length, and 7 m. in breadth, and lies between the parallels of  $66^{\circ} 15'$  and  $66^{\circ}$ . Towards the S it gives off numerous branches, running S into the main body of the syssel or district of L, which lies around the gulf.

ISACA (THE), a group of islands in the Bahama archipelago, in the NW part of the Great bank of Bahama, and S of the island of Great Bahama. The two principal islands bear the names of the Great and the Little Isaac. The former is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length from E to W, and has its centre in N lat.  $26^{\circ} 2'$ , W long.  $79^{\circ} 6'$ .

ISABA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, and partido of Aviz, 35 m. NE of Pamplona, on the

slope of a steep and lofty hill, between the Ezca and Belabarce. Pop. 1,000. It has a parish-church with a lofty tower, 3 hermitages, and an hospital; and possesses a manufactory of woollen fabrics, and a fulling-mill.

ISABEL (SANTA). See ELIZABETH ISLAND.

ISABEL (SANTA), a small town of Brazil, in the prov. and 75 m. NE of São-Paulo, on the Mandu, an affluent of the Tiete.—Also a parish in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Rio-Negro, 75 m. above Lamalonga. It is inhabited chiefly by Indians of the Uahupe tribe. Fishing and the chase form their principal occupations.—Also an island in the Para, on the Marajó coast, opposite the embouchure of the Perihá and the Furo Santa Isabel, which here flow together into the Para.

ISABELICA (PORTA), a port of Hayti, on the N coast of the island, at the mouth of the little river Bacabonico, enclosed on the N by a peninsula terminating in Ponta Isabelica, in N lat.  $19^{\circ} 58' 40''$ , W long.  $71^{\circ} 1' 9''$ . It was in the vicinity of this port that the first Spanish settlement was formed in this island by Columbus, in December 1493. The point forms the most northerly part of the island. It is surrounded by rocks, and commanded by a lofty mountain.

ISABELLA, a district in the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m., watered by Chippewa and Salt rivers. It is attached for judicial purposes to Ionia co.—Also an island in the Pacific ocean, off the coast of the Mexican state of Xalisco, in N lat.  $21^{\circ} 45'$ , W long.  $106^{\circ}$ .

ISABELLA (CAPE), a headland of British North America, at the head of Baffin's bay, between a bay of the same name and Smith's bay, in N lat.  $77^{\circ} 48'$ , W long.  $77^{\circ} 0'$ .—Also a headland of Boothia Felix, in N lat.  $69^{\circ} 25'$ , W long.  $93^{\circ} 50'$ .

ISABELLA (SAINT), or YSABEL (SANTA), an island of the S. Pacific, one of the largest and most central of the group of the Salomon islands. It is separated from the island of Choiseuil on the WNW by Manning strait, and by Indispensable strait on the ESE from the island of Guadalcanar. It lies between  $7^{\circ} 15'$  and  $8^{\circ} 30'$  S lat., and between  $157^{\circ} 40'$  and  $159^{\circ} 15'$  E. long., and comprises an area about 105 m. in length from NW to SE, and from 16 to 22 m. in breadth. It is generally mountainous, and towards the NE exhibits considerable irregularity of outline. Its principal bays are Praslin and Estretta; the former, ESE of Cape Comfort, forms a good harbour. It was discovered by Mendana, who named it after his wife, Isabel-de-Baretos.

ISAC, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, formed by the junction near Blain of several streams, the principal of which has its source to the E of the large village of Abbaretz, in a fathomless well. It runs in a W direction, past Blain and Gerrouet, and after a course of about 45 m., joins the Vilaine on the l. bank, opposite Rieux.

ISACA, a town of Central Africa, on the r. bank of the Joliba, inhabited by from 700 to 800 Foulahs, subjects of Segó-Ahmadu, the capital of which, Lamdu-Lillahi, is a day's journey to the E. The inhabitants rear flocks and cultivate rice in the plains, which are annually inundated by the rivers in the vicinity. They manufacture a beautiful kind of pottery, and prepare large quantities of dried fish for the Jenné market. Caillié was informed that a great arm of the river, which branches off at Segó, rejoins it a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from I., forming an immense island. This arm comes from the W, and is very broad, but has not a rapid current.

ISAEVA, or ISAEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of



Mious, 48 m. NW of Novo-Cherkask, near the Kriepkaia.

**ISAKHEYL**, or **ESAUKHEYL**, a slip of country on the W bank of the Indus, and lying parallel with it, having the Kalabagh range on the N; the Khysore range on the S; and the Salt range on the W. The Indus, gradually encroaching on the E side of this district, has transferred as it were a large portion of the soil of this territory to its E bank, where it now forms an alluvial tract, about 12 m. broad when the river is at its lowest. It is itself a fertile, well-watered, populous, and highly-cultivated country, highly fertile in wheat. In 1848 it contained 59,762 begahs of cultivated land.

**ISAKIL**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, sanj, and 11 m. NW of Ak-Shehr, 35 m. ESE of Afium-kara-hissar, and about 5 m. to the E of the Ak-Shehr-Ghieul. It has a mosque, a public bath, and a caravanserai. The environs are covered with gardens, vineyards, and orchards, and abound with excellent fruit.

**ISAKOU**, or **Y-rsou**, a district of Japan, in the prov. of Satsuma.

**ISAKTCH**, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj, and 100 m. NE of Silistria, and 20 m. W of Tultsha, on the r. bank of the Danube. It is defended by a fortress, and has several mosques. It is populous, and possesses an active trade. The passage across the river, which is here much frequented, is effected by a ferry-boat. This town was taken by the Russians in 1790 and 1828.

**ISALCO**, **IZALCO**, or **YSALCO**, a town of Central America, in the state and 38 m. W of San Salvador, dep. and 8 m. NE of Zonzonate. Previous to the revolution, its inhabitants were numbered at 6,000. To the N of San Salvador is a volcano of the same name, which has an apparent altitude of 1,500 ft. above sea-level, and is remarkable for its incessant activity, forming in fact a kind of natural lighthouse, and a leading mark for the anchorage of Acajutla.

**ISALL**, or **ISEL**, a parish and township in Cumberland,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NE of Cockermouth, on the Derwent. Area of p. 6,760 acres. Pop. in 1841, 535.

**ISALL-OLD-PARK**, a township in the p. of Isall, Cumberland, 5 m. NE by E of Cockermouth. Pop. in 1831, 108.

**ISALLT**, a township in the p. of Llys-Faen, Carnarvonshire. Pop. 129.

**ISAMAL**, a town of Yucatan, between Valladolid and Merida. It is well laid out, and the houses are well built. About five-sixths of the pop. are Indians.

**ISANOTZKOL**, one of the straits by which Behring's sea opens into the Arctic ocean. It separates the island of Ouniamak, in the Aleutian archipelago, from the SW extremity of the peninsula of Alaska, in Russian America. It lies about  $55^{\circ}$  N lat., and is 24 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth. The depth of water is not great, but the tides flow through it with violence; and in winter, with a SE wind, it becomes impassable.

**ISAR**, a river which has its source in the Tyrol, 6 m. NE of Innsbruck, flows thence NNE into the circle of Upper Bavaria, passing in its course Munich, Freising, Moosburg, and Landshut; then taking an ENE direction, enters the circle of Lower Bavaria, passes Landau, and joins the Danube on the r. bank, nearly opposite Deckendorf, and after a rapid course of about 198 m. Its principal affluents are the Loisach and Ammer, on the l., and the Senet on the r.

**ISAR-AFON**, a township in the p. of Caerhun, Carnarvonshire. Pop. 368.

**ISARDJIK**, an ancient mountain-fortress of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Bosnia, sanj, and 46 m. WNW of Novi-Bazar, and 8 m. SE of Priepol. It is now used as a state prison.

**ISASONDO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa and partido of Tolosa, 30 m. SSE of San Sebastian, and near the Oria and Zubin. Pop. 475. It has an hospital. In the vicinity is a mineral spring.

**ISAURA**, a sanjak in the pash. of Konieh or Koniyeh, in Asiatic Turkey. Near Hajilar, in this sanj. are the ruins of the ancient *Sauria*.

**ISAVENA**, a river of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Huesca, which has its source in a ramification of the Pyrenees, to the W of Cas-Tor; flows S, then SSW; and joins the Essera at Grans, 5 m. NE of the confluence of that river with the Cinca.

**ISBARTAH**, or **HAMID**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, capital of the kadilik of Hamid, magnificently situated at the foot of a mountain range connected with mount Taurus, 20 m. ESE of Burdur, and near an affluent of the Aksu. It consists of about 150 houses, and is well supplied with water, and surrounded with fine gardens.

**ISBAT**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 23 m. WNW of Ochrida, on an affluent of the Scombi.

**ISCA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 25 m. S of Catanzaro, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Badolato, on a hill. Pop. 1,800. It has 2 parish churches.

**ISCANZE**, a summit of the Andes, in New Grenada, in the S part of the dep. of the Cauca, district and 55 m. SSW of Popayan. It gives rise to a river of the same name, an affluent of the Caqueta.

**ISCAR**, or **FUENTELOLMO-DE-ISCAR**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 35 m. NNW of Segovia, partido and 11 m. W of Cuellar, in a sandy and unproductive locality. Pop. 800. It has 3 parish churches, a seignorial castle, and an hospital. In the environs are extensive plantations of pine, affording large quantities of resin.

**IS-CARNEG**, or **ISYCARREG**, a township of Montgomeryshire, 4 m. NE of Machynllaeth. Pop. 392.

**ISCHIA**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 23 m. WNW of Viterbo. Pop. 1,250.

**ISCHIA**, the ancient *Anaria* or *Pitheussa* of Pliny, and *Inarime* of Virgil, an island of Naples, situated at the N entrance and W extremity of the bay of Naples, 8 m. SW of the Capo-de-Miseno, or *Misenum promontorium*, the smaller island of Procida lying between it and the mainland. It is about 5 m. in length from E to W, and 18 m. in circuit; and has an area of 21 sq. m., with a pop. of 24,000. It is mountainous, with bold and rocky shores. The great mass of the island is composed of a rather friable species of tufa. The highest summit, Monte San Nicolo, the ancient *Epomeus Mons*, an extinct volcano, rises 2,500 ft. above sea-level, and near its summit shows traces of two large craters. Procida, the ancient *Prochyta*, according to tradition was rent from I. by an earthquake; and there are appearances of a submarine connection between both these islands and the adjacent mainland. The N side of Procida is only about 2 m. distant from the point of Misenum, and on its S side is the volcanic islet of Vivara, which seems to form the intermediate link with Ischia. For nearly five centuries this island has ceased to exhibit any active volcanic agency. The energies which were spent in this direction have found a more permanent vent in the long-dormant crater of Vesuvius. [Forbes.] The last eruption of this mountain was in 1301, when a stream of lava ran over the E part of the island to the sea. The ridge thus formed even now bears only a few scattered blades of grass and some weeds, having during 500 years made less progress than some of the lava streams of Vesuvius in 20 years. "I can conceive," says Professor Forbes, "nothing more per-



fely beautiful than the view of this majestic island as approached from the N, especially if under the enchantment of an Italian sunset. There is just that degree of symmetry in its structure which is requisite without formality, and sufficient ruggedness to relieve the surpassing verdure with which nature has clothed the greater part of the island. The peculiar structure of the volcanic mass has given a peaked character to almost every more important part of its outward form. But the degrading nature of the soil, the lapse of centuries, and the action of the waves and of earthquakes, have prevented anything monotonous in the general configuration, and the whole is grandly surmounted by the majestic summit of Monte Epomeo, which constituting, in fact, almost the whole of I., at once unites and is supported by its tributary eminences. The entire surface of the island is so completely intersected with rugged dells, and bestrewn with shivered crags of rock, the work no doubt of those great hands which, according to tradition, have here so often desolated the face of nature, that travelling is difficult and the roads precarious. Neither horses nor vehicles of any kind exist; and asses (or *ciuci*, as in the debased dialect of this island they are called), form the only mode of conveyance. Yet, generally speaking, over so rough a formation nature has lavished the charms of verdure to a degree seldom met with even in Italy, and there might be found many a sequestered picture of retirement and natural luxuriance, upon which the eye of the traveller, returned to the sterner features of more northern zones, might wish long enough to find, except within the precincts of this favoured island. Various detached masses, such as that we have mentioned as the seat of the castle of I., and many abrupt cliffs, break the sea landscape; and farther inland, though vast quantities of Spanish chestnut and other woods, mostly cut for copse, clothe almost every rising ground, some bare crags arise in the interior of the island, and some lava currents of unbending sterility break the green slopes of the hills, while the rich mass of brushwood which wraps the enormous flanks of Epomeo to a great height above the sea, leaves its scarp summit magnificently insulated to every wind of heaven, and its crumbling materials have been picturesquely blanched into a greyish white hue by the weathering of centuries. Pretty extensive vineyards are in some places cultivated, but such is the profusion of rocky masses, especially on the N side of the island, that the labour of clearing the ground, which is but imperfectly done, is enormous; and in order to dispose of the stones, walls are built round them in great numbers and of immense height, leaving only narrow rugged lanes between, which give the country a most peculiar appearance. The general view from a distance is, however, fortunately not much spoiled by these interminable-looking walls. This arises from the extreme ruggedness of the ground, the abundant interspersed verdure, and the still more fortunate circumstance of the green colour which tinges all the rocks of this district, and renders them less glaring. So enormous are some of the masses hurled from higher situations, that any attempt to remove them appearing fruitless, they have, from the soft nature of the rock, been hewn entirely out into wine cellars.—The soil of I. is fertile, producing wheat, maize, wine, figs, and all sorts of fruit. The hills are covered with chestnut trees, or with coppice-wood, and low shrubs such as the arbutus, myrtle, and heath. It is divided into 2 cantons, and contains 4 small towns or villages, viz.: Ischia or Celso, a town on the E coast, of 3,000 inhabitants, which is a bishop's see, and has a castle, crowning the summit of an insulated rock, which is united to the island

by a bridge; Foria or Furia, on the W coast, built upon the summit of an extinct volcano, and the most commercial place on the island; Casamicciola, the neighbourhood of which produces excellent potter's clay, and whence large quantities of pottery are sent to Naples; and Lacco. These 4 towns, which all lie towards the N side, are connected by a broad road, the only regular one in the island. There are besides 8 or 9 straggling villages. The N district, and the environs of I., are more picturesque than the S part. I. abounds with mineral springs; and its mud, sand, and mineral baths are resorted to by invalids from Naples, for rheumatic and cutaneous diseases. From the same mountain which produces the sulphureous and the thermal waters, a cold spring issues, of the purest quality, which is conveyed by aqueducts to the town of I. Siano asserts that the temp. of the spring named Le Petrelle reaches the boiling point. That of the Gurgitello, near Casamicciola, has a temp. of 149°. *Fumarole*, or emissions of aqueous vapour of a high temp., are numerous. "The chief source of industry in I. is the manufacture of earthen pitchers, which are used in carrying water; and of glazed tiles, with which apartments are often floored. The clay from which they are fabricated is found upon the Epomeo, in the neighbourhood of an old crater. From thence it is fetched, partly in wide straw-woven sacks, which are laid across the back of a donkey; partly in large baskets, which are carried upon men's heads. When the day is long, and the labourer robust, he can accomplish this laborious task three times a-day; and although his descent is often perilous, on account of the falling of rubbish and stones, yet the utmost he can gain is a few pence. Besides these branches of industry, the principal one is the cultivation of the vine, which is a source of subsistence to the inhabitants of I. as well as of the other islands. All the islands in this quarter are full of vineyards. Large cellars are excavated out of the rock; and the patient ass is seen incessantly laden with small casks, bearing its burthen from these caves down to the marina, where the wine is shipped in small vessels for Civita Vecchia. These two productions—the clay and the vine—have determined the occupations of the islanders. Hence they are potters, vine-dressers and wine merchants, sailors and donkey-drivers. The women, with their old-fashioned spindles, spin flax, silk, and cotton, which they weave into divers stuffs for their own use; and I have rarely seen even the youngest girl without her spindle." [*F. Lewald*.]—According to Strabo, the Erythreans, and afterwards the Chalcidians, settled on this island at a remote period, but were successively driven from it by the violence of its earthquakes. A colony, established upon it by Hiero, king of Syracuse, about 380 B.C., forsook it from the same cause. At the close of the 13th cent. it fell into the hands of the houses of Aragon and Anjou. In 1301–2 it was again, and for the last time, desolated by volcanic eruptions. In 1828 a shock was felt in the NE part of the island.

**ISCHITTELLA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, district and 28 m. NE of St. Severo, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Vico, on a high hill. Pop. 3,500. It has a parish church and a convent.

**ISCHL**, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the district above the Ens and circle of Traun, 11 m. N of Hallstatt, near the source of the Traun, which is here crossed by a suspension bridge, at the confluence of the Ischl, and at an alt. of 1,500 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,903. It has a Catholic church, a Lutheran chapel, and handsome saline baths. It is the Malvern or Matlock of Austria, and has been much improved of late years. An easy route to it is by the road from Linz to Gemunden, whence there is a con-



veyance by steam-boat across the lake of Gemunden to a village about 2 hours from I. In the adjacent mountain of Ischlberg is a mine of salt.

IS-COED-CILMARCH, and ISCOED, or ISHCOED. See CILMARCH.

IS-COYD, a chapelry in the p. of Malpas, Flintshire, 3 m. W of Whitchurch. Pop. in 1841, 515.

ISCUCHANOS, an Indian tribe in Southern Peru, inhabiting the Montana-de-Huanta. They maintain with the inhabitants of Huanta a trade of barter, but this intercourse is occasionally interrupted by periods of hostility and marauding forays.

IS-GLAN, a township in the p. of Whitford, Flintshire. Pop. 470.

IS-GRAIG, a township in the p. of Llanddwywe, Merionethshire. Pop. 238.

ISA-PEN-ISA, and ISA-PEN-LICHA, two townships in the p. of Dwy-gyfyl-chi, Carnarvonshire, containing respectively 76 and 363 inhabitants.

ISE, a small river of Hanover, in the prov. of Luneburg, an affluent of the Aller.

ISE', or IZE, a commune of France, in the dep. and 7 m. NW of Mayenne, cant. of Bais. Pop. 1,805.

ISE', Y-CHI, or YSSE, a prov. of Japan, in the island of Nifon, bounded on the W by Mia bay, and comprising 15 districts. It is covered with hills, and watered by numerous streams. Its principal productions are rice and timber.

ISE-FIORD, a bay of Denmark, on the N coast of the island of Sieland, opening into the Cattegat, in N lat. 55° 58', and E long. 11° 50'. It is 15 m. in depth, and about 11 m. in breadth, and narrows at the entrance to about 2 m. In form it is extremely irregular, and branches into several arms, of which the principal are Roeskilder-fiord, on the E., Lamme-fiord on the W, and, on the S, Sidinge-fiord.

ISEGHEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 7 m. N of Courtrai. Pop. 8,780. It has manufactories of linen, calico, hats, ribbon, brushes, and soap, and possesses an active trade in linen and cattle.

ISELBACH, a river of Switzerland, in the NW part of the cant. of Uri, which descends from the glacier of Geschenen, on the N side of the mountain of Rothstok; flows NE through the valley and past the village of Isenthal; and falls into the Waldstatter sea, or lake of Lucern.

ISELLE, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. of Novara, and prov. of Ossola, mandamente and 9 m. NW of Domo-d'Ossola, and 5 m. W of the village of Simplon, on the road leading to the pass of that name. It has a custom-house.

ISEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 8 m. ESE of Erding, and 25 m. NE of Munich, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Inn. Pop. 890.

ISENACH, a river of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, which has its source near Frankenstein, runs ENE, and throws itself into the Frankenthal canal after a course of about 27 m.

ISENBERGHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 5 m. S of Farnes. Pop. 918. It has a well-frequented annual fair.

ISENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 10 m. N of Coblenz, circle and 7 m. NE of Neuwied. Pop. 535. It has an oil and a saw mill.

ISENBURG (NEU), a parish and village of the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and district of Offenbach, 12 m. NNE of Darmstadt, and 4 m. SSE of Frankfurt. Pop. 1,833. It is well-built, and has manufactories of hosiery, gloves, and lace.

ISENHAGEN, a village of Hanover, in the prov. and 42 m. SSE of Luneburg. It has a convent of

women of rank, who devote themselves to the education of young ladies.

ISENHEIM, a village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Soultz, and 14 m. SSW of Colmar. Pop. 1,500. It possesses a cotton spinning-mill, and has 4 annual fairs.

ISENTHAL, or ISITHAL, a valley of Switzerland, in the NW part of the cant. of Uri, extending from the glacier of Geschenen to the W bank of the Waldstatter-see or lake of Lucern, a distance of about 8 m., and watered by the Iselbach. It is very narrow, and surrounded by lofty mountains; that of the Rothstok, near the head of the I., rises to the height of 10,065 ft. above sea-level. It contains fine forests and excellent pasturage, and has several iron-mines, but possesses few inhabitants.—A village of the same name is situated on the r. bank of the Iselbach, about 2 m. above its mouth.

ISEO, a district and town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, delegation of Brescia, on the S bank of the lake of the same name. The district comprises 12 com., and contains a pop. of 10,213. The town is 47 m. ENE of Milan, and 12 m. NW of Brescia, on the r. bank of the lake of the same name. Pop. 1,938. It has a forge, a distillery of brandy, several flour and oil-mills, and several tanneries. It has a small port, and carries on an active trade. A fair is held once a-year, and two markets weekly for grain, cloth, and other necessities. In the neighbouring hamlet of Cavale is a large nail manufactory.

ISEO, or SABINO (LAGO), a lake of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, on the confines of the delegs. of Brescia and Bergamo; at the extremity of the Val Camonica; and at an alt. of 192 metres = 629 ft. above sea-level. Its length from NNE to SSW is 15 m., and its average breadth 2 m., comprising an area of about 24 sq. m. Its greatest depth is estimated at 300 metres = 328 yds. It is traversed by the Oglio, an affluent of the Po; and has several ports, the principal of which are, towards the N, Lovere and Castro, at the mouth of the Borlezzo and Pisogne; and towards the S, Iseo and Sarnico. The banks in some parts consist of lofty cliffs, in others of hills covered with olive plantations and vineyards, and interspersed with castles, towers, and villas. Towards the S, the shores are low and liable to inundation. In a bay at the SE extremity of the lake are the islands of Monte l'isola, S. Paolo, and Loretto. The N wind blows constantly at night on this lake, and in winter sometimes with so much violence as to render the navigation dangerous. Fish of excellent quality, especially tench, eels, pikes, and sardels of different kinds, abound in its waters, and are fished in great quantities, especially in the month of June. The trade consists chiefly in iron, grain, wine, and cattle. This lake is the *Sevinus* of the ancients.

ISER, a river of Bohemia, which descends from the SE side of the Iserberg, and about 15 m. NW of the source of the Elbe, runs through the vast boggy prairies which form the N part of the circle of Bidschow; traverses the circle of Bunzlau; and entering that of Kaurzim, unites with the Elbe on the r. bank, 5 m. SE of Brandeis. It has a total course, in a generally SW direction, of about 60 m., and flows past Turnau, Munchengratz, and Jungbunzlau. Chalcedonies are found in great numbers in the sandy channel of this river.

ISERAN (MONT), or MONTE ISERANO, a mountain of Sardinia, in the Graia Alps, on the confines of the divisions of Savoy, Turin, and Aosta, 21 m. NNE of Mont Cenis, and 33 m. SSE of Mont Blanc, in N lat. 45° 31', and E long. 7° 16'. Its height is variously estimated at 13,274 ft., and 12,168 ft. Several



large rivers take their rise in its glaciers. Of these the principal are the Isere on the W, the Orca on the E, and on the S the Arca.

**ISERE**, a frontier dep. in the SE region of France, formerly included in the prov. of Dauphiné, of which it comprises the Viennois and the Grésivaudan. It lies between the parallels of 44° 42' and 45° 52' N lat., and the meridians of 4° 42' and 6° 20' E long. On the N it is bounded by the dep. of Ain, from which it is separated by the Rhone; on the E by Savoy, from which it is separated by the Guiers; on the SE by the dep. of Hautes-Alpes; on the SW by that of Drome; and on the W by that of the Rhone. Its length from NW to SE is about 95 m.; its average breadth 40 m. Area 829,031 hectares.

**Surface.** The surface is mountainous, especially towards the S. The Alpine chains which traverse it rise in the Grand Pelvoux to an elevation of 12,906 ft., and in the Pic-de-Belledonne, to 10,302 ft. above sea-level. The main chains which traverse the dep. divide it into three regions, one of which, sloping towards the Upper Rhone, is intersected by the Guiers and the Boubre; another slopes W to that portion of the Rhone which is comprised between Lyons and the frontiers of the dep. of Drome, and is watered by the Ozon, the Vaux, Gère, Varieze, the Sonne, and Dolon. The third section comprises the valley of the Isère, in the S part of the dep., sloping W towards the Rhone. Some of the valleys are large, and many very fertile; that of Grésivaudan, through which the Isère flows, is one of the richest in France. There are numerous small lakes and marshes. Next to the Rhone, the chief river is the Isère.—The climate is cold and dry. W winds predominate. The annual fall of rain is estimated at 85 inches.

**Soil and productions.** Of a total superficies of 829,031 hect., 767,722 h. were reported as under cultivation in 1835; and 795,402 h. in 1839. The arable lands were estimated in 1835 at 816,387 h.; meadows at 66,713 h.; vineyards at 27,698 h.; forests at 163,420 h.; and heaths, wastes, &c., at 171,990 h. In 1835, 2,739,120 hectolitres of grain, chiefly wheat and rye, were harvested, besides 10,771,200 h. of potatoes. The red wines of Vienne, and white wines of Cote-Saint-Andre, are of excellent quality. The produce of wine amounted in 1839 to 590,780 hectolitres, and of beet-root to 155,540 quintals. Chestnuts, almonds, and other fruits abound. The growing of silk is on the increase. In 1835, 430,256 kilog. of cocoons were raised, yielding 46,016 kilog. of raw silk. Good cavalry horses and mules are bred. In 1839, the stock of horses amounted to 30,961; mules, 10,458; asses, 3,906; black cattle, 167,060; cows, 109,399; sheep, 263,707; pigs, 44,128; goats, 33,397. The cows are good milkers; and the cheese of Sassenage and Oissans is in repute. Poultry are reared in great numbers. In 1835, of 195,450 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 89,659 were assessed at less than 5 fr., 31,468 at from 5 to 10 fr.; and only 533 at upwards of 500 fr. The territorial revenue in 1846 amounted to 24,134,000 francs, held by 179,575 proprietaries, being an average of only 134 fr. to each. The soil was distributed into 1,529,893 parcels or separate properties.

**Minerals, &c.** I. is one of the richest deps. of France in respect of minerals; and mining is one of the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Gold and silver mines, it is said, were wrought till near the commencement of the present cent. At present, iron, copper, zinc, and lead are the chief metallic products; but mercury, bismuth, antimony, cobalt, anthracitic and lignitic coal, sulphur, alum, marble, granite, and gypsum, are found. In 1839, 8 mines of anthracite employed 183 hands, and yielded 248,620

quint.; and 1 mine of lignite employed 190 hands, and yielded 95,000 quint. There are several large smelting furnaces, and numerous forges and steel factories. The quantity of cast-iron manufactured in 1839 was 38,153 quintals; of bar iron, 15,311 q.; and of steel, 19,625 q. Among the articles of manufacture are beet-root, sugar, paper, straw-hats, silk stuffs, coarse woollens, table linen, leather, gloves, silk crapes, turpentine, mineral acids and chemical drugs; and liqueurs are the other chief manufactures. Lyons is the great entrepôt for the produce of Isère.

**Population.** The pop. of this dep. in 1801 was 435,888; in 1831, 550,258; in 1841, 588,660; in 1846, 598,492. The average density of the pop., in 1846, was 73·87 per sq. kilom.; that for all France being 67·088.—In 1842, it possessed 1,608 elementary schools, attended by 69,331 pupils in common; and 16 secondary establishments, attended by 694 pupils.—It is divided into 4 arrondissements, viz., Grenoble, Saint-Marcellin, La Tour-du-Pin, and Vienne, which were subdivided in 1841 into 42 cantons, and 556 communes. Under the regime of Louis Philippe it sent 7 members to the chamber of deputies, who were elected in 1835 by 2,481 electors. It forms the dio. of the bishop of Grenoble.

**ISERE**, or **ISARA**, a river of Savoy and of France, belonging to the system of the Rhone, and having its source in the glaciers of Mont Iseran, in the chain of the Grecian Alps, not far from the sources of its tributary the Arco, in Savoy. It flows first 20 m. NW to St. Maurice, and then 15 m. SW to Montiers-de-Tarentaise, from which it bends NW 12 m. to Confians, the most N point of its course; thence turning SW, it flows 22 m. to Montmeillan, where its navigation commences. Here standing on the bridge of Montmeillan, "we may see all the waters of the S of Savoy, comprising an extent of 2,000 sq. m. of the highest Alpine land in Europe, pass under our feet, in a stream not broader than the Thames at Richmond." [*Bakewell*]. In the upper part of its course it receives the combined streams of the Daron and the St. Jean at Montiers; those of the Arli and Doron at Confians; and between Confians and Montmeillan the Arc, an Alpine stream, 68 m. long, which passes St. Jean-de-Maurienne. Just below Montmeillan, the I. turns S, and crosses the French frontier, near Fort Barraux; it then gradually bends SW and W, and intersecting the centre of the dep. to which it gives name, passes Grenoble, dividing that town into two parts, and thereafter unites with the Drac, its most important tributary. From the junction of the Drac, the I. flows NW for a short distance; then turning SW, and passing St. Marcellin and Romans, it flows into the Rhone, on the I. bank, between Tournon and Valence, after a total course of 180 m., of which nearly one-half, or that part of the I. below Montmeillan, is navigable, but greatly impeded by islets. The I. is a stream of great depth. Its waters, below Montiers, are blackish, which some attribute to the debris of the slate rocks of the Tarentaise, through which it flows. It is liable to inundations, which are often attended with the most disastrous effects. These are occasioned by the rapid drainage after heavy rains or the melting of the snows, of all the higher Alps in the S of Savoy, along a waving line of 120 m. These inundations have brought down immense quantities of stones, which have covered about 30,000 acres of excellent land, between Confians and Montmeillan. Iron, hemp, linen, woollen-cloth, and wood are shipped down the stream. Barges laden with cattle, salt, and other merchandise, ascend it from the Rhone to Grenoble and Montmeillan.

**ISERLOHN**, a kreis or circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, and regency of Arn-



berg. The circle contains 24,340 inhabitants. The town is 18 m. W of Arnberg, and 45 m. S of Munster. Pop. in 1846, 9,930. It is enclosed by a wall, and possesses a suburb, 3 churches—a Catholic, a Calvinist, and Lutheran—and a Latin school. It has extensive manufactories of machinery, wire, iron, and tin ware, cutlery, needles, pins, ribbon, silk-fabrics, velvet, and leather. In the environs are bleacheries, and several mines of calamine.

**ISERNIA**, a town of Naples, capital of a district in the prov. of Sannio, 20 m. W of Campobasso, pleasantly situated on one of the lower summits of the Apennines. Pop. 5,200. It is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom; and previous to the earthquake in 1805, possessed a fine cathedral, numerous convents, and several fine remains of antiquity. It was in the vicinity of this town that Sylla was shut up in a defile by the Samnites. The district contains 9 cantons.

**ISERTKELLY**, or **DYSERTKELLY**, a parish in co. Galway, consisting of 2 detached sections,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. and 6 m. SW of Loughree, and comprising a total area of 1,894 acres. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1841, 209.

**ISERTKERRIN**, a parish in co. Tipperary,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE of Fethard. Area 1,429 acres. Pop. in 1831, 416; in 1841, 341.

**ISERTLAURENCE**, **ISAINTLAURENCE**, or **INCH ST. LAURENCE**, a parish in co. Limerick, 6 m. SE of Limerick. Area 2,203 acres. Pop. in 1841, 840.

**ISET**, a river of Russia in Asia, which has its source in the gov. of Perm, in the district and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Yekaterinburg. It issues from a small lake; flows past Yekaterinburg; directs its course ESE through the districts of Kamichlov and Chadrinsk, passing in its course Dolmatov and Chadrinsk; thence it bends NE into the gov. of Tobolsk, and throws itself into the Tobol, on the l. bank, 6 m. above Jaloutorovsk, and after a course of about 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Sinara, Tetcha, Barner, and Mias on the r., and the Ikin and Iourion on the l.

**ISETSKOE**, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm, district and 8 m. NW of Yekaterinburg, 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.—Also a town in the gov. of Tobolsk, district and 45 m. WSW of Jaloutorovsk, on the l. bank of the Iset.

**ISFERJAN**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, and 70 m. S of Isfahan, on the road thence to Shiraz, and near the l. bank of the Garrum.

**ISFIELD**, a parish in Sussex, 2 m. SSW of Uckfield, on the Ouse. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 581; in 1841, 477.

**ISHAM**, a parish in Northamptonshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE of Kettering, on a branch of the Nen. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1841, 397.

**ISHANTE**, or **YSHANTE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Hautem-Saint-Liévin. Pop. 80.

**ISHARTINON**, a parish in co. Wexford, 4 m. SW by W of Broadway. Area  $965\frac{3}{4}$  acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1841, 239.

**ISHIM**. See **ICHIM**.

**ISHLAWROED**, a hamlet in Bedwelty parish, Monmouthshire. Area 3,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1841, 2,484.

**ISMAEL'S (St.)**, a parish in the co. of Pembroke,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Milford. Pop. in 1841, 502.

**ISI**, **ITSIRSI**, or **Y-TOHI**, a district of Japan, in the prov. of Isi, 81 m. E of Méaco.

**ISIDRO (SAN)**, a town of La Plata, in the dep. and 12 m. NNW of Buenos-Ayres, on the r. bank of the Rio-de-la-Plata.

**ISIDRO (SAN)**, a headland of Patagonia, on the S coast, to the NE of Cape Froward, in Magalhaen's straits, in S lat.  $53^{\circ} 47'$ , and W long.  $70^{\circ} 55'$ .

**ISIDRO**, or **ISIDORO (SAN)**, a town near the S coast of the island of Milo, in the Grecian archipelago, 8 m. SW of the town of Milo.

**ISIERIS**, a department and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 918.

**ISIGNY**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, and arrond. of Bayeux. The cant. comprises 28 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,691; in 1841, 15,032.—The town is 19 m. WNW of Bayeux, and 38 m. WNW of Caen, on the l. bank of the Esques, which is crossed a little below, at the confluence of the Vire, by a handsome bridge. Pop. in 1841, 2,363. It has a small but excellent port, and carries on an extensive trade in cider, butter, salted meat, grain, and brandy, salt from the manufactory at Neuilly, and coals from the mines of Litry. It has a weekly market and 2 annual fairs.—Also a canton and commune in the dep. of the Manche, and arrond. of Mortain. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,340; in 1841, 6,200. The village is 11 m. W of Mortain. Pop. 372. A fair for cattle, grain, and mercery is held here once a year.

**ISIKAVA**, or **CHY-TCHOUAN**, a district of Japan, in the prov. of Kawatsi, and island of Nifon.

**ISILL**, an intendenza and town of Sardinia, in the prov. of Cagliari. The intendenza comprises 7 districts and 51 com., and contains 44,172 inhabitants. The town is 36 m. N of Cagliari, at the foot of a mountain, in a fine and fertile plain. Pop. 2,195. It has a manufactory of gunpowder.

**ISIS**, a small stream in Gloucestershire, one of the head-streams of the Thames, rising at Thameshead near the road from Cirencester to Tetbury, and flowing into Wiltshire, where it is joined by the Swill brook. See **THAMES**.

**ISITIRGA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 27 m. N of Ochrida, and 17 m. NE of Dibra-Sipra, at the foot of Mount Vitza or Rora.

**ISKARDO'H**, or **ISCARDO**, a valley, fortress, and town of Bultistan, or Little Tibet, on the Indus. The valley or plain is an open sandy flat, 18 m. in length, and 7 m. in breadth, surrounded by enormous mountains, and at an alt. of 6,300 ft. above sea-level. The fortress is on the l. bank of the Indus, at the confluence of the Shighur, in N lat.  $35^{\circ} 10'$ , and E long.  $75^{\circ} 27'$ . The rock on which it is situated rises 7,100 ft. above sea-level, and at the E extremity forms a nearly perpendicular height of 880 ft. At the opposite end it slopes abruptly to the plain; and at the height of 200 ft. is strongly fortified by walls and towers. The Indus here forms a rapid torrent, variously estimated at from 150 to 300 ft. in width. On a small rocky platform, about 300 ft. above the level of the river, is the castle of the *gylo* or sovereign of the state. It is built of stone and timber, and is strongly defended. Surrounding the base of the rock is the town, consisting of an irregular assemblage of about 150 dwellings.—The foundation of I. has been attributed to Alexander the Great, and its name traced to that of the Macedonian. According to Vigne, however, Iskardo, Skardo, or Kardo, is derived from the words *Sagara Do*, signifying 'two floods' or rivers. This fortress recently fell into the hands of Gholab Singh. See **BULTI**.

**ISKELL**, or **ISHKELL (JEBEL)**, a mountain of Tunis, on the W side of the Benzarta lakes, 40 m. NW of Tunis.

**ISKENDERUN**, **ISKANDERUN**, **SCANDeroon**, or **ALEXANDRETTA**, a small decayed town of Syria, on the E side of the gulf of the same name, on a small bay running in SE, in N lat.  $36^{\circ} 10'$ , E long.  $36^{\circ} 7'$ , 25 m. NE  $\frac{1}{2}$  E of Cape Khanzir. It stands on a



small patch of sand, close to the beach, at the NE corner of a fetid stagnant swamp which stretches nearly 1 m. to the S, W, and SW; and in the midst of which the walls of the old Levant company's factory are yet standing. The present pop. does not exceed 500. It forms the natural port of Aleppo; and that through which the whole commerce of Northern Syria passes. Goods imported here are forwarded by canals to Aleppo and Bagdad. A camel-caravan takes 6 days to reach Aleppo from I. in summer, and 20 in winter; mules perform it in 3 days in summer, and 6 in winter. The government Tartar post, coming from Damascus and Aleppo, performs the journey from this place to Constantinople in 6 days; caravans, in 40 days. The distance in a direct line from I. to the Euphrates is  $101\frac{1}{2}$  m. S  $70^{\circ}$  W. The articles of export from A. are timber, silk, goats' hair, sheep's wool, gums, and bees-wax. The chief produce of the interior is firewood, wood for building, vegetables, and fruit. The villages in the vicinity supply the bazaars with beans, cucumbers, turnips, pumpkins, spinach, apples, pears, peaches, pomegranates, apricots, melons, and grapes. The pasha of Egypt, while in possession of the pash. of Adana, used to obtain from 12,000 to 15,000 trees, averaging 30 ft. long, by 2 ft. square, from the forests of Rhosus. Of the adjacent mountains, those at the bottom of the gulf are much the highest; their summits, when covered with snow, which they are from the beginning to the middle of April, may be seen at the distance of from 50 to 60 m. They rise directly from the sea, and run in nearly a N and S direction from beyond Byass to the mountains of Beilan, comprising a distance of about 25 m., and extending easterly to the chain of mountains on the frontiers. The mountains on the S shore of the gulf take their ascent generally from about 1 m. to 2 m. from the sea, leaving a rich plain between them and it, which is nearly uncultivated. They extend from Beilan, passing Karatch, Arzus, and Karussein, to Cape Khanzir. The mountains of Byass are more richly timbered than those of Beilan, both as to variety and quantity, and the trees are of larger growth. The pine is mostly knotty, but full of turpentine. The oaks of both species are straight-grained like the American. The beech is of good, close-grained quality, but not nearly so plentiful as the other two. The linden-tree is scarce. In 1837 about 150 wood-cutters were employed on these mountains, with twice the number of trimmers and dressers; but the work was confined to the lower parts, from the difficulties of transport, and from want of roads. The distance from the sea to the place of felling is from 3 to 5 leagues; and 150 men could cut 35,000 to 40,000 trees in the year, which it would require twice the number to dress and trim, and upwards of 600, with practicable roads, to transport to the sea with buffaloes and bullocks. [*Consul's report.*] Fever of a malignant kind rages here from May to October; and the thinly inhabited mountain-coast "may be deemed the most dangerous to travel on of all the sultan's dominions," [*Walpole in 1850,*] as being the abode of lawless banditti. This state of matters is rendered worse by I. being administratively under the pasha of Adana.

The gulf of I. opens between a low flat point of Cape Karatash, or Karadash-Burnu, on the NW, and an abrupt point, Ras-el-Khanzir [*i. e.*, 'the Pig's head'], the extremity of Mount Peria or Rhosus, on the SE. The distance between these points is 17 m.; and the gulf extends 52 m. to the NE, with a nearly uniform breadth of 21 m. It is nearly surrounded by mountains; some rising gradually from the sea, and others from 1 to 2 m. inland; and

it receives the Jaihan or *Pyramus*, the Burnaz-su, the Delichai or *Issus*, and a number of smaller streams descending from Mounts Amanus and Rhosus. Between these two ranges lies the celebrated Beilan pass. It is the safest bay for ships on the coast of Syria. The harbour of I. is capable of containing from 30 to 35 sail of merchant-shipping, and is nearly protected from all winds except the N and NE.

ISKER, or SIBIR, an ancient town of Asia, which, at the period of the subjugation of Turan by the Russians, in the 16th cent., was the capital of that principality. It was situated on the Irtysh, near the place on which Tobolsk now stands.

ISKER, or ISKIR, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in the mountains on the S confines of the sanj. of Sophia, and 6 m. S of Samatov; flows N past that town, and a few m. E of Sophia; bends NE, forms the boundary-line between the sanj. of Widdin and Rustchuck, and after a total course of 180 m. joins the Danube, on the r. bank between Nikopol and Nahova. It is very broad, and is difficult of navigation.

ISKER, or Isis, a river in Brecknockshire, a tributary of the Usk.

ISKHOVSI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, district and 32 m. SE of Novogrodek.

ISKOROSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 29 m. S of Ovroutch, and 54 m. N of Jitomir. It was anciently named Korosten. An earthen monument, erected by the celebrated Olga, in memory of her husband Igor I., who was killed here in 945, still exists in this place.

ISKURIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in Abkhazia, on the E coast of the Black sea, 18 m. SE of Sukgum-kalé. It was formerly the principal maritime town in the prov., but since the rise of Sukgum-kalé, its commerce has much decayed, and the town is rapidly falling into ruins. To the SW of the town is a headland of the same name, in N lat.  $42^{\circ} 47'$ .

ISLA, a river of Forfarshire and Perthshire, giving the name of Glenisla to a district and parish in the former. It rises among the highest summits-range of the Forfarshire Grampians, near the point where that co. and the shires of Perth and Aberdeen meet; and flows about 28 m. in a S, SE, and SW course through Forfarshire; and in a sinuous but prevaillingly SW direction, about 16 or 17 m. along its windings, through Perthshire; and disembogues itself into the Tay nearly opposite Kinclavin, greatly increasing the body of its water. In the upper part of its course it flows along a rocky bed, between bold and steep banks, covered in many places with natural woods, and affording some very romantic scenery. Below the narrow vale of Glenisla, it forms a cascade, called the Reeky linn, a fall of 70 or 80 ft. in depth, over several ridges of broken rock.

ISLA. See ISLAY.

ISLA-DE-LA-GENTE-HERMOGA, or ISLAND OF HANDSOME PEOPLE, an island of the South Pacific, to the N of the Navigator's islands, in S lat.  $10^{\circ} 56'$ , and W long.  $170^{\circ} 13'$ , and about 20 m. in circuit. It was discovered in 1606 by Mendana, who, on attempting to land, met with such a resolute resistance by the natives—a people described by him as remarkable for their courage and personal beauty—that he was obliged to desist from the attempt.

ISLA-DE-LA-LAXA, a district of Chili, bounded on the N by that of Manlé; on the E by the Andes; on the S by Araucania; and on the W by the district of La Concepcion. It comprises an area about 120 m. in length, from the Laxa on the N, to the Biobio on the S, and 42 m. in breadth. Its capital is Santa Barbara.



**ISLA-DE-LEON**, or **SAN FERNANDO**, a judicial partido and a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cadiz. The island is formed by the Santi Petri river, which divides it from the partido of Cadiz. The town is 7 m. SE of Cadiz, near the E side of the island, and on the road which runs across the famous bridge named Puente-de-Zuazo to the continent. Pop. 9,729. It is strongly fortified, and is large and well built. The principal street is 2 m. in length, and is lined on both sides with handsome shops. It has a large square, in which are the town-house and the parish-church, both fine edifices, and possesses also an extensive arsenal, a custom-house, several chapels, 2 hospitals, 3 almshouses, several convents, and an excellent marine observatory, the only one in Spain, situated in N lat.  $36^{\circ} 27' 45''$ , and W long.  $6^{\circ} 51' 54''$ . The manufacture of salt, leather, ceruse, printing types, brick, and gypsum, starch, and liquors, form the chief branches of local industry. This town is of great antiquity. In 1823 it served as an asylum for refugees during the war of independence.

**ISLA-DE-MAULE**, a district of Chili, bounded on the N by that of Maule, from which it is separated by a river of the same name; on the E by the Andes; and on the S and W by the Guanutil, by which it is separated from the districts of Chillan and Canquenes. It is 90 m. in length from E to W, and about 80 m. in breadth. Castro is its chief town.

**ISLAMABAD**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 80 m. ENE of Cashmere, on the r. bank of the Jelum, at the extremity of a low hill extending from the mountains eastward. It is a large but very filthy place; and has manufactories of shawls, chintzes, and coarse cotton and woollen fabrics. The houses are built of stone and flat-roofed. The number of shops is estimated at 300. The river is here about 80 yds. wide, and is crossed by a wooden bridge; and in the vicinity is a sulphureous spring, the waters of which are held sacred. The original name of this town was Anat Nag.—Also a town in the prov. of Bengal, and cap. of the district of Chittagong, on the W side of the river of that name, 9 m. above its entrance into the bay of Bengal, and 210 m. E of Calcutta, in N lat.  $22^{\circ} 22'$ , and E long.  $91^{\circ} 42'$ . Pop. 12,000, of whom about 2,000 are of Portuguese descent. It is tolerably well built in the Bengalese style, and was formerly fortified. It contains 2 churches, an English school, and well-stocked markets, and has extensive building-docks, and manufactories of a sort of canvass from cotton. An active maritime trade is carried on in rice, salt, and articles of local manufacture. The principal imports are tortoise-shell, cowries, and cocoa-nuts. This town was originally named by the Portuguese Porto-Grande. It belonged alternately to the Afghan kings of Bengal, and rajahs of Aracan. In 1666 it was taken by the Moguls and fortified, and had the name of Chittagong substituted for that of Porto-Grande. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the English in 1689, but in 1760 was ceded to them along with the district to which it belongs.

**ISLAMCOTE**, a village and fort of Sind, in the Tharr or Indian desert, 110 m. SE of Hyderabad, in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 32'$ , and E long.  $70^{\circ} 10'$ . The fort, which is of burnt brick, is 350 yards from the village, and forms a quadrangle 210 ft. in diameter, with a single gateway; the walls are 30 ft. in height, and are defended by a tower at each angle.

**ISLAMGHUR**, or **NOHUR**, a fort in the state and 120 m. SSW of Buhawalpur, in the great Indian desert, on the road from Khanpur to Jeysulmair, in N lat.  $27^{\circ} 52'$ , and E long.  $70^{\circ} 55'$ . The fort, which is very ancient, is constructed of brick. It is 80 yards square, and is surrounded by lofty ramparts,

defended by numerous bastions. It is, however, surrounded and commanded by sand-hills.

**ISLAMNAGUR**, a town and pergunnah of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, principality and 6 m. N of Bopal, in N lat.  $23^{\circ} 21'$ , and E long.  $77^{\circ} 31'$ . Its situation on the Betwah, between two affluents of that river, and enclosed on the fourth side by an impassable morass, renders it one of the strongest fortresses in India. In 1710 it was taken by Dost Mahomed.

**ISLAMPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and 20 m. WSW of Bahar. It contains about 3,000 houses.

**ISLAND**, or **ISCHYDON**, a parish in co. Cork. Area 2,676 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,444; in 1841, 1,436. It comprises an island of the same name.

**ISLANDBRIDGE**, a village in the p. of St. James, co. Dublin, on the Liffey,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Dublin castle. Pop. in 1841, 767.

**ISLANDEADY**, or **ISLANDINE**, a parish  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Castlebar, co. Mayo. Area 24,940 acres. Pop. 8,463. It contains a lough  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length and 1 m. in breadth, and a peninsula of the same name.

**ISLAND-ICANE**, or **ISLAND-KANE**, a parish in the co. and 8 m. SSW of Waterford. Area 4,537 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,139; in 1841, 1,504.

**ISLAND-MAGEE**, a parish in co. Antrim, 6 m. NE by N of Carrickfergus. Area 7,036 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,610; in 1841, 2,782. A peninsula, which forms the greater part of its area, gives the parish its name.

**ISLANDMORE**, an island in co. Mayo, in Clew bay,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by W of Newportpratt, and about a mile in length.

**ISLANDS (BAY OF)**, an indentation of the east coast of Newfoundland, to the N of the bay of St. George, in N lat.  $49^{\circ} 20'$ , and W long.  $58^{\circ} 10'$ . It is about 18 m. from N to S, and nearly equal in breadth. It receives the Humber river on the SE, and encloses numerous small islands.—Also a bay on the NE coast of the N island of New Zealand, in  $35^{\circ} 15'$  S lat. It forms one of the finest harbours in New Zealand; surrounded by steep hills of a yellow argillaceous stone, intersected by narrow ravines, and towards the harbour forming small bays, which are inaccessible from the land. The town of Russell, on the head of the bay, at the mouth of the Kana-Kana, had a pop. of 534 in 1846; and was visited by 6,770 tons of shipping, exclusive of coasters, in that year; but the whole district suffered greatly during Heke's rebellion.

**ISLANDSHIRE**, a detached portion of the co. of Durham, to the N of Northumberland, and adjoining Berwick-upon-Tweed.

**ISLATZ**, a village of European Turkey, in Little Wallachia, district of Romanatzi, 8 m. W of Nikopoli, and 69 m. W of Craiova, at the confluence of the Aluta with the Danube. It is an entrepot for salt, and has a small port.

**ISLAY**, or **ILAY**, one of the Hebrides, lying to the W of the peninsula of Kintyre, and belonging to the co. of Argyre. It is 25 m. long from N to S; and 20 m. broad from E to W; and contains about 139,700 acres, of which 34,000 are arable; 22,300 green pasture; and 83,400 heathy pasture. On the E side the surface is hilly, and in some places wooded to the water's edge. The mountains here attain an elevation of 1,500 ft.; but the greater part of the island is flat, and, where uncultivated, covered with a fine green sward. The coast is, in general, bounded by low rocks, or by flat shores and sandy bays. At Lochindaal is a harbour for ships of considerable burden, with a quay at the v. of Bowmore. Port-nahaven is a good fishing-village, on the point of Islay nearest to Ireland,—the distance being about



7 leagues. Port-Charlotte is a thriving village of 400 inhabitants. At the NE extremity is Port-Askaig. There are several small lakes in the island, which is also well-watered by numerous small streams, the principal of which are the Sorn and the Laggan, abounding with trout and salmon. Near the centre of the island is Loch-Finlaggan, about 3 m. in circuit, with an islet of the same name in the middle. Here the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, resided in all the pomp of royalty, and the picturesque ruins of their castle still exist here. The island is divided into the parishes of Kilchoman, Kilarrow or Bowmore, Kilmeny, and Kildalton. A few years ago there were no fewer than 14 distilleries on this island. The whisky is considered of superior quality. The spinning of yarn was at one period extensively conducted here. No less than £10,000 worth has been exported in a year; but this trade has been annihilated by the Glasgow manufactories, and spinning is now limited to domestic consumption. But the great staple article of exportation is black cattle, of which nearly 3,000 head are sold yearly. The climate is moist; but, upon the whole, it is tolerably healthy. The quadrupeds enumerated by Mr. Pennant, besides the domestic animals, are weasels, otters, hares, and fallow-deer. The birds are eagles, peregrine-falcons, moor-fowl, ptarmigans, woodcocks, red-breasted gooseanders, wild geese and ducks, herons, &c. The fish are cod, herrings, plaice, smeddab, large dabs, mullets, ballens, lumpfish, &c. I. has mines of lead which have been long wrought; copper, manganese, and graphite occur. There are also large quantities of that ore of iron called bog-ore, of the concrete kind; and below it, strata of vitriolic mundie. Near the veins of lead are found barytes and emery. Gaelic is the general language of the common people; but English is well-understood, and taught in all the schools. I. contained in 1801, 6,821; in 1821, 11,008; in 1831, 14,982; in 1841, 18,071. There is a post four times, and steam-conveyance twice a-week to I. The passage from Tarbert to Port-Askaig is usually made in four hours.

**ISLAY SOUND**, the narrow channel betwixt Islay and Jura. It is little more than 1 m. in width; but its navigation is dangerous from the rapidity of its tides and the cross and short seas which occur here.

**ISLAY WATER**, a stream of Lower Canada, which has its source in Buckland township, and flows into the Etchemin, in the township of Frampton.

\*.\* For names beginning with *Ile* not found amongst the following, see *Ile*.

**ISLE**, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Nexon; passes through the dep. of the Dordogne, in which it bathes the waters of Exidenil, Perigueux, Astier, Mucidan, and Montpont; flows thence into the dep. of the Gironde, and after a course in a generally WSW direction, of 153 m., joins the Dordogne, on the r. bank, at Libourne. Its principal affluents are the Haute-Vézère on the l., and on the r. the Dronne. It has been rendered navigable to Perigueux.

**ISLE**, a village of Hancock co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 73 m. ESE of Augusta, on an island of the Atlantic, S of Deer island.

**ISLE (L')**, a river which has its source in Upper Canada, in the township of Roxborough, and traverses the township of Kenyon; entering Lower Canada, it passes through the township of Newton, the location of Lt. Col. de-Longueuil and New Longueuil, and falls into the St. Lawrence in the S of Soulangue, at Côteau-du-Lac, and a little below Lake St. Peter.

**ISLE-ABBOTS**, a parish in Somersetshire, 4½ m.

N by W of Ilminster, on the Isle. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 380; in 1841, 413.

**ISLE-BREWERS**, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. SW of Langport, on the Isle. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 254; in 1841, 338.

**ISLE-AUX-CERFS**. See **STAG ISLAND**.

**ISLE-AUX-COUDRES**, an island and seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Saguenay, about 2 m. from the N shore of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite the bay of St. Paul. It is about 5 leagues in circumference, low near the shore, but gradually rising towards the centre, and possessing great fertility. It forms a parish, and has a church and parsonage-house. The principal mineral production of the island is the garnet of the Cap-à-l'Aigle.

**ISLE OF DOGS**. See **DOGS**.

**ISLE-DE-LA-FOURCHE**. See **NICOLET (Seignory)**.

**ISLE-JESUS**, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Terrebonne, separated from the mainland by the river St. Jean or Jesus, and from the island of Montreal on the NW by the Riviere-des-Prairies. It is 21 m. in length, and 6 m. at its greatest breadth, and is in its entire extent level, fertile, and well-cultivated. It possesses excellent roads, and is connected by several ferries with the mainland and adjacent islands. It contains 3 parishes. The houses are mostly built of stone.

**ISLE-LA-MOTT**, an island of Lake Champlain, Grand Isle co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 13 m. W of St. Albans. Pop. in 1840, 435.

**ISLE-ROUSSE (L')**, or **ISOLA-ROSSA**. See **ILE ROUSSE (L')**.

**ISLE ST. PAUL**, a seignory of Lower Canada, in an island of the same name, in the St. Lawrence, a little above the island of Montreal.

**ISLE OF SHOALS**, a group of islands, 8 in number, in the Atlantic, off the coast of the states of New Hampshire and Maine. The largest, Star island, comprises an area of 350 acres, and constitutes the township of Gosport. They are inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

**ISLE OF WHITHORN**, a village and small seaport in the parish of Whithorn, on the E coast of Wigtonshire, 2 m. N of the promontory of Burghhead, and 3 m. SE of Whithorn. It stands at the head of a small bay, which is almost land-locked by an islet ½ a mile long, and ¼ of a mile broad, lying across its mouth. The harbour is, in consequence, well-sheltered and safe, and possesses advantages of position which might apparently be turned to account. Pop. in 1841, 504.

**ISLES-SUR-SUIPPE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. of Bourgogne. Pop. 622. It has manufactories of chintzes and shawls.

**ISLE OF WIGHT**. See **WIGHT (ISLE OF)**.

**ISLEBECK-CARLTON**, or **CARLTON-MINIOTT**, a chapelry in the N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1841, 313.

**ISLEBOROUGH**, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, 54 m. E of Augusta, consisting of a large and several smaller islands in Penobscot river, opposite Northport and Lincolnville. It has several good harbours. Pop. in 1840, 777.

**ISLEHAM**, a parish in Cambridge, 7½ m. N of Newmarket. Area 4,396 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,127.

**ISLET (L')**, a county of Lower Canada, in the district of Quebec, bounded on the NE by the co. of Kamouraska; on the NW by the St. Lawrence; and on the SE by the S boundary of the prov. It comprises an area of 3,034 sq. m., the central point of which is in N lat. 46° 40' 30", and W long. 69° 52'. It is intersected by numerous rocky ridges, but contains much good land, and is abundantly watered by rivers and lakes. Of the former, the principal are the



Riviere-du-Sud and its branches, and the river St. John. Pop., chiefly French Canadians, 12,777. This co. is remarkable for the number of handsome villages which it contains. It has also a seignory of the same name, bounded in front by the St. Lawrence. It is watered by the Bras St. Nicholas and several small streams, and has a good deal of valuable timber. It derives its name from a point of land on which is a telegraph station, and which is insulated at high water.

**ISLETTA**, a town of New Mexico, in the co. of Bernalillo, on the W side of the Rio Grande, 9 m. from Peralta. It is an extensive place, with large vineyards in the vicinity.

**ISLEWORTH**, a parish and village of Middlesex, 9 m. WSW of London, on the W bank of the Thames, between Brentford and Richmond. Area of p. 3,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,590; in 1841, 6,614. The village consists of one principal street. In the vicinity are numerous elegant villas.

**ISLEY-WALTON**, a chapelry in Leicestershire, 18 m. NW of Leicester. Area 410 acres. Pop. 65.

**ISLIKON**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, bail, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Frauenfeld, on the road from that town to Zurich. It has a manufactory of chintzes.

**ISLINGTON**, an extensive parish and village, or metropolitan street district, in Middlesex, formerly 2 m. NW of London, but now absorbed in and forming part of the metropolis. The village is situated between the channels of the little rivers Fleet and Walbrook, which mark its W and E borders in the course of their subterraneous passage to the Thames. Besides I., the p. comprises the hamlets of Battle-bridge, Upper and Lower Holloway, Highbury, Ball's-Pond, part of Newington-Green, Kingsland-Green, and City Gardens. Area 3,050 acres. Pop. in 1801, 10,212; in 1831, 37,316; in 1841, 55,690. In this p. are several extensive manufactories for white-lead, floor-cloths, furs, paste-board, &c. A cattle market on an extensive scale was erected here in 1833, at an expense of £100,000. It consists of a square, containing an area of about 15 acres, enclosed by a brick wall 10 ft. in height, and comprising an area of 22 acres. Sheds 800 ft. long are erected on the four sides of the square, the roofs resting behind on the walls, and interiorly on strong piers. In the centre is a circus 150 ft. in diam., constituting a kind of exchange, and affording accommodation for the buyers and the clerk of the market. This magnificent mart, calculated to contain 12,000 oxen and calves, 40,000 sheep and lambs, and 1,000 pigs, &c., was opened in April 1836. The Regent's canal passes through this p. by a tunnel 900 yds. in length, under the High-street and the New river, and having on its banks convenient wharfs and warehouses. The Northern and Eastern railway runs along the E side of the p. A considerable part of the course of the New river extends through this p. Near the SW side of the v. of I. is Sadler's wells, first so called from its Spa-waters, discovered in 1683 by one Sadler. Here are also several noted taverns and tea-gardens. The situation of I. is healthy, and the salubrity of the air and its vicinity to the metropolis has long rendered it a favourite retreat for the citizens; indeed, until its close conjunction with the city, it was one of their principal rural haunts, and as early as the reign of Henry II., was noted as the scene of public recreation, where wrestling, casting quoits, shooting at butts, and other athletic pastimes were practised.

**ISLIP**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 1 m. WNW of Thrapston, on the Nen. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 562; in 1841, 547.—Also a parish and village in Oxfordshire, on the Ray, near its confluence with the Cherwell. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. 674.

**ISLIP**, a township of Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., 191 m. SE of Albany, and bounded on the S by the Atlantic. Its surface is level, and its soil light and sandy. Pop. in 1840, 1,909.

**ISLUGA**, a village in the Peruvian prov. of Tarapaca, and dep. of Arequipa, near the NE bank of a lake of the same name, on the Cordillera-de-Jos-Andes, in S lat.  $19^{\circ} 12' 30''$ , W long.  $68^{\circ} 41' 45''$ , at an alt. of between 13,000 and 14,000 ft. above sea-level. The lake is fed by a good-sized stream, which descends from the mountain of Carabaya on the NNE, passes the town, and discharges its waters by a stream which runs E into the plain of Sitani. About 5 m. to the NW of the v. is the extensive volcano of I., to which Mr. Bollaert assigns an approximate elevation of from 17,000 to 18,000 ft. above sea-level. In the hollows in the vicinity of the v. a few potatoes and a little millet are with difficulty grown; and some scanty pasturage, fed by occasional rains, is found as high as from 14,000 to 15,000 ft. A few ostriches, plovers, biscachas, and the condor, are occasionally seen near I., and the puma sometimes commits ravages on the young llamas. To the E of I. commences an extensive salt plain, which, it is reported, extends to near Potosi, with a breadth of from 3 to 8 leagues. It is covered with an incrustation of salt of from 5 to 10 inches in thickness.

**ISLY**, or **IZLY**, a small river of Algeria, rising within the frontiers of Morocco; flowing in a N and NE course past Ushda and Lala-Marnia, between which places it crosses the W frontier of the prov. of Oran; and falling into the sea about 24 m. WNW of Tlemsan. Marshal Bugeaud having defeated the Morocco troops in the vicinity of this river, on 14th August 1844, was created duke of I.

**ISMAIL**, or **ISMAILOV**, a large and strong town of Bessarabia, on the N side of the Kilian arm of the Danube, about 33 m. from the Black sea, in N lat.  $45^{\circ} 21'$ , E long.  $28^{\circ} 50'$ ; 20 m. WSW of Kilia-Nova; 30 m. E of Galatz. It is 1 m. in length, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth; and is surrounded by a moat and earthen rampart. The latter is in general 18 ft. in height; in some parts 25 ft. The moat is from 30 to 40 ft. in depth. The breadth or shorter side of the town lies along the river; the longer side, towards the land. The town carries on a considerable trade in the products of Moldavia; and the Armenians settled here have thriving manufactures of leather and shagreen.—It has a considerable export trade in corn, hides, and tallow. The exports from I. in 1839 amounted to 2,793,244 rubles in value. This place is memorable in history for its siege by the Russians in 1790. Its garrison was numerous, and a large quantity of military stores as well as treasure had been collected in it as a place of security. The Russian army having made little progress in the siege during the autumn, Suwarrow was sent to direct the operations, with orders to effect the reduction of the place at any sacrifice. On this, as on other occasions, he sent, when apparently unprepared, a peremptory summons to the Turkish garrison to surrender, that he might make the opposing general consider him in the light of a madman. At last, on the night of the 22d of December, he called together his officers, apprised them that the assault was to be made forthwith, reminded them of their past exploits, and desired them to repeat his words to the soldiers. At 5 o'clock in the morning of next day, the troops, in number 40,000, advanced in 9 columns, 6 on the land side, and 3 from the shipping in the river. The Turks were on their guard, and after allowing the assailants to come within 100 yds., opened a dreadful fire of grape-shot; but the Russians pushed on, filled the moat with their fascines, and applying their scaling-ladders, attempted to climb the ramparts. The regu-



lar troops succeeded; the Cossacks, unable to resist the Turkish sabre, were at first driven from the walls, and fell by hundreds into the moat; but being supported by regulars, the whole Russian army was formed on the ramparts by 8 o'clock. A close conflict then began; and six hours were passed in fighting and in carnage before I. fell completely into the hands of the Russians. Of the Turks about 20,000 were killed, and 10,000 made prisoners; the Russians lost 5,000 men on the day of capture, and twice that number in the previous operations. The town being given up to pillage, the inhabitants were exposed to outrage and massacre during three days. Russia now maintains a considerable garrison here; and the flotilla of the Danube is stationed at the foot of the walls.

**ISMAILIYAH**, a town of Persia, on the l. bank of the Karun, 25 m. below Ahwaz.

**ISMANNING**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 10 m. NNE of Munich. Pop. 716.

**ISMER (SAINT)**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Grenoble. Pop. 1,325.

**ISMID**, or **ISNIKMID**, the ancient *Nicomedia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, finely situated on the side of a hill rising from the gulf of the same name, 55 m. direct distance ESE of Constantinople, and 25 m. S of the nearest point of the Black sea coast; in N lat.  $40^{\circ} 47' 40''$ , E long.  $29^{\circ} 53' 30''$ . [*Ainsworth*.] It is built principally of wood; and contains about 700 families [*Leake*], 30,000 inhabitants [*Chesney*]; and is a place of considerable traffic. It was originally founded by Olbia, and rebuilt by Nicomedes I., king of Bithynia, who made it his capital. The wealth of the East was concentrated upon it, until it was "inferior only to Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch, in extent or populousness." [*Gibbon*.] In the reign of Diocletian it became the metropolis of the Roman empire, an honour which it maintained till the building of Constantinople. "An old church," says Kinneir, "is all that is left of the ancient *Nicomedia*." The country to the N and NE of I., and between it and the Black sea, is covered with magnificent forests.

**ISMID**, **IZMID**, or **NICOMEDIA (GULF OF)**, the eastern prolongation of the sea of Marmora, the ancient *Olbianus* or *Astacenus sinus*. It stretches from the meridian of  $29^{\circ} 24'$ , 30 m. E; is of very irregular contour; and varies in breadth from 2 to 8 m. At its NE extremity stands the town of Ismid. Its shores, especially at its W end, are eminently beautiful, presenting on either side "abrupt capes and woody promontories, with villages upon the sides of the mountains, and corn-fields and vineyards to their very tops" [*Leake*], and an abundant sprinkling of evergreens, amongst which the most prevalent is the *valonia*. Near the v. of Malsum, on the N side, opposite a tongue of land called the Dil, [*i.e.* 'Tongue,'] projecting  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from a range of precipitous mountains on the S side, is a convenient ferry across the gulf of about 2 m. in width. A river bearing the name of the Dil, or Kirk-Getschid, descending from the N side of the Samanlu-Dagh, in several head-streams, flows S into the gulf, at the town of Ersek or Hersek, near the base of the tongue of land. This stream Major Leake identifies with the ancient *Draco*; and he regards the Dil or Tongue to have been formed by the alluvial deposit of the Draco, whose impetuosity and winding course are noticed by Procopius.—Also a small town of Caramania, in the sanj. of Akshehr, on the Yalakehai.

**ISNALLOZ**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NNE of Grenada, on a small river. Pop. 3,000.

**ISNEAUVILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Darnetal, 4 m. NNE of Rouen. Pop. 1,000.

**ISNEBOL**, a village of Turkey, in the sanj. and 65 m. NW of Sophia, on the r. bank of the Timok.

**ISNIK**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, finely situated at the head or E extremity of a lake of the same name, the ancient *Ascanius*, 31 m. direct distance SSW of Ismid, at the head of the gulf of Ismid. It is now only a rude village of long lanes and mud walls, occupying the site of the ancient *Antigonion* and *Nicea*; but the ruins of mosques, baths, and houses, show it to have been once, even under Turkish sway, a place of importance. The old ivy-mantled walls on the side next the lake, which they skirt for 2 m. [*Dallaway*], are "in high preservation." [*Keppel*.] Their construction resembles that of the walls of Constantinople, with which they are coeval. They are of thin brick and courses of marble, having frequent square towers. Some of these are entirely Roman. A Roman aqueduct still serves to supply the town with water.—I. is celebrated in the *Juhan Numa* on account of its ancient fortifications, its markets, mosques, baths, colleges, and manufactures of coloured earthenware; and in ecclesiastical history for its council held A.D. 325, in which the Arian heresy was debated.—The lake of I., the ancient *Ascanius sinus*, is intersected by the parallel of  $40^{\circ} 17' N$  lat., and the meridian of  $29^{\circ} 36' E$  long. It is an irregularly shaped basin, about 18 m. long, and 7 m. in its greatest breadth; and is surrounded on three sides by steep woody slopes, behind which, to the SW, rise the snowy summits of the Olympus range. The nearer and lower ranges are covered with ilex and other evergreens; and at the head of the lake lies a well-cultivated plain, with plantations of olives, mulberries, vines, and almonds, and intersected by some small streams flowing to it in a SW course from the skirts of the Gok-Dagh. At its W extremity it discharges itself by a fine stream into the head of the gulf of Mudania, which is 11 m. distant. The lake abounds with fish; but its waters are so strongly impregnated with nitre as not to be drinkable.

**ISNIKMID**. See **ISMID**.

**ISNY**, a small town of Württemberg, in the bail. of Wangen, and 46 m. S of Ulm. It is walled, and has 3 suburbs. Pop. 2,000.

**ISOGLU**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Diarbekir, 24 m. ESE of Malatiae, on the l. bank of the Euphrates.

**ISOLA**, a town of Austrian Illyria, situated on an island lying between Capo d'Istria and Pirano, 7 m. S of Capo d'Istria. Pop. 3,430.—Also a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra-Ima, 12 m. S of Teramo. Pop. 1,000.—Also a small town of Piedmont, 4 m. S by W of Asti, near the Tanaro. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, on a small island formed by the river Garigliano, 5 m. SW of Soria. Pop. 2,600.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra-2da, cant. and 10 m. S of Cotrone, at the foot of Monte Stella. Pop. 2,800.

**ISOLA BELLA**. See **BORROMEAN ISLES**.

**ISOLA-DELLA-SCALA**, a small but well-built town of Austrian Lombardy, in the Veronese, 13 m. S of Verona, and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Mantua, on the Tartaro. It has a large Gothic church. Pop. 2,600.

**ISOLA-DI-GORGONA**, a small barren island or rather rock of the Tuscan sea, nearly opposite Leghorn, and about 17 m. from the coast.

**ISOLA-DOVARESE**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. W of Mantua. Pop. 1,600.

**ISOLA-GROSSA**, an island of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the district of Zara. It is about 30 m. long from SE to NW; and 2 m. broad; and is of considerable fertility, but destitute of fresh water. Pop. 12,000. The chief exports are oil and wine, and fish.



**ISOLALTA**, a small town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. SSW of Verona.

**ISOLA-PORCARIZZA**, a small town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Verona, near the Adige. Pop. 1,700.

**ISOLA ROSSA**. See **ILE ROUSSE**.

**ISOLETE (CAFE)**, or **RAS-JEZIRAH**, a promontory on the coast of Arabia, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 58' 28''$ , E long.  $57^{\circ} 51' 7''$ . It is of limestone formation. To the W of it is a small bay, affording good anchorage except under a SSW wind.—*Haines*.

**ISOLINO**, the smallest of the Borromean islands, in Lago Maggiore.

**ISONA**, a small town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. NNE of Lerida. Pop. 900. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

**ISONZO**, a river of Illyria, which rises on the S flank of Mount Terglou; flows through the W part of the circle of Goritz; near Aquileia divides into two arms, called the Isonzato and the Sdobba, which, after enclosing the island of Morosina, unite and flow into the gulf Trieste, by the Bocca-di-Sdobba, at a point 15 m. WNW of Trieste. It has a prevailing W course of about 60 m. Its principal affluents are the Torre on the r.; and the Idria and the Wippach on the l. It is subject to rapid swellings.

**ISPAGNAC**. See **HISPAGNAC**.

**ISPAHAN**, or **ISFAHAN**, [written **ASP-HAN**, **SPAHAN**, and **SEPAHAN**, by native historians,] a large city of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 211 m. S of Teheran, situated in the central part of an oval plain, measuring 12 m. by 8 m., and enclosed by a range of mountains of serrated outline, in  $32^{\circ} 39' 44''$  N lat., and  $51^{\circ} 44' 37''$  E long., according to Fraser, not in  $32^{\circ} 25'$  N lat., and  $51^{\circ} 50'$  E long., as Kinneir—who has adopted its lat. from Kaempfer—states. It was the capital of Persia under the Saffavian dynasty; but is no longer the magnificent city so amply described by Chardin, who believed it to be as populous as London, then as now the most populous city in Europe. I. formerly extended 3 m. along the S banks of the river Zenderud, or Zendrud [*Chesney*], which, descending from the Bakhtiary mountains, about 80 or 90 m. W of I., is here about 600 ft. broad. The best view of it is obtained when coming from the S: the groves, avenues, and spreading orchards, with which it abounds, concealing the ruins of this once famed capital, whose palaces, cupolas, minarets, pigeon-towers, and groves, appear scattered about "in grand and lyric confusion." [*De Bode*.] A nearer view, however, dispels the illusion: and the traveller goes for miles through deserted streets, untenanted houses, ruined buildings, and silent squares. The once magnificent Maidán or hippodrome, 490 yds. long by 166 yds. broad, now no longer displays the bounding coursers, and the gazing multitudes enjoying the scene. Of all the trees that surrounded it, not one is remaining: the canals are empty; the houses which encompassed it, void of inhabitants, and their very doors blocked up; so that nothing but dead arches are now seen round the whole area. The bazaars are untenanted, and fast crumbling into ruins; and the great bazaar, once illuminated by 50,000 lamps, and where the whole area was filled with tents, is only lit up here and there by some solitary lamps, the whole business being confined to one corner. The large spaces which served as avenues to the city have been converted into gardens; and one may travel for three hours on country roads which were once so many streets leading to the centre of the city. The Chehel-Situn fronts the SW side of the great Maidán. The gate of Ali, which opens into the palace from the Maidán, is one of the most perfect pieces of brick-work to be seen in all Persia. Over the great entrance it rises to the elevation of

several stories; and the flights of steps which lead to it are formed of beautiful porcelain. The roof of the chamber over the gate is sumptuously gilt and carved, and supported by 18 lofty octagonal pillars, once emblazoned in gold. It is open on all sides but one. The famous bridges over the Zenderud into the Sheher-bagh, though now deserted, are still unimpaired, all speaking of the gorgeous populous past. The bridge of Julia, connecting the city with the Armenian quarter, on the r. bank, is 360 paces long, by 13 paces broad. It is built of hewn stone and brick, and is composed of 33 arches, above each of which are ranged 3 smaller ones, with a covered gallery on both sides. The streets of I. are narrow, winding, and irregular. The houses are only one story in height; but are generally composed of so many compartments that they occupy a considerable area. They are built of brick or of earth, and their uniformity in height and colour produces a dull appearance. Their entrances too are generally mean and low. Of the royal mosque of I., Buckingham says:—"The mosque was crowded at noon with worshippers, perhaps to the number of 2,000; some of whom offered up their prayers alone in silence, while others ranged themselves behind imams, or leaders, and gave their devotions all this public solemnity of union. Taken altogether, I have never yet seen, nor ever expect again to see, any Mohammedan temple so truly magnificent in all its parts, as the royal mosque of I." I. contains about 30 inhabited colleges, some of them large and flourishing; and the number of teachers and students may altogether amount to 6,000 or 7,000. The Arabic laws and literature, the Mahomedan laws and theology, are studied; but I. is chiefly famous as a school for metaphysics and philosophy. [*Mirza Ibrahim*.]

In 1472 Barbaro estimated the pop. of I. at 150,000; Kinneir estimates it at 200,000; Dupré at only half that number; Morier, in 1812, reckoned it at only 60,000; and Olivier at 50,000 in 1796; while Colonel Chesney raises it to 150,000 at the present period. The pop. of I. are characterized by the author of *Sketches of Persia* as an active, industrious people. "They are considered as the best manufacturers and the worst soldiers in Persia. But, whatever may be their deportment in the field of battle, they are remarkable for the boldness of their language in the field of argument, and have great confidence in their ready wit and talent for repartee. At I. almost every man above the very lowest order can read and write, and artisans and shopkeepers are often as familiar as those of the higher ranks with the works of their favourite poets. The love of such learning seems, in some of the youth of this city, to degenerate into a disease. These *Talib-ool-ilm* ['seekers of science'], as the students are called, may be seen in crowds round the gates, or within the walls of its college, reciting stanzas, or discussing obscure dogmas or doctrines in their works on philosophy or religion; and they often become, from such habits, unfitted for every other pursuit in life. The merchants of Persia form a distinct class. I had now seen those of Abusheher, Shiraz, and I., and found their general character nearly the same. So long as they have no concern with state affairs, and accept of no employment from government, they enjoy considerable security. The plunder of a merchant, without some pretext, would shake all confidence, and be fatal to that commerce from which a great proportion of the public revenue is derived; the most tyrannical monarchs, therefore, have seldom committed so impolitic an act of injustice. But this class have suffered so severely in the late revolutions of the country, that they continue to act with great caution. They are not only very circumspect



in their dealings, but, like wary diplomatists, every merchant has a cipher known only to himself and his correspondents. By this means they receive and convey that intelligence which is essential to give safety to their speculations. Some few make a display of their wealth; but in general, their habits are not merely frugal, but penurious. This disposition often increases with age to a degree that would hardly be credited, if we had not similar instances in our own country."

The manufactures of I. consist of all kinds of woven fabrics, brocades, satins, and silks; calicoes, chintzes, and other cotton goods, manufactured from the plant that grows in the neighbourhood; gold and silver trinkets, paper and paper boxes, pen-cases, book-covers, beautifully ornamented fire-arms, sword-blades, glass, and earthenware. There is no regular bazaar for books, but manuscripts are procured by the delals or brokers; and pictures very neatly executed in water colours, and some in oil, on canvases, are offered for sale in the bazaars. Some of these are of a very licentious description. The merchants of I. have capitals embarked in trade of from 80,000 to 150,000 tomanas, and control in a great degree the whole trade of Persia, and even considerably affect that of Hindostan, I. being the chief emporium in Persia, and on the great line of mercantile communication with Cabul, China, and India.

[History.] I. appears to have been the *Aspadana* of Ptolemy, but was not then a city of any consideration. We know that it was a considerable city in the reign of the caliph Al Mamun in A. D. 811, from some Arabian dirhems, struck at the same year, and found on the coast of the Baltic in 1722. In the 10th cent., according to Ibn Haukel, it consisted of 2 cities, Yahudiah, or 'the Jews' town,' and Medina, or 'the city,' and was then the most flourishing city in Irak. It is almost the concurrent opinion of oriental historians and geographers that Yahudiah was a colony of captive Jews sent thither by Bochtansir or Nebuchadnezzar; and the tradition may be true, though the date be erroneous, as Media was not then a province, but an independent kingdom. For a short time during the decline of the Seljukian dynasty, I. was the cap. of their dominions. It was again made the royal residence by Shah Ismael, the first prince of the Saffavian dynasty, who called it Dar Assultana, or 'the Royal seat.' But I. owed its chief grandeur to his great grandson, Shah Abbas, who adorned it with the Dowlat Khana, or 'royal palace,' called by the Persians Chehel-el-Sitan, or 'the forty pillars,' the royal mosque, the Hippodrome a noble garden divided into four quarters, and a park of 1,000 acres for the reception of wild animals. Three principal suburbs were also erected by his orders and annexed to it, called respectively, Abbasabad, belonging to the natives of Tauris, — Ghehrabad, or 'the residence of the Ghehrs or Magians,' and Jolfa, 'the residence of the Armenians.' The two former of these suburbs no longer exist. Its prosperity, however, received a terrible check during the invasion of Timur. That formidable conqueror, in 1387, took I. and contented himself at first with levying a large contribution on the inhabitants. Learning, however, that a nocturnal insurrection was preparing by the inhabitants, he poured out upon them the full measure of his vengeance, ordering an indiscriminate massacre, in which 70,000 are said to have perished. The advantageous situation of the place, however, enabled it soon to revive; and the early Sophis, though they did not make it the cap. of their empire, exerted themselves to restore it to its former prosperity. In 1722, it was taken by the Afghans, and many of its most superb edifices entirely destroyed by those barbarous invaders. In 1727, it was retaken by Nadir Shah; but nothing was done by that conqueror to restore its former prosperity. Since that time I. has never been a royal residence, the recent sovereigns of Persia having preferred the more northern cities, particularly Teheran. I. therefore, has gone gradually more and more into decay, and presents only the wreck of what it formerly was. One may now ride for miles amid its ruins. It is still, however, a great and magnificent city.

ISPEGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of St. Etienne-de-Baigorry, at the foot of a mountain in which is a mine of copper.

ISPER, a town of Austria, in the district below the Ens, and circle of Mannhartsberg, 29 m. WSW of Mantern, in a valley, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Danube.

ISPICA, a narrow and tolerably fertile valley in Sicily, between Spaccaforno and Modica. Its sides are excavated into innumerable grottoes, which are

inhabited by a sturdy semi-civilized race of peasants, who depend in considerable part for their subsistence on the fruit of the walnut-trees, myrtles, arbutuses, dwarf olives, oaks, and brambles, with which the country is overrun.—*Smyth.—Colt Hoare.*

ISPINGLEE, a village of Beluchistan, in the Bolan pass, 12 m. ESE of Mustung, and 65 m. NNE of Kelat, on the road thence to Shawl. Pop., consisting of Beluchis, 2,000.

ISPOURE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and less than a mile N of St.-Jean-Pied-de-Port. Pop. 450. Copper and malachite are found in the adjacent mountain of Aradady.

ISPUK, or ESPAKE, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Kohistan, 50 m. NNE of Tubbus.

ISPUNGILI, a village of Beluchistan, 4 m. SE of Shawl or Quitta, and on the road thence to Kelat.

ISRAEL, a township of Preble co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. It is well-watered, and very productive. Pop. in 1840, 1,547.

ISRAEL (CAPE), a headland of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Arabian gulf, to the SSE of the island of Kameran, and between Loheia and Hodeida, in N lat. 15° 12', E long. 42° 18'.

ISRAELS, a small river in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., which has its source in the White mountains, and flows into the Connecticut river at Lancaster.

ISSAC, or ISSAC-DE-MONTREAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and cant. of Villamblarde, 13 m. N of Bergerac. Pop. 1,043.

ISSAICA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and district of Alegrete, and which falls into the Ibicui, on the l. bank.

ISSARLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, and cant. of Concouren, 26 m. NNW of Argentière, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,422. It has 2 annual cattle fairs.

ISSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and cant. of Moisdon-la-Riviere, 8 m. SSW of Chateaubriand, on the r. bank of the Don. Pop. 1,602. It has an annual cattle fair.

ISSEAUUX (FORET D'), a forest of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. of Aramits, 15 m. SSW of Oleron. It affords excellent timber, and near it are mines of plumbago and copper, and beds of marble.

ISSEHOVED, or IDSEHOVED, a headland of Denmark, at the N extremity of the island of Samsø, in N lat. 55° 58', E long. 10° 31'.

ISSELBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Dusseldorf, circle and 6 m. N of Rees. Pop. in 1837, 847.

ISSELS (St.), a parish in Pembrokeshire, 3 m. N of Tenby, in Carmarthen bay. Pop. 1,552.

ISSENDOLUS, or ISSENDOLUS-L'HÔPITAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. of La-Chapelle-Marival, 17 m. NW of Figeac. Pop. 1,058. It has 4 annual cattle-fairs.

ISSENGEAUX. See YSSINGEAUX.

ISSENHEIM, or ISENEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, and cant. of Soultz. Pop. 1,214. It has a cotton spinning-mill.

ISSEPEST, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, and cant. of Livernon, 8 m. NW of Figeac. Pop. 615. It has 6 annual fairs.

ISSER, a river of Algiers, formed by the junction of the Zagwan with the Zeitoun, at the NW part of the plain of Hamza, which, flowing N, falls into the Mediterranean at Sarab-Velrab, and 30 m. E of Algiers, after a total course of 40 m.

ISSERTAUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Vic-le-Comte, and 19 m. ESE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,655.



**ISSEVERA**, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanj. and 40 m. SE of Salonika, and near the l. bank of the Ormilia.

**ISSEY** (Sr.), a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. SSE of Padstow. Area 4,440 acres. Pop. in 1841, 748.

**ISSIGEAC**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and arrond. of Bergerac. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,110; in 1841, 9,067. The town is 11 m. SSE of Bergerac, on the Banège. Pop. 977.

**ISSIMA**, a village of Sardinia, in the div. and prov. and 25 m. ESE of Aosta, on the r. bank of the Eylez. Pop. 1,500.

**ISSOIRE**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme. The arrond. comprises an area of 182,076 hect., and contains 9 cant., viz.: Ardes, Besse, Champeix, Saint-Germain-Lembron, Issoire, Jumeaux, Latour, Sauxillanges, and Taures. Pop. in 1821, 99,770; in 1836, 100,740; in 1841, 99,556.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,508; in 1841, 15,248. The town is 20 m. SSE of Clermont, on the Crouze, near its confluence with the Allier. Pop. in 1789, 5,746; in 1821, 5,929; in 1836, 5,741; in 1841, 5,224. It is small and ill-built, but has a handsome church and a college, and possesses a considerable trade in oil, wine, hemp, and apples. It has extensive manufactories of copper-ware, large distilleries and oil-mills, and a printing establishment. Fairs for cattle and grain are held twice a-year.—This town, which is of great antiquity, was named *Yciodorencis* in the Middle ages, and was formerly celebrated for a school and temple erected by that people. It was sacked by the Vandals. It suffered much from the disputes of which, as the patrimony of the counts of Auvergne, it was the cause; and towards the close of the 16th cent. sustained two sieges, in the first of which it was totally destroyed. The environs abound with nut-trees, and contain mines of antimony and coal.

**ISSOUDUN**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre. The arrond. comprises an area of 117,849 hect., and contains 3 cant. Pop. in 1831, 45,668; in 1841, 47,016.—The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 26,790; in 1841, 27,562. The town is situated partly on a hill, and partly in a fine plain, on the Théols, 19 m. SE of Chateauroux. Pop. in 1789, 10,530; in 1821, 11,077; in 1831, 11,664; in 1841, 12,234. It is one of the most important towns in the dep. It has 4 churches, 2 hospitals, a communal college, and a theatre. The streets are broad and regularly built, and the houses handsome. It possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, parchment, and hosiery; several tanneries and extensive bleacheries; and has an active trade in wine, corn, cattle, and wool. Fairs are held ten times a-year. Little is known with respect to the origin of this town. It was long held by the English. In 1135, 1504, and 1651, it was to a great extent destroyed by fire.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Chénérailles. Pop. 1,243.

**ISSUM**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine and regency of Düsseldorf, circle and 5 m. E of Geldern. Pop. 1,000. It has a Lutheran church, and possesses manufactories of velvet, silk, and flannel, several potteries, and a tannery.

**ISSUS**. See **ISKENDERUN**.

**ISSY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 5 m. N of Sceaux, and 4 m. SW of Paris, in a fine plain, near the l. bank of the Seine. The chief objects of interest which it possesses are the ancient house of Margaret-de-Valois, now belonging to the seminary of Saint Sulpice at Paris, and a Gothic edifice named the house of Childbert. It contains also numerous handsome villas,

and has manufactories of soda, potash, acids, and whiting.

**ISSY-L'ÉVEQUE**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, and arrond. of Autun. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,130; in 1841, 6,087. The village is 20 m. SW of Autun, on the Somme. Pop. 1,855. Cattle fairs are held here 6 times a-year.

**ISTAKHUR**, a district and mountain-fortress of Persia, in the prov. of Fars. The district, which also bears the name of Koureh, lies in the NE part of the prov., and is watered by the Kur or Bund-amir and Correen. It is inhabited by Guebres and Parsis, and numerous nomades. Its chief town is Yezd. The fortress stands on a rocky eminence which rises perpendicularly on the confines of the plain of Merdasht.

**ISTALIE**, a town of Afghanistan, in the province and 22 m. NW of Cabul, on the slope of a hill, at the foot of the Hindu-kush. It is inhabited by Tadjiks, the number of whom, previous to the storming of the town by the British in 1842, was estimated at 15,000. They are remarkable for the irascibility of their temperament, owing it is said to their diet, which consists chiefly of bread made of sun-dried mulberries. The manufacture and dyeing of cloth form the chief branches of local industry.

**ISTAMBUL**. See **CONSTANTINOPLE**.

**ISTAPA**. See **ESTAPA**.

**ISTANOS**, a town of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, sanj, and 20 m. W of Angora, on the r. bank of the Char-Su, an affluent of the Enguri-Su. It contains about 400 houses.

**ISTARDA**, or **STAROVA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 17 m. S of Ochrida, on the SW bank of the lake of that name.

**ISTEIN**, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 21 m. SSW of Friburg, on the r. bank of the Rhine, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 455.

**ISTILLAR** (**GULF OF**), an indentation of the coast of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Salonika, and SW of the gulf of Orphano; separated from the gulf of Monte-Santo by the isthmus which connects the peninsula of Mount Athos with the continent. It is 14 m. in breadth, and about 9 m. in depth, and nearly oval in shape. The entrance is formed by two peninsulas, at the extremity of each of which is a group of small islands.

**ISTIP**, **ISTIB** or **ISTIR**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 66 m. SW of Ghiustendil, near the l. bank of the Bagranitza. Pop., chiefly Turks, 8,000. It is surrounded by an embattled wall, now much dilapidated, and has a suburb named Yeni-Keni, inhabited by Greeks.

**ISTMO**, or **YSTMO**, a department of New Granada, comprising the district of Veragua and the isthmus of Panama, and enclosing the bay of Panama. See **PANAMA**.

**ISTRANA**, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the district and 6 m. W of Treviso. Pop. 500.

**ISTRES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhône.—The cant. comprises 4 coms. Pop. in 1841, 8,651.—The town is situated 25 m. NW of Marseilles, near the W bank of the Etang-de-Berre. Pop. 3,122.

**ISTRIL**, a river of Russia, rising to the SE of Klin, in the gov. of Moscow, flowing S, and falling into the Moskva, on the l. bank, after a course of 52 m.

**ISTRIA**, a circle of the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, administratively comprised in the gov. of Trieste, forming in part a triangular peninsula, bounded on the N by the gulf of Trieste and the circles of Gorizia and Laibach; on the E by the gulf of Quarnero, or the channels of Favisina and Quarnero, by which it is separated from the island of



Cherso; and on the S and W by the Adriatic. Its superficial area amounts to 1,824 sq. m. The surface towards the sea is in many parts low and marshy; a part, especially to the NW, consists of precipitous mountains, whose sides are penetrated by caverns and grottos incrustated by stalactites. The mountains are either capped with snow, bare and barren, or are covered by beautiful forests, from which the marine of Venice is chiefly supplied. The hills are of singular and continually varying forms; and the face of the country everywhere presents deep dells, hanging woods, and villages and ruins perched upon pinnacles or buried in abysses. The principal rivers are the Poyk, flowing N to the Isonzo; the Dragogna, the Quieto, and the Canale-di-Leina, all flowing W into the gulf of Venice.—The climate is very uncertain and often severe. The agriculture of the country is not of great importance.—The pop. is mainly dependent on maritime commerce, and especially on the trade connected with Trieste. The general aspect of the country is bare; the surface is so porous or cavernous that the rain-water is speedily lost to agriculture, and the surface is susceptible of cultivation only in spots and patches. A little wheat, barley, and maize is grown. Oil and wine are extensively made; the latter possesses remarkable strength and flavour. Profitable fisheries of the tunny and anchovy are carried on in the Adriatic.—The pop. of I. in 1837 was 211,020; in 1846, 202,065, exclusive of Trieste, the pop. of which amounted to 59,336. It is of two races; the Italian, which forms the pop. of the maritime towns; and the Slavonic, which constitutes the mass of the peasantry. The Istrians are tall and well-formed, and make excellent infantry soldiers. The women are very handsome, generally of fair complexion, and often with light hair and blue eyes.—I. contains several towns of considerable importance, of which the principal is Trieste, situated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, and occupying the place of the ancient *Tergeste*. It chiefly began to flourish under the empress Maria Theresa, somewhat after the middle of the 17th cent. This city with the adjacent territory, amounting altogether to about 35 sq. m., now forms a distinct administrative prov. [See TRIESTE.] Capo d'Istria is usually considered the capital of I. proper. [See CAPO D'ISTRIA.] The town of Pola, situated on a small bay of the same name, near the S extremity of the peninsula, now an inconsiderable place, though efforts are making to render it a naval station, is, as remarked by Pococke, "in relation to its antiquities, to be regarded among the greatest." [See POLA.] One of the more flourishing towns of Istria is the seaport Rovigno, occupying a peninsula on the W coast. A small town, called Pirano, stands in a picturesque situation, on a peninsula between the gulf of Laguna and that of Trieste. In the extreme N of the circle is the town of Idria; and 15 m. SSE of it lies the village of Adelsberg, celebrated for its curious caverns.—The great lines of road which intersect I. are those leading from Trieste along the coast, and interiorly through the centre of the peninsula to Pola; and the great road from Fiume N by Adelsberg to Laibach, with a branch to Idria. At Adelsberg this latter route is joined by a road from Trieste. The roads in this country of hills, are excellent in themselves, and are kept in good order.—The history of I.—which can be obtained only from meagre materials—ascends to a very early date. It is considered to have been one of the Illyrian provinces. The Colchians, returning from their celebrated expedition, are supposed to have established themselves here; when the country was conquered by the Romans, they found the worship of Isis established in it. I., when united to the empire, shared in its diversified

fortunes. The monuments which yet remain in it testify to the advanced state of the arts; but the decline of the empire admitted new and barbarous invaders, and this country at length fell under the dominion of the Venetians.

**ISTRINA**, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 52 m. S of Krnkovatz, on the r. bank of the Liperitza.

**ISTURITS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 5 m. SSE of La Bastide-de-Clarence. Pop. 850.

**ISTVANDI**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Schemeg, 27 m. SSW of Kaposvar, on the r. bank of the Okor.

**ITA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. NE of Guadalaxara, on the flank of a hill on the road from Madrid to Alcalá-de-Henares. Pop. 987.

**ITABAIAANINHA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, to the N of the head of Rio-Real, and W of São-Christovão.

**ITABAIAANNA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, at the foot of the serra of the same name. Pop. 2,000.—The serra, which is the most extensive mountain-range in the prov., runs between the rivers Real and Irapiarang.

**ITABATINGAHI**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, flowing into the Jacubi, on the r., between the Marcos and the Pequeroi.

**ITABERAVA**, a village and parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 20 m. SE of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 7,000, agriculturists and miners.

**ITABIRA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of the Rio-das-Velhas, 17 m. ENE of Ouro-Preto.—Also a lofty iron-stone mountain in the same prov., near the town of Itabira-de-Mata-Dentov, 55 m. NE of Ouro-Preto. Alt. 4,895 ft. [Von Eschwege.]

**ITABIRAÇU**, a lofty pyramidal mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 20 m. S of Itabira.

**ITABORAHÍ**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Rio-Igua.

**ITACACIBA**, a small port of Brazil, on a bay of the same name, in the prov. of Espírito-Santo.

**ITACOLUMI**, the loftiest summit of the Cordilheira-da-Mantiqueira, in the Brazilian prov. of Minas-Geraes. It has an alt., according to Von Eschwege, of 5,710 ft. It may be easily ascended from Ouro-Preto, or Villa-Rica, which stands on the narrow valley formed by the S declivities of the I., and the Morro-de-Villa-Rica. It consists of white quartz slate. Iron-stone appears at the foot of the mountain.—Also another mountain in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, near Marianna.—Also a summit in the Serra-dos-Órgãos, in the prov. of Rio-Janeiro.—Also a mountain in the prov. of Maranhão, in the E angle of the bay of Cuma, in 2° 8' 38" S lat.

**ITACURUCU**, a small island of Brazil, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.

**ITAGUAHI**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, comarca of Angra-dos-Reis, between the Sierra-de-Santa-Cruz, and the river I. The pop. of the town and district is 4,000, chiefly agriculturists.—The river I. rises in the district of São-João-Marcos; runs from W to E, and then, turning S, enters the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, opposite the island Madeira. A canal has been formed between this river and the town of I.

**ITAHIBE**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, comarca of Ilheos, rising in the Serra-Itaraca, flowing E, and falling into the Bahia-dos-Ilheos.—Also a lake in the same district, about 5 m. in length, by 2½ m. in breadth, which discharges itself into the river I.

**ITAIPIU**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-



de-Janeiro, 8 m. ESE of Nitherohi. Pop. of town and adjacent district, 2,000.

**ITAJAHI**, a river of Brazil, which rises in the prov. of São-Paulo; enters that of Santa-Catharina; and flows into the bay of Garoupas. Its chief affluents are the Suiz-Alves, and the Itajahi-Mirim.

**ITALA**, a small town of Sicily, 15 m. SW of Messina.

## ITALY,

A celebrated region of Central Europe, extending between the parallels of  $36^{\circ} 35'$  and  $47^{\circ}$  N, and the meridians of  $6^{\circ} 35'$  and  $18^{\circ} 35'$  E long. The limits of no region are marked in more distinct and precise characters by the hand of Nature than those of I.; yet nowhere have the political boundaries and divisions of any country been more fluctuating and uncertain. The Alps, the highest mountains in the ancient world, stretching in a huge crescent, one extremity of which rests on the head of the Adriatic gulf, the other on the gulf of Genoa, separate Italy from the regions to the N, and serve at once as a barrier against the frozen tempests which blow from the Boreal regions, and a rampart against continental invasion. Hannibal denominated the Alps, the walls, not only of Italy, but even of Rome itself. The Adriatic sea bathes this charming country on the E, and the Tuscan sea on the W; on the S, the Ionian sea opens an easy communication with all the southern countries. Numberless islands line its extensive shores; and in the interior, the Apennines, a range of mountains of the second order, commence where the Alps terminate, and extending through its whole length, branch into various ramifications, dividing the peninsula into several provinces materially differing in their climates and productions. The length of Italy, from Monte Rosa, the highest summit of the Italian Alps, to the Capo-di-Lenca, is 670 m.; while its medial breadth, between the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, is about 100 m.; but from the head of the gulf of Trieste to the Rhone, the W boundary of Savoy, the breadth is 370 m. According to Mayer's map the total superficial extent of I., including the surface of its islands, is 131,600 British sq. m. Galante estimates its area at 127,970 sq. m. Bianchi estimates it at 100,000 geog. sq. m. It may be reckoned generally at two-thirds the area of France, one-tenth that of Russia in Europe, four-fifths that of the Spanish peninsula, and three times that of Greece; and as nearly equal to that of the British islands.

*Divisions.* I. was, in very ancient times, like most other countries, parcelled out into innumerable petty states and kingdoms; but became divided, while yet in a state of incipient civilization, into three grand districts,—the northern, the central, and the southern. The first was seized and colonized by the Gauls, who either extirpated, expelled, or subjugated the original inhabitants. This division was denominated by the Romans, in the earlier periods of their history, *Gallia Cisalpina*, because it

lay on the Italian side of the Alps; afterwards, when reduced into a Roman province, *Gallia Togata*, because the inhabitants, in imitation of their conquerors, wore the Roman *toga* or gown. It was also called *Italia Subalpina*, or Italy at the foot of the Alps. This extensive tract, which extended from the *Alpes Rhaeticae*, or the mountains of Tyrol on the NE, to the *Mare Ligusticum*, or gulf of Genoa, on the SW, was subdivided into four regions: viz. *Italia Subalpina*, or Piedmont; *Liguria*, or the Genoese territory; *Gallia Cispadana*; and *Gallia Transpadana*. These two last divisions, comprehending the fertile valley of the Po, now known by the name of Lombardy, were bounded on the S by the Apennines; on the E by the Adriatic; on the W by the Subalpine countries; and on the N by the Alps which divide Italy from Switzerland and Tyrol. All these four divisions comprised a tract of country 280 m. in length, by 150 m. in breadth. The central division, now known by the name of Tuscany and the States of the Church, comprehended the ancient *Etruria*, *Umbria*, *Latium*, *Sabinum*, *Picenum*, and the NW parts of the modern kingdom of Naples. The Etrurians were of Asiatic extraction; the Umbrians were a Celtic colony; the Latins derived their origin from the Pelasgic and Eolic Greeks, but, as the ancestors of the Roman name and power proceeded from the most barbarous parts of Greece at a very early period, many ages elapsed before their manners, brutalized by a continual series of incessant conflicts, reflected a tint of Grecian civilization. The southern division was called *Magna Græcia*, because most of the cities on its coast were Greek colonies, and spoke the Greek language. The inhabitants gave it the appellation of *Magna Græcia*, not that it was greater than Greece properly so called, but from mere vanity, as we are informed by Pliny. This tract comprehended almost the whole of the modern Neapolitan territories, and comprised the ancient *Apulia*, *Lucania*, and *Bruttium*.—Italy was afterwards divided by Augustus Cæsar into 11 provinces. Upon the downfall of the Roman name and power, it was seized by the Ostrogoths, who were expelled by the celebrated Belisarius, general of the emperor Justinian. In the middle ages, the kingdom of Lombardy and the kingdom of Naples held the two extremities; while the Papal and Tuscan territories occupied the centre of I.—Italy, taken in its utmost extent, may still be considered under the three grand divisions: Northern I., Central I., and Southern I. The first, or northern division, contains the dominions of the king of Sardinia, the Italian portion of Switzerland, and the Austro-Italian states, including the Tyrol, and the Illyric-Hungarian Littorale. The second or central Italy, the dominions of the grand duke of Tuscany, the Pope's territories, the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the small republic of San Marino. The third grand division embraces the south of Italy, with the island of Sicily, subject to the king of Naples; and may be regarded as physically comprising the island of Corsica belonging to France, and the Maltese group belonging to England.

The following table exhibits the area in Italian or geographical square miles, and the population according to the latest returns, of the present political divisions of Italy:

|                                                                                 | Area.  | Pop.              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| <b>I. KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.</b>                                                  |        |                   |
| 1. Continental provinces,                                                       | 14,989 | 4,368,975         |
| 2. Insular provinces, comprising the islands of Sardinia and Capraia, . . . . . | 8,234  | 547,112           |
|                                                                                 | 23,223 | 4,916,087 in 1848 |



## II. PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO.

\*.\* Forming an *enclave* in the Sardinian prov. of Nice. The admeasurement of area is that of Zuccagni. Bianchi estimates it at only 6·25 geog. sq. m.

10

6,800 in 1846

## III. REPUBLIC OF TICINO.

\*.\* Politically incorporated in the Swiss confederacy. Its area is estimated by several writers at only 780 geog. sq. m.

800

117,397 1850

## IV. DUCHY OF PARMA.

Including Piacenza and Guastalla.

2,098

494,737 —

## V. DUCHY OF MODENA,

1,630

586,458 —

## VI. GRAND-DUCHY OF TUSCANY.

Including the islands of Elba and Gorgona; and the recent addition of Lucca,

6,407

1,696,483 1848

## VII. THE PAPAL STATES.

12,120

2,898,115 1843

## VIII. REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO,

20

7,600 ?

## IX. THE LOMBARDO-VENETIAN, or AUSTRO-ITALIAN KINGDOM.

1. Province of Lombardy, . . . . . 6,245
2. Province of Venice, . . . . . 7,003
3. Province of Trent, or the Italian Tyrol, . . . . . 4,080
4. The Italian provinces of the kingdom of Illyria; viz.
  - a. Government of Trieste, . . . . . 50
  - b. Circles of Gorizia and Gradisca, . . . . . 800
  - c. Circle of Istria, . . . . . 1,350

2,670,833 in 1846

2,257,200 —

500,000 ?

81,500 1849

193,268 —

230,528 —

2,200

19,528

5,933,329

## X. KINGDOM OF NAPLES, or of THE TWO SICILIES.

1. Continental provinces, . . . . . 24,971
2. Island of Sicily, . . . . . 7,787

6,382,706

2,040,610

32,758

8,423,316 1845

\*.\* The above areas are those adopted by Bianchi. The *Almanach de Gotha* assigns 24,563 Italian sq. m. to the Continental, and 7,967 to the Insular possessions of Sicily.

## XI. ISLAND OF CORSICA, belonging to France,

2,850

230,271 1846

## XII. Islands of MALTA, Gozo, and COMINO, belonging to England,

265

118,759 1842

101,709

25,429,352

*Physical features.*] Nothing can excel the natural scenery of I., in all the ingredients which compose the sublime or the beautiful. Its mountains present every variety of shape and magnitude, of rugged precipices, wooded declivities, snowy summits, winding bases, and all the materials and groupings of picturesque beauty. Even the plains are varied by gentle swells and bolder elevations; while the extraordinary purity of the atmosphere gives a distinctness to every object, which cannot be conceived by those who are accustomed to a vapoury sky. The brightest descriptions of poetry do not surpass the effect produced by the vale of Clitumnus, the falls of the Anio, the banks of the Nar, the waters of Tibur, the groves of Albano, the plains, hills, coasts, and bays of Campania Felix. [*Eustace.*] "When we first tread the soil of I., the loveliness of the landscape absorbs our whole attention. Association, indeed, does much to strengthen the spell which the scenery throws over us; and the force of the attraction is greatly increased by the southern sky, with its balmy repose, its magical colouring, and its harmonious combinations of light and shadow. All the features of the picture, however, are in themselves both novel and beautiful. The climate and its productions do not, it is true, unfold their full luxuriance till we reach Sicily; but to the native of Northern Europe, the face of the country is new

from the very foot of the Alps. I. is divided by nature into two very dissimilar regions. The first is Lombardy, or Upper Italy, bounded, as we have seen, on the N by the Alps, and on the S by the Apennines. This tract commences, on the N and W, among Alpine heights and glens, whose aspect is that of Switzerland. The mountains then subside into broad meadow-plains, watered by large rivers, and crossed in every field by rows of poplars supporting vines; while the olive-groves on the lower eminences both of the Alpine and Apennine chains, and the scattered cypresses and pines, impart the first characteristic images of the Italian landscape. Southward of the ridge of the Apennines is the second region, the strictly peninsular portion of I. On crossing the mountains which bound it on the N, we immediately lose the broad plains and full rivers of Lombardy. The Apennine accompanies us to the extremity of the peninsula, dividing it lengthwise, narrowing its flats, and forming deep hollows by the promontories which it everywhere sends out. The mountains, though in many districts lofty, are rounded in shape; and the undulating hills which cluster about their sides, sink down into flat alluvial valleys like the deserted beds of lakes. Woods of olive-trees, not unlike in character to the birch, cover the rising grounds with their gray foliage. Towns and villages on the plains, or oftener perched



like castles on the hills, peer out from amidst vineyards, or clumps of the dark flat-topped pine, and the tall pillar-like cypress; and the most uncultivated and lonely of the vales are clothed with a picturesque and almost tropical prodigality of vegetation, in the wild trees and shrubs, the broad leafy masses of the glossy ilex, the rich forms and colours of the arbutus, and the graceful outline of the fragrant myrtle. This aspect of the landscape, which prevails in Middle I., suffers some changes as we advance farther S. The date-palm is now seen in sheltered nooks; in some districts the orange and lemon groves give odour to the air; and the aloe and cactus grow wild upon the rocks. These features are caught in glimpses, even on the northern side of the Apennines; they are more and more frequent as we proceed towards Lower I., in which they are not indeed the prevailing features; but in several quarters assume prominence in the scene; and in Sicily the picture unites oriental vegetation with that of the Italian valleys. The panorama of the low country, too, has everywhere a background in the mountains, among which, as we climb their sides, the wide woods of chestnut, intermingled with oak and beech, give way to the hardier species of the pine and other vigorous plants, and these to the green pastures which rise to the very summits of the Apennines." [Spalding.] On the N and W mountains rising into the clouds separate I. from France, Switzerland, and Germany; a few passes lead over this chain, from which a single ridge runs out over the whole peninsula, under the name of the Apennines, and even passes over into the island of Sicily. The coasts are flat and unprotected on the NE, where the Po, and several rapid coast-rivers, flowing from the neighbouring Alps, rush with great impetuosity into the sea; but everywhere else they are guarded by high rocks and steep cliffs. Upper I., where the Apennines approach the SW coast, has its declination towards the Adriatic; the rest of I. declines on one side of this chain towards the Tyrrhenian, and on the other towards the Adriatic and the Ionian seas. The N or continental part of I. is a large valley extending between the Alps and Apennines. The Alps in Upper Italy present a slaty surface, which rests on a calcareous basis. On some of the mountains volcanic productions are found, and the strata are broken and interrupted. The districts of Padua, Vicenza, and Verona are volcanic, but well-watered and fertile. The S of Italy has not much water; even Tuscany, though mountainous, does not abound in it, and the streams which come down from the Apennines are mere brooks which often entirely disappear during the summer. The luxuriant vegetation of this part of I. is chiefly owing to its volcanic soil. The coast of the Adriatic, from the mouth of the Po to Cape Leuca, on the N side of the Apennines is almost entirely calcareous; but the S side, or the coast of the Tyrrhenian sea, from Pisa to Salerno, is volcanic. Barren steppes, and pestiferous tracts of land, occur at Manfredonia and Barletta, in the Maremma of Sienna, and the Pontine marshes; in Upper I., too, some very unwholesome districts exist in the lagoons and marshes of the Po.

*Rivers.* I. is intersected with rivers which flow in every direction to the sea. Of these the Po is by far the most important for magnitude and length of course, and is justly denominated the prince of the Italian streams. On account of its depth it received from the Ligurians, who dwell in its neighbourhood, the appellation of *Bodincus*, or 'the bottomless.' The classic pen of Ovid has immortalized it under the name of *Eridanus*, as consecrated by the fall of Phaeton, shaded by his sister-poplars, and enriched

by their amber-tears. This magnificent stream rises in the recesses of Mount Vesulus or Viso, at an elevation of 6,466 ft., 30 m. to the W of Turin, on the confines of France and Italy, and nearly in the parallel of Mount Dauphine in Dauphiné, and of Saluzzo in Piedmont. Descending from the Western Alps, it passes on the NE of Saluzzo, by Carignan, to Turin: receiving, even in this short space, many Alpine streams, as the Varila, Maira, and Grana, from the S, and the Felice, Sagon, and others from the N. Most of these streams, having had a longer course than that which is called the Po, might perhaps be more justly regarded as the principal river; nay, the Tanaro, which rises in the Apennines, and flows into the Po some miles below Alessandria, might claim, in the river Stura, a more remote source than the Po itself. After leaving the walls of Turin, the Po receives innumerable rivers and rivulets from the Alps on the N, and the Apennines on the S. Among the former may be named the two Dorias, the Sesia, the Ticino or Tessino, the Adda, the Oglio, and the Mincio, to the E of which, the Adige, an independent stream, descends from the Alps of Tyrol, and pursues a course of 200 m. to the Adriatic. From the S, the Po receives the large river Tanaro, itself swelled by the Belba, the Bormida, the Stura, and other streams. The other southern streams are of less consequence; but, among them may be named the Trebbia, a rapid stream, famous for the defeat of Sempronius by Hannibal, and, in modern times, by the hard-earned victory of Suwarrow over Macdonald, the river of Parma, and the Panaro which enters the Po at Stellato to the W of Ferrara. The comparative course of the Po is about 300 m. Its average breadth from Turin, where it becomes navigable, to Arona where it falls into the Adriatic, is 1,200 ft. To the N of Ferrara it is as broad as the Rhine at Dusseldorf; and, before it receives the Mincio, it rivals the Danube at Vienna. Its depth is everywhere great; and its current strong and rapid. The sand and gravel washed from the Alps and Apennines by its numerous tributary streams have elevated the bed of the Po in modern times, so that in many places banks of 30 ft. high are necessary to preserve the country from inundation. The canal of Naviglio unites the navigation of the Tessino and the Po.—The next river in size, but superior in point of classical celebrity, is the Tiber, which, rising in the Apennines, near the source of the Arno, and passing by Perugia and Rome, enters the Mediterranean after a comparative course of 150 m. It is said to receive 42 rivers or torrents, many of them celebrated in Roman story, and has a stream always full, though only 300 ft. wide at Rome.—The length of the course of the Adige is almost that of the Po. It becomes navigable on entering Italy, and falls into the Adriatic at Bren-dola. [See ADIGE.] The coasting-rivers of Venice are the Brenta, the Piave, the Tagliamento, and the Isonzo. The Var, which forms the boundaries between France and Piedmont, falls into the Mediterranean at Tour-de-Serre. The Paglion, a river of Piedmont, falls into the sea at Nice. The Magra is a coasting-river of which the mouth is at Monte Marcello. The Serchio falls into the sea at S. Giuliano. The Arno descends from the Apennines, and flows into the sea at Pisa. The Fiora, the Marta, the Mignone, the Arone, the Astura, the Garigliano, one of the largest rivers of Naples, the Volturno, the Silaro, the Ofanto, the Fortore, the Biferno, and the Pescara, are all Neapolitan rivers. The Asone, the Chiento, the Esimo, the Metauro, the Marecchio, the Ronca, and the Montone, belong to the Papal States. In Sicily there are the Giarreta and the Salso; in Sardinia, the Oristano and Flumendosa;



in Corsica, the Liamone and Tavignano. Many of the rivers of Upper I. are navigable either naturally or by art, and several are united with one another, or with the lakes by canals; but in Central and Lower I. there are no navigable rivers except the Arno and Tiber. Some of the Italian rivers at their mouth form pernicious *maremmas*.—The Orco, which descends from Mount Cervin, forms at Ceresole a vertical cascade of 2,400 ft.; and the torrent of Evanson, in its descent from Monte Rosa, has a fall of 1,200 ft. The cataract of Terni, formed by the Nar, is perhaps the most beautiful in the world. The river Velino, a little before its junction with the Nar, suddenly rushes down a precipice 300 ft. high, and dashes so violently on the subjacent rocks that a great part of the stream rises in vapour. It afterwards falls down two other precipices nearly of the same height. The aggregate height of these falls is 800 ft. The river Tiverrone, the ancient *Anio*, has a fall of 50 ft., near Tivoli.

**Lakes.]** I. abounds in beautiful lakes, particularly in the N division. The Lago Maggiore, or lake of Locarno, 27 m. long, by 3 m. of medial breadth, stretches from Locarno, in the Swiss cant. of Tessino, to Testo in the gov. of Milan, and is connected by the canal of Ticinello with the town of Milan. Its shores abound with Alpine beauties, and its depth is immense, being no less than 1,800 ft. This lake is connected by the Tresa with Lake Lugano on the E, celebrated for its beautiful Borromean isles. Farther to the E is the lake of Como, which is joined by that of Lecco. It is about 32 m. in length; but its medial breadth is not above 2½ m. Still farther to the E is the Lago Iseo, which is followed by the noble Lago-di-Garda, celebrated by Virgil in his pastorals under the name of *Benacus*. It has an expanse of 30 m. in length, by 8 m. in breadth. The scenery of these lakes—which all belong to the Austro-Italian states—is highly interesting, and has called forth all the powers of song to describe their beauties. One word of Virgil has given dignity to the Larian lake; one verse of his has communicated the grandeur of the ocean to the *Benacus*; and a few lines have raised the streamlet of the *Mincius* above the full and majestic Danube. One grand feature which distinguishes the scenery of the northern Italian lakes from that of the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, or of the Caledonian lochs, is the effect produced on the mind and feelings of the British traveller, from the sublime appearance of the Alpine ridge which rises above their extremities, or envelopes them in its bosom, and presents every mountain-form and colour, from the curve to the pinnacle, and from the deep tints of the forest to the dazzling whiteness of snow, so that to the traveller recently returned from Italy, Windermere appears a pool, and Skiddaw shrinks into a hillock. Lochlomond is the only lake in this country which can vie with those Alpine waters, skirted as it is by the lofty Benlomond, and embracing in its broad expanse a number of charming little islands. Yet the heathy sides, the naked brow, the heavy lumpish form of Benlomond and the lifeless masses around it, are not to be compared with the bold, the varied, and the animated scenery, which presents to the astonished view the incipient beauties of spring, the glories of summer, or the finished splendours of autumn, contrasted with the glaciers that crown the summits, or hang on the sides of the Italian Alps. In Savoy there are the lakes of Bourget and Annecy, and a part of the lake of Geneva belongs to that country. In Piedmont is the small lake of Viverone; in Tuscany the Lago-di-Ignoso, di Fucecchio, di Seria, and di Castiglione; in Lucca the Lago-di-Massaciucoli; in the States

of the Church the Lago-di-Bolsena, di Bracciano, and di Perugia; in the kingdom of Naples the Lago-di-Celano and di Fondi; the lakes of Varano, Lesina, and Salpi, are connected with the sea; and those of Agnano and Averno are quite insignificant. In the island of Sicily there are not any considerable lakes, neither are there any in Sardinia and Corsica.

**Mountains.]** The most important mountains of I. are the Alps; which, rising from the sea to the W of Oneglia, run for a short space in a W direction, and then assume a N course as far as the frontiers of Savoy and Dauphiné, where a lateral ridge, projecting from the main range, and extending in a W direction, separates Dauphiné on the S from Savoy on the N, and is also separated from Italy on the E by the main range. The Alps then take a NW course, terminated in this direction by Mont Blanc. From that majestic mountain they run NE, separating the Valais in Switzerland from the duchy of Aosta and part of the Milanese, as far as St. Gothard and the sources of the Tessino. Thence they run almost due E, separating the Milanese, the Trentine, and ci-devant Venetian territories on the S, from the Valteline, the Tyrol, and Carinthia on the N. They then assume a SE direction, as far as the head of the gulf of Cattaro; and are there known by the appellation of Montenegro, or 'the Black mountain.' Running in this direction parallel with the coast of the Adriatic, they separate Istria, Morlachia, and Dalmatia on the SW, from Carniola, Austrian and Turkish Croatia, the Herzegovina, and Bosnia on the NE. [See article ALPS.] The Apennines, 'the infant Alps,' as they have been called by a great poet, are more remarkable for length of course than greatness of altitude. These mountains begin to assume that appellation in the neighbourhood of Genoa. While the Alpine summits are chiefly granitic, the Apennines are, with a few exceptions, a limestone formation, and therefore abound in beautiful marbles. Monte Velino, near the middle of Italy, is the chief elevation, being 7,872 ft. above the level of the sea; Monte Terminillo, 6,600 ft.; and Monte Cimone, the ancient *Mons Ciminus*, 6,600 ft. high. [See article APENNINES.]

**Climate.]** I. extended between the 38 and 46 parallels of N lat., is exposed to a considerable degree of heat in summer and cold in winter; but the influence of the seas which wash its peninsular shores, and the mountains which surround or intersect it, counteract the effects of latitude, and produce a temperature excluding every extreme, and rendering all its seasons delightful. However, as the action of these causes is unequal, the climate, though everywhere genial and temperate, varies considerably. The mean annual temp. at Milan is 53°·6; at Florence, 59°·4; at Rome, 60°; at Naples, 62°·2. Without entering minutely into all or many of those variations,—chiefly the effects of the bearings of the different mountainous ranges,—we may regard I. as divided into four regions, which, like the Sister Nymphs of Ovid, while they have many features in common, have also each a characteristic peculiarity. The first of these regions is the vale of the Po, extending 260 m. in length, and 150 m. in breadth where widest; and bounded by the Alps and Apennines on all sides but the E, where it lies open to the Adriatic. The second is the tract enclosed by the Apennines, forming the Papal and Tuscan states. The third is confined to the Campania Felix and its immediate dependencies, such as the borders of the bay of Naples and its islands, and the plains of Præstum. The last consists of the Abruzzo, Apulia, and Calabria.—The first of these regions or climates has been represented as perhaps the most fertile and the most delicious territory in the known world. This fertility is owing to the innumerable streams which descend from the Alps that border it on the N and W, and the Apennines which bound it on the S, and furnish a constant supply to the majestic '*fluviorum rex, Eridanus*.' But while thus fertilized by mountain-rills and Alpine streams, and cooled in summer by occasional gales, this region is sometimes invaded by blasts which chill its climate and give its winter some features of transalpine severity, slight indeed, as if merely to call the attention of the natives to that eternal repository of snow which rises continually before them, but sufficient to check the growth of such plants as, like the orange and the almond, shrink from frost, or pine away under its most mitigated aspect.—The second region is protected from the N by an additional range of mountains, so that it becomes less



obnoxious to the action of frost, and is indeed more liable to be injured by the heats of summer than by wintry cold. Its productions accordingly improve in strength and flavour; its vines are more generous than those of Milan and Mantua; and its orchards are graced with oranges. It is, however, exposed to chill blasts occasionally; and not entirely unacquainted with the frosts and snows of transalpine latitudes.—In the third climate, that is in the delicious plains of Campania, Nature appears robed in such beauty, and pours forth all her treasures with such bounteous profusion, that it seems a terrestrial paradise, and has called forth the united powers and descriptive talents of the traveller, the historian, the poet, and the painter, to depict its beauties.

The plains of Apulia, which lie beyond the Apennines, with the coasts of Abruzzo and Calabria, form the last division, differing from that which precedes it in increasing warmth only, and in productions more characteristic of a southern latitude, such as the aloe and the majestic palm.—These distinctions of climate are confined principally to the plains; as the mountains which surround them vary according to their elevation, and at the same time enclose valleys which in the S enjoy the cool temperature of Milan, and in the N glow with all the sultriness of Abruzzo. The chief inconvenience of the Italian climate is what is denominated in the Levant the *malaria*,—a pernicious distemper of the air arising from the many marshes and stagnant lakes in the centre of the country; and, in addition to the fiery eruptions of Etna and Vesuvius, it is exposed to the terrible effects of frequent earthquakes, and the enervating sirocco or hot wind which blows from the opposite coast of Africa.—It has been imagined that the climate of I. has become warmer than the descriptions of the ancient Romans would lead us to suppose it to have been in their time; and this change has been ascribed to the cultivation of Germany, by the clearing away of its immense forests, and the draining of its extensive swamps. But the lofty barriers of the Alps seem to preclude any cause of this kind from operating upon I.; and it may be questioned whether any change at all has taken place. It is observed by travellers, that the same places which are described by the Roman writers as peculiarly cold, are still liable, in consequence of their situation, to severe winter blasts. The remarkable peculiarity in climate known as the *malaria*, extends over a district about 122 geog. m. in length, from Leghorn to Terracina, and about 40 m. in its greatest breadth in the Campagna-di-Roma. There is no visible sign of any insalubrity in the atmosphere of these regions; the sky is as clear, the air as tranquil, and the verdure as fresh as in the most healthy district: many of the places where it prevails are even elevated, dry, and airy. But nothing can be more fatal than its influence, which occasions the worst kind of intermittent fevers, and is particularly hurtful to those who sleep in the open air during the night. The few inhabitants who remain in these tracts are sickly and languid in their whole appearance; and even those who repair to the fatal district only to the temporary labours of the harvest, very frequently fall a sacrifice to the distemper, or at least have their constitutions seriously injured for life. In the vicinity of Rome, the shepherds and their flocks come every night during summer to take shelter within the walls from the noxious atmosphere of the adjoining country. The city itself is not free from the evil; and even its more elevated situations have begun to experience the influence of this spreading insalubrity. To this increasing action of the malaria the diminished pop. of Rome is, in the opinion of Chateauxvieux, to be in a great measure ascribed. The real cause of this evil has hitherto escaped all research. It has been ascribed to the pestilential air of the stagnant marshes, or the exhalations of a volcanic soil. But it is not confined to places more immediately exposed to such influences; and it is found to increase with the diminution of the pop. and the decay of cultivation. It appears to have been felt in the times of the Roman republic, but to have been limited to a few inconsiderable spots. The destruction of the Roman empire,—the abolition of slavery by the influence of Christianity,—and the translation of the seat of government to Constantinople,—by diminishing the cultivation of the surrounding country, are supposed to have occasioned that neglected state of the soil which produces the malaria: while the influence of the evil itself is gradually augmenting the cause, depopulating the fields, and leaving the soil to fall back into its naturally rank and humid state. It has, at the same time, been observed, that much of the sickness is occasioned by the peasantry sleeping on the ground during the night season, and neglecting to protect themselves from the sudden transition of the atmosphere from the heat of the day to the chill of the evening; and that if the lands were portioned out in small farms, proper houses built for the cultivators, and prudent precautions used during the unwholesome season, the Maremma might again be brought into tillage, and covered with inhabitants.

*Agriculture.* I. possessed of a fertile soil and happy climate, is adapted to almost all the productions of Europe, and might with little pains be made nearly independent of foreign countries; but the state of agriculture, even in its most fertile provs., is faulty in the extreme. The implements of husbandry are everywhere of a rude construction. Even in Lombardy, the waggon is one of the clumsiest vehicles possible, being raised like a high scaffold above four small wheels, and drawn by means of an elevated

pole, under which the oxen are yoked in a very uneasy manner. The plough is constructed in a very awkward style, and in despite of all the known principles of mechanics. The handles are of unequal lengths, and both so very short, that the ploughman, having no lever to assist him, is forced to bend forwards, and to use all his weight to keep the share from entering too deep into the ground. Oxen are uniformly employed by the farmers, both in the plough and waggon; horses are used only for riding to market and church, or for drawing a small provision cart, or other family conveyance. In many places most of the work is done by the spade and hoe. The grain is separated from the straw in many places by the trampling of cattle, which are tied in a string, and whipped round and round till the operation be finished. In the Terra-di-Otranto, it is done by two oxen dragging between them a heavy rough stone, which breaks the sheaves and shakes out the corn. Several districts are comparatively well cultivated, particularly Lombardy, Venice, Piedmont, and Tuscany; but those parts upon which Nature has scattered her richest blessings,—such as Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia, formerly the storehouses of the world,—still suffer under the evils of an oppressive feudal system. In good years I. produces corn enough for its home-consumption, and even for exportation; but when the harvest is not good,—which happens almost every third year—the deficit must be imported from Africa and Hungary. De Chateauxvieux divides I., as respects its agriculture, into three regions: The first is Lombardy or the great plain traversed by the Po, the fruitfulness of which allows the crops to succeed one another in a certain order which remains always the same. The second region extends on the S declivity of the Apennines, from the frontiers of France to the borders of Calabria. This is the olive country. The third region comprehends those pastoral countries where animals and vegetables thrive, but from which man has been expelled by the malaria. Rice is cultivated in many of the marshy districts of the S, especially around Salerno, and in the fertile vale of Diano; but its cultivation always adds to the insalubrity of the place. Rye is sown in many grounds of Calabria, whose elevated situation renders them too cold for wheat. Its introduction is ascribed to Charles V., who observed in his progress through the prov. so many lands lying waste from the want of a crop suitable to their temp., and ordered a more hardy species of grain to be imported from the N. Millet grows to great perfection in the more humid soils, and particularly in the vicinity of Nocera. Flax and hemp are cultivated in many parts of I., but especially at Bologna, Reggio, and Cape Leuca, at which last-mentioned place the seed appears to be the principal object of the cultivator, and is a principal article of exportation to Venice and Trieste. Cotton is very generally raised, and with profit, through the whole prov. of Otranto, but particularly around the city of Taranto, where the soil, light and somewhat swampy, appears to be peculiarly favourable for its cultivation. It is the shrubby kind that is cultivated, which when fully grown resembles the raspberry plant. About the end of September the pods begin to burst, and from that time the cotton harvest continues to the end of October, the women being employed in breaking off the ripe capsules, and carrying them home in sacks. Tobacco is cultivated successfully in many of the southern districts; but the best is produced near Cape Leuca. About 300,000 lbs. are annually exported from the Papal states.—Among the fruits of I. most deserving of particular notice, must be ranked the grapes and olives; which are cultivated so generally and on so great a scale, as to come properly



under the head of agricultural produce. In many farms, corn, wine, and oil, are equally the objects of attention; and the fields which bear the grain and pulse are little more than ridges, or narrow stripes between the rows of olive-trees, or of poplars and elms clothed with the vine.

The vines are in many places, particularly at Taranto, kept low upon pales; but little care is taken in selecting the grape, according to its quality; and the modern wines of Italy, except in some of the S districts, are so very inferior to what the ancient vintage must be supposed to have produced, that the inferiority has been ascribed to an alleged change in the climate. The greatest errors are committed by the Italian peasantry in the culture of the vine; and the ruin of the wine is completed in the manufacture. "No pains are taken to separate the different species of grapes, either in the planting or in the vintage; they are gathered indiscriminately, and often before they are ripe; and as the landlord generally divides the crop with the tenant, and each makes his own wine, they are liable to be much bruised before they reach the place where they are fermented; no nicety or cleanliness is shown in conducting that process, or in removing the liquor into the cask; in short, the wine is often spoiled irrecoverably before it has left the vat." [Henderson.] The wines of Tuscany are, however, of a better quality, though they do not rank with those of France or Germany. "The Aleatico, or red muscadine, which is produced in the highest perfection at Montepulciano, between Sienna and the Papal state; at Monte-Catini, in the Val-de-Nievole; and at Ponte-a-Morianio, in the Lucchese territory, and of which the name in some measure expresses the rich quality; has a brilliant purple colour, and a luscious aromatic flavour, but without being cloyed to the palate, as its sweetness is generally tempered with an agreeable sharpness and astringency. It is, in fact, one of the best specimens of the *dolce-picanti* wines; and probably approaches more than any other to some of the most esteemed wines of the ancients. The rocky hills of Chianti, near Sienna, furnish another sort of red wine, which is made from a different species of grape, equally sweet, but rather less aromatic: and at Artimino, an ancient villa of the grand dukes, an excellent claret is grown, which Redi places before the wine of Avignon. The wine of Carmignano is also held in much estimation. These are the chief red wines of Tuscany. Formerly several white sorts were made, of which the Verdea, so called from its colour, inclining to green, was in high repute. Frederic II. of Prussia preferred it to all other European wines; and in the time of our James I., to have drunk Verdea is mentioned among the boasts of a travelled gentleman. The best used to be made at Arcetri, in the vicinity of Florence. Next to it ranks the Trebbiano, so called from the grape of that name, and much extolled for its golden colour and exquisite sweetness; being, in fact, rather a syrup than wine. The wines of the Neapolitan territory maintain a much higher character, especially the sweet wines which grow on the volcanic soils of Vesuvius, of which there are three principal sorts, viz. 1st, The *Lacrima Christi*, a red luscious wine, better known by name than in reality, as it is made but in small quantity, and chiefly reserved for the royal cellars; 2d, a muscadine wine of a rich amber colour, and fragrant aroma; and 3d, the *Vino Greco*, also a sweet wine, deriving its appellation from the grape that yields it." [Ibid.] The same observations apply in their full force to the Sicilian wines. The olive is cultivated very generally in Tuscany; and particularly in the S provs. of Bari, Otranto, Calabria, and Abruzzo. About 600,000 salme, of 40 galls. each, are estimated as the annual pro-

duce of the Neapolitan dominions, of which more than one-half is consumed within the kingdom. Olive plantations extend on and along the whole coast of Bari; and at Biseglia, a small town of this prov., the olives are equal to the finest produced at Seville. But it is at Gallipoli, in the prov. of Otranto, that the greatest attention is paid to the culture of the olive, and the preparation of the oil. The olive is sufficiently ripe for the table in the month of October, but not for making oil till the end of December. The quality of the oil is greatly injured by the practice of allowing the fruit to hang on the tree till it drop, which often does not take place till the end of March or beginning of April. In Calabria, the fruit is also suffered to remain on the ground after it has dropped, sometimes so long as the month of June. This negligence is principally owing to the obligation laid on the vassals of carrying their olives to be bruised at the mills of their baron, which are usually too few in number for the purpose.

Of all countries in Europe, I. grows most silk, and the management of it is very well understood, particularly in Piedmont and in Lombardy. The *Phalena Bombyx* is the insect most commonly propagated in Italy and Europe for silk; but the *Phalena Atlas* yields a greater quantity. According to Count Dandolo, the amount of raw silk and silk articles exported from Italy, in the years 1807-8-9 and 10, amounted in all to 334,580,628 *lira* Milanese, being an average of 83,646,157 *lira* Milanese annually, or £2,790,671 18s. sterling, calculating the *lira* Milanese at 8d. sterling, which is within a fraction—being 76½ centimes. From 1815 to 1834, the average of Italian silk imported into England was 1,446,519 lbs., of Asiatic silk 1,572,051 lbs. The estimated annual production of raw silk in I. is now 12,000,000 lbs.

I. affords many other productions which scarcely require any cultivation, yet yield a valuable article of home consumption or of foreign trade. Among these may be noticed the manna ash-tree, which grows spontaneously, requiring no other culture than cutting down the strong shoots around the trunk. It continues to yield manna every year for the space of a century; but in consequence of these annual bleedings, seldom attains a considerable size. The gathering of the gum begins about the end of July, when a horizontal cut, inclining upwards, is made in the trunk of the tree, and repeated every day as long as any drops of manna exude, which are generally collected in a kind of cup formed of a maple leaf. One tree will afford about a pound and a half of manna every season, which usually sells at the rate of 4s. per pound.—In some of the maritime tracts of the S, liquorice is collected in great quantities, and the roots are now generally exported in their natural state.—In Abruzzo, and of late also in Lombardy, saffron is an article of considerable attention to the peasantry.—A great variety of medicinal herbs are produced in the mountains of the Marsi in Abruzzo-Ultra, which are annually frequented by apothecaries from the most distant parts of the country.—The aloe grows abundantly in Terra di Otranto and other provinces in the S of Italy; and, besides its medicinal juice, attempts have been made, with considerable success, to manufacture a useful thread from its leaves.—The Indian-fig, the carob-tree, the caper-bush, the cornelian-cherry, the bead-tree, the storax-tree, are very commonly met with in the fields and uncultivated tracts. The oleander, the myrtle, the laburnum, the jasmine, the Judas-tree, the Spanish-broom, the bean-trefoil, the Provence-rose, the cinnamon-rose, the syringa, the laurustinus, the bay, the laurel, the lilac, are a few of the flowering shrubs which adorn the Italian scenery. Lavender, rosemary, rice, sumach, sage, euphorbia, tree-heath, arbutus,



campanula, and a multitude of interesting botanical beauties, abound in its varied surface. The natural vegetation is, in most places, remarkably luxuriant. The Spanish-reed rises to a height which almost emulates the bamboo of India; and the *Ferula communis* of Linnæus grows to the length of 12 ft. Its branches are gathered as fodder for asses, but are said to be hurtful to all other animals; and its stem is used for making chicken-coops, bird-cages, hurdles for packing sheep, and other similar articles. The mountains are generally clothed with wood of every European species; in Apulia, particularly, are many forests of immense extent.

*Animals.*] The horses of I. are of little reputation, and few are reared in the country, except in the ancient *Japygia*, now the provs. of Bari and Otranto. Formerly the Neapolitan horses were much celebrated, and formed a valuable article of exportation. The Calabrian horses are handsome in shape, spirited in their motions, and capable of enduring great fatigue; but are in general of a small size, and seldom free from vice.—Very little attention is paid to the breeding of cattle throughout I. in general, though the labours of husbandry are so uniformly carried on by means of oxen. In Lombardy and Tuscany, the cows are generally of a blood-red colour, and long lank figure, but the oxen of a gray colour, moderate size, good shape, gentle disposition, and great strength. The breed is kept up by regular importation from Switzerland. Considerable quantities of cattle are reared in Abruzzo and Calabria. De Salis describes a beautiful breed in Otranto, with small heads, short legs, long carcasses, the oxen of which, in particular, were of remarkable size, and majestic appearance, with sparkling eyes, enormous dewlaps, and hinder parts greatly resembling those of a lion. Little butter is made in any district of Italy, as oil is so much in use everywhere, but the milk is employed in making cheese, sherbets, &c.—I. is the only country of Europe in which the buffalo is found. Great droves of them are fed in the extensive marshes along the coast of the Mediterranean sea, from Salerno to Pian-di-Calabria, particularly upon the banks of the Garigliano and the N plains of the Terra di Lavoro. They are of a black colour, ferocious aspect, yet easily tamed, and very submissive to the drivers. They are seldom used for draught, except in conveying timber from the forests of Calabria. Their flesh, which is extremely fat and rancid, is eaten chiefly by the lower classes of the people; the chine being the only part that comes to the tables of the wealthy.—The sheep in Puglia are large, and in Otranto are almost universally of a black colour. The white breed, whose beautiful fine white wool was so much admired by the ancients, and which are known by the name of *pecore gentili*, are almost quite extinct.—Swine are fed in large herds in the forests, especially in Calabria. In the S provs., these animals are almost universally of a black colour, and without any hair on their skin, which bears a considerable resemblance to that of the elephant.—In the Apennines, the wild boar is sufficiently common, and is hunted with a lurcher and two or three mastiffs, the huntsman keeping on horseback, and being armed with a lance and pistols. In Puglia, stags are numerous, particularly in the royal forests. The marmot and the ibex are also reckoned among the wild animals of the Apennines; and the crested porcupine is supposed to be peculiar to the S of Italy. Dormice, which, in the times of ancient Rome, were kept in warrens, and fattened for the tables of epicures, are still accounted delicate game in the S districts, and are caught with sheep-hooks, after being smoked out of their nests in hollow trees. But the most remarkable of the wild animals of Italy

is the lynx, or tiger-cat, which is most frequent in the mountains of Abruzzo, and is peculiarly fierce, swift, and subtle. It is from 18 to 20 in. high, and above 25 in. in length to the root of the tail; of a whitish colour, with yellow spots like stars, with soft short hair, and a large head like that of a tiger.—Among the most curious of the feathered race in this country, may be mentioned the little falcon of Malta, the *Certhia muraria*, the *Turdus roseus*, the *Cyanus*, and the *Alauda spinoletta*. All kinds of wild fowl, usually denominated game, are abundant; particularly ducks and snipes, which frequent the marshy tracts. Great quantities of quails and stock-doves are taken by means of nets placed across the defiles, through which they pass in their annual flights. Of the former, 60,000 are said to be taken annually in the island of Capri alone.—Snakes, and particularly asps, are frequent in many of the S provs.; the latter abound chiefly on such of the calcareous mountains as are covered with fragrant aromatics. The *Lacerta orbicularis* is peculiar to the kingdom of Naples. The famous tarantula spider is an inhabitant of the Tarentine fields; but its bite has not been found, on experiment, to produce the effects ascribed to it.—The finny tribe, which frequent the coasts of I., are extremely numerous, and the fisheries, particularly on the S shores, furnish a great proportion of the food of the inhabitants. The people of Taranto may be said to depend entirely on their fisheries, and pay immense sums annually to the Crown and to private persons for the right of fishing. The most remarkable and productive of the Italian fisheries is that of the tunny, which enter the Mediterranean about the vernal equinox, and, steering along the European shores, repair to the seas of Greece to deposit their spawn, returning in May in a direction which brings them nearer the African coast. About that time, they abound on the S shore of Italy, and in autumn steer northward to Amalfi and Naples; but stragglers are occasionally caught through the whole year. The quantity of this fish consumed annually in the two Sicilies, is said to exceed all calculation. From the beginning of May to the end of October, they are eaten fresh, and are used in a salted state all the rest of the year. Shell-fish are, if possible, still more various and abundant; a hundred different kinds have been enumerated in the Mare Piccolo alone. Of these, mussels and oysters are the most valuable. The velvet mussel, or *Cozza nera*, as it is called by the Italians, is universally esteemed for its delicacy, and nearly 10,000 cantara of them are said to be annually taken in the Mare Piccolo, into which they are carefully transplanted in beds. The oysters of Taranto are considered as the most excellent in Europe, and during the winter season are sent in large hampers overland to Naples. The scallop also is large and fat on the S coast. The *murex purpurea* may likewise be mentioned as the shell-fish which is supposed to have furnished the Tarentines with their finest purple dye. But the most curious of all the testaceous tribe on these shores is the *Pinna marina* one of the mussel species, which frequently exceeds 2 ft. in length, and throws out a large tuft of silky threads, which float about as a snare to allure small fish. This shell-fish is torn from the rock sands and for the sake of its bunch of silk, called *lanapenna*, which is sold in its crude state for about 5s. 6d. a pound, and forms a valuable article of manufacture.

*Minerals.*] The mineralogy of I., particularly its volcanic products, would furnish a very extensive and interesting subject, but far beyond the compass of our present limits. The richest mineralogical region is Piedmont, which almost rivals the Carpathian mountains in Hungary; next to Piedmont, is the Milanese territory, particularly around Sienna; but



its mines have been almost entirely neglected.—Gold is found in the superior regions near Macugnana, and in the vale of Sesia; and the torrent of Evensonna rolls down pebbles of quartz veined with this precious metal. Silver occurs in the valleys of Sesia and Aosta, and between Reggio and Seilla. There are rich iron mines in Sessera, Susa, Tuscany, Vermenagna, and Abruzzo-Ultra, and in the island of Elba. Copper mines are very numerous in the district of Aosta in Piedmont; it is found also in the Milanese territory, and in the Massa district of Tuscany. Antimony, arsenic, and zinc occur along with copper and lead in some of the silver mines; and plumbago, or black lead, near the baths of Binay. There are several mines of alum in the Ecclesiastical territory, which are generally found near the surface, particularly in the mountains of Tolfa. Native sulphur is very abundant, especially in Sicily and in the volcanic regions of the S. Coal is not unknown, and a vein of excellent quality has been discovered near the source of the Garigliano, and in the Papal states in various quarters. In Calabria there are mountains of rock-salt. In the neighbourhood of Taranto are two salt lakes, one of which is nearly 8 m. in circumf. during winter, when filled with water. The salt-works of Volterra produce 18,000,000 lbs. per ann. There are also several salt-pits in the Papal territory, particularly at Servia and Ostia. The borax lagunes of Tuscany are spread over a surface of 30 m., and produce from 7,000 to 8,000 lbs. of borax per day. The calcareous combinations form the prevailing feature in the Italian mountains, and their volcanic productions. Limestone is the general base of the hills in the S. Beautiful marbles, of various hues, are found in the Genoese and Tuscan territories.

**Manufactures.]** Little progress has been made in I., in any branch of manufacture, in modern times. The Italians are dependent for most articles of manufacturing industry upon England, Germany, France and Switzerland. The tradesmen who are found in the towns are but indifferent workmen, and generally inferior to those of other countries. It is in the Fine arts, and all that belongs to these, that the Italians are most distinguished; and no country in Europe has produced so many famous artists. The goldsmiths and jewellers of I. work with great taste; and though their glass manufactures are now surpassed by those of Great Britain and Germany, their spectacles, telescopes, and barometers, still preserve their ancient reputation. I. taught Europe the growing of silk,—an art which had been brought to that country from Byzantium by King Roger in 1130. Genoa, Florence, Milan, Turin, and Venice, in the Middle ages, produced the finest gold and silver brocades, damasks, velvets, silk stockings, and ribbons; and these articles are still manufactured in I., but not in the same quantity, and not so good as in other countries. The glass and mirror manufactures of Venice have outlived their ancient reputation; and china and stoneware, though invented in I., are manufactured to greater advantage in France, Germany, and England. Iron is well wrought in the neighbourhood of Brescia. Paper is good, and parchment excellent. The soap of Venice, in which only the finest soda and oil are used, is much esteemed.

**Commerce.]** There was a time when I. flourished in all the arts of peace. The fleets of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa covered all seas; and all the riches of the world as then known were brought by way of I. to the European market. This flourishing epoch of Italian commerce lasted through the whole of the Middle ages; but the commerce of I. declined rapidly after that Vasco-de-Gama had discovered a passage round the Cape. I. has comparatively little

active external commerce at this moment. Its interior commerce, though more animated, is nevertheless subjected to many vexatious restraints which check its extension. Among these are the jealousy which subsists between the different states, and the badness and insecurity of the roads in many parts. The chief articles of exportation are silk, rice, fruit, oil, salt, borax, sulphur, wheat, musical instruments, colours, antiques, and paintings. The importations consist of almost all kinds of manufactured productions, colonial merchandise, iron, lead, fish, and cattle. The following table shows the amount of trade at several ports in the years named:

|                       | Imports.   | Exports.   |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Tuscany, 1840,        | £2,928,000 | £1,856,400 |
| Genoa, 1839,          | 4,271,300  | 2,677,596  |
| Sardinia, 1839,       | 280,000    | 210,000    |
| Ancona, 1841,         | 1,024,000  | 600,000    |
| Civita Vecchia, 1840, | 428,400    | 115,280    |
| Rome,                 | 544,500    | 60,600     |
| Fiume, 1841,          | 25,277     | 16,267     |
| Trieste,              | 2,236,753  | 1,123,975  |
| Venice,               | 855,171    | 314,064    |

**Railroads.]** After long hesitation, the majority of the Italian states are now actively employed in the construction of railroads. A line from Milan to Monza, 8 m. in length, and another from Venice to Padua, 20 m. in length, have been working for several years. From Monza, a line has been pushed forward to Como, 19½ m. A line from Padua to Vicenza, 18½ m., and another from Milan to Triviglio, 19 m., was in operation in 1846. The Livorno and Pisa line, opened in 1844, is 12½ m. in length; and has been pushed onwards from Pisa to Pontedera and Florence. A line has also been executed from Sienna to Empoli. In the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, a line from Naples, by Portici, to Castellamare and Nocera, 26 m. in length, and another from Naples to Capua, by Caserta, 23 m. in length, was working in 1846. Charles Albert projected the formation of a line of railroad from Genoa to Turin, passing through Novi, Alexandria, and the valley of Darnaro, with a branch towards Domellina, Novaro, and the Lago-Maggiore, crossing the Po at Valencia. This line is now in operation between Turin and Arquata, a distance of 80 m. It is proposed to connect this line with Roschach on the lake of Constanx, crossing the Lukmanier mountain. If an average speed of only 15 m. per hour is supposed, on account of the Lukmanier [alt. 5,560 ft. above the level of the sea], the distance between the Mediterranean and the lake of Constanx will be traversed in 20 hours. The time at present required for the journey, even with the extra post, is 78 hours. This projected railway will become a more important one when the branch-line from Magadino, or Bellinzona, to Lugan, is laid down, because the ground will be prepared, as it were, for a speedy communication with Milan, thence by the Lombardo-Venetian railway with Venice and the Adriatic. When this last undertaking is completed, the entire distance from Venice to the lake of Constanx will be traversed in 26 hours. If moreover, the railway from Constanx to Waldshut, in connection with the Swiss north line,—the Zurich and Basle—is carried into execution, as it undoubtedly will be, or the one through the Kinzig valley, from Schaffhausen or Waldshut to Offenbourg, the distance from Venice to Mannheim will be traversed in 42 or 44 hours; to Cologne, in 56; and to London, at the highest calculation, in 80. In Tuscany a line has been executed from Pistoja to Lucca and Pisa, through the valley of Nievole; and another from Pistoja to Florence. In the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, a railway from Milan to Treviglio, 28½ m. in length, and one between Venice, Verona, and Mantua, are now working. An important railway treaty was concluded between Rome, Austria, and Tuscany, in June 1851, whereby these Powers agree upon the construction of a railway, to be named 'the Railroad of Central Italy,' and that, commencing on one side at Piacenza, will proceed by Parma to Reggio, and on the other, starting from Mantua, will likewise proceed to Reggio, and from thence by Modena and Bologna to Pistoja or Prato, as the passage of the Apennines may be found either more easy or less expensive, and will join at one or the other of these towns the Tuscan lines of railway. The Austrian government binds itself to terminate its own railroads as far as Piacenza and Mantua, and at the same time to connect them with the railway of Central Italy. The Royal government of Tuscany likewise promises to finish its own railroads from Pistoja to Lucca, and from Pistoja to Florence, if not previously to, at any rate contemporarily with, the new central railway of Italy.

**Population.]** The population of I. has been supposed to have amounted to 36,000,000 in the reign of Augustus Cæsar. But when we consider that slavery is hostile to agriculture and to population, and that Roman agriculture was chiefly carried on by slaves, and add to this the consideration of the social and civil wars which for more than seventy years devastated I., and of the moral dissipation and



debauched celibacy that succeeded the comparatively severe and sober manners of a former age, the supposition of such an extensive pop. appears to be destitute of truth. Strabo, Virgil, and Lucan—who all flourished about the period in question, and must be considered as eye-witnesses of what they affirm—admit the fact of a decreased pop. The elder Pliny, who flourished under Trajan, estimates the Italian pop. at only 14,000,000. I. is perhaps as populous now as at any period of its history, although some parts of it, as the neighbourhood of Rome, and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, are less so than they are known to have been in ancient times. The pop. of I. Proper in 1826 was 19,884,100; in 1838, about 22,000,000; in 1851, at about 26,000,000. Taking the total area of Italy at 120,000 British sq. m., Senistori estimated the average density of the pop. at about 188 per sq. m. in 1840. The Sardinian states are the least densely peopled; while the duchy of Lucca presents the densest pop. This pop. may be considered as composed of only one nation,—the Italians; for the few Greeks living on the coasts of the Adriatic and in Sicily,—the Germans who are found in some parts of the Austro-Italian states,—and the Jews who are dispersed throughout this country, do not exceed at the utmost 200,000.—The Italians are not one of the primitive tribes of Europe; they are the descendants of a motley mixture of Gauls, Germans, Arabs, and other nations, who have at different times invaded this country, and mingled with the aborigines. Their complexion is in general dark, though occasionally, particularly in the N districts, very fair complexions are found amongst them. Their features are regular and expressive; their motions lively; their eyes bright and animated; the hair is in general dark, but often auburn, or even quite fair. The women have black or auburn hair; but in the N of Italy, as in Lombardy and Geneva, fair hair is common. They have expressive eyes, regular features, and a very fine complexion, but are rather pale than coloured, and their freshness and beauty fade sooner away than is common with their sisters in the north. The Italians possess every element essential to render them one of the first nations of Europe; it is entirely owing to the misgovernment under which their beautiful country has laboured for many generations, that they are so much behind other nations in political and moral rank. "The temper of the lower Italians, their customs, and their morality, present, even in the same persons, contradictions of the most curious kind. The impression which the hasty traveller receives is almost unavoidably unfavourable. In visiting the northern lakes, he is surrounded by as mercenary a race as those who inhabit the other show-countries of Europe. From Lombardy to Calabria, if he travels with a display of wealth, he is passed from hand to hand, through a series of postmasters, postboys, couriers, innkeepers, shopkeepers, and valets-de-place, who successively try which can cheat him most. Inclination or curiosity may unfortunately lead him into those scenes of debauchery, which, in Italy, are nowhere glaring except at Naples; and if, on his way to the luxurious city, he happens to be robbed in the Pontine marshes, his experience of low life is completed. And yet his harsh opinion of the people would be utterly unjust. If he were to reside long among them, and mix familiarly with the labouring classes, either in country or in town, allowing their character room to develop itself, he would be not unlikely to commit injustice the opposite way. That class of men who revenge their nation on foreigners by universal though petty spoliation, will not, indeed, improve much on farther acquaintance (although even their cheating is oddly limited by a few traditional

rules); and the general character can scarcely be estimated fairly in any districts much frequented by travellers. But the observer will discover honesty and purity even in the towns; in the country he will have difficulty in detecting anything else; and everywhere, when he has contrived to step within the line of separation, he will be met by a warmth of heart, an originality and independence of character, a picturesqueness of ideas, and, in several provinces, a marked fertility of wit, which will inspire him with true affection for the fallen nation, and make it no easy task for him to represent their faults clearly either to himself or others." The Italians are more fond of the elegant arts than the abstract sciences. Their nobility and gentry live mostly in town, and lay out their money more frequently upon fine houses, gardens, pictures, paintings, and statues, than on luxurious tables. The middling ranks are attached to their native customs. In common with their continental neighbours, they delight in masquerades, villegiatures, concerts, games of chance, horse-races, and conversazioni or assemblies. The crime of assassination—so often imputed as a national vice to the Italians—is not so common as has been pretended, and prevails more or less in all southern countries; but this crime has been much checked of late, and deliberate murder is seldom committed in I. The climate, not only by the effect it has upon the bodily feelings, but also by the great facility with which the first necessities of life are procured, operates as a check upon industrial activity in I., and leads all classes to indulge too greatly in the *dolce far niente*,—"the sweetness of doing nothing," as they very expressively say. The genius of poets and painters is naturally developed in this fine country. The Italians are passionately fond of music, and their taste for it seems more delicate than that of any other nation.—The dress of the lower classes is national, picturesque, and becoming, and varies according to the different districts of the country.

*Religion.* The Roman Catholic religion is established throughout I., and is here exhibited in all its magnificence. Protestant communities are only to be found in some of the valleys of Piedmont, and in one or two of the larger cities, where they labour under very hard restrictions; yet in general the Italians are far from being intolerant. Freedom of conscience is indeed sanctioned by law only in the Lombardo-Venetian states, but it is *de facto* established everywhere; and Protestants, Greeks, and even Mahomedans, may approach the head of the Catholic church. The small number of Greeks living in I. are united with the church of Rome. The clergy are very numerous. The number of bishoprics in I. formerly exceeded that of the whole Christian community in other parts of the world; but it has been greatly reduced. The churches are in general wealthy, and ornamented with the most splendid productions of art; and the rites of worship are performed with great pomp.

*Language.* The origin of the beautiful Italian language is lost in darkness. The very general idea that it has been formed by a mixture of the Latin, as we have it still in the works of ancient authors, with the dialects of the barbarian invaders of I., seems erroneous. The Latin of Cicero and Horace was only the written language of the Romans, and not that of the people, which must have more or less differed from it; and that the written language itself should have suffered corruption from a mixture with barbarous dialects cannot be presumed, when we consider the truly admirable purity with which the ancient Roman continued to be written in the earlier period of the Middle ages, and long before the revival of classic literature. When the language of common life underwent an entire transformation at the invasion of the northern tribes, besides the new dialects which now sprang into existence, a new written language also was gradually formed. Though the ancient Roman still continued to be written. The formation of this new written language, however, made but slow progress, as poets and scholars long despised it, considering the



use of it as a barbarous apostasy from the Latin. The present state of the Italian language, and of the different dialects, supports this opinion. In no part of I. is that idiom, of which the exquisite harmony acts like a spell upon us, even in the most insignificant literary productions, spoken in its purity as the language of the people; and it is a great error to believe that the language of Boccaccio is to be heard from the lips of the Tuscan peasants. Even the dialect of Tuscany itself has its peculiarities, in which it differs from the language of Italian literature. Accidental circumstances only, Florence being the native place of some of the great masters of Italian literature in latter times, and some of the academies formed at Florence, particularly that of *la Crusca*, having assumed a kind of literary dictatorship, have raised the Tuscan dialect—which on account of its harsh guttural sounds is rather disliked by other Italians—to a leading place amongst the others. Modern Italian approaches nearer to the Latin language, and bears a closer resemblance to its illustrious parent, than its twin-sisters the French and Spanish. No resemblance can be traced between the soft and harmonious Italian, and the rough and discordant sounds of the northern tribes; and all that Italian barbarism has borrowed from barbarous dialects, or from unknown sources, does not, according to the learned Muratori, exceed 1,000 words. All modern dialects admit its superior charms; and the genius of music has chosen it for the vehicle of her most melodious accents. All its sounds are open and labial. It flows naturally from the organs, and requires no more than time and expansion to give it utterance. No grouped consonants stop its progress, no indistinct murmurs choke its closes; it glides from the lips with facility, and delights the ear with its fulness, its softness, and its melody. As to the want of energy in Italian, it is a complaint which a person may make who has never read Dante, Ariosto, or Tasso, who in energy of diction and sentiment yield only to Homer and Virgil. It is pronounced with greatest accuracy and perfection at Rome.

*State of Education.*] The means of education provided for the lower classes in I. are, with few exceptions, of the most wretched and inefficient description. The schools are almost exclusively in the hands of the priests, and are miserably conducted. In numerous villages there are no schools at all; and among the common people the proportion of those who are able to read is very small. In Tuscany, indeed, something has been done of late to improve popular education, but even there it still remains entirely in the hands of the priests. No country has perhaps so many of the higher seminaries and establishments for education as I.; but nowhere are they in a state of worse organization. In the colleges, lyceums, and gymnasia, teaching is still conducted according to the most antiquated system, and the branches of study are almost entirely limited to the dead languages and logic; even mathematics are everywhere wretchedly taught, and most of its professors, if not all, are priests. The universities, too, with a few exceptions, are very ill-managed. The following universities are now existing in I., viz.: Salerno, founded in 1100; Bologna, 1119; Naples, 1224; Padua, 1228; Rome, 1248; Perugia, 1307; Pisa, 1329; Sienna, 1330; Pavia, 1361; Turin, 1400; Parma, 1422; Florence, 1443; Catania, 1445; Cagliari, re-established in 1769; Sassari, 1765; and Genoa, founded in 1783. The university of Modena has also been re-established. There is no general academy of science, but numerous literary associations exist in all the principal towns. The *Accademia della Crusca* at Florence is one of the most celebrated. There are a number of splendid libraries in I., particularly rich in manuscripts, but very deficient in modern literature. The largest libraries are the library of the university of Turin, the library of the university of Genoa, the library of Brera, and the Ambrosiana at Milan, the Capitolare at Verona, St. Mark's at Venice, the ducal library of Parma, the ducal library of Modena, the public library at Ferrara, the municipal library of Ravenna; two libraries at Bologna, the pontifical and the municipal; two large libraries in Florence, the Magliabechiana and the Medicean; two libraries at Rome, the Minerva and the Vatican; one at Naples, the royal library; and one at Palermo, the municipal library. In almost every town of I. there are public libraries freely accessible to the public, but limited by the necessity of

applying for permission to read the forbidden books, over which the church and the government keep a strict watch.

*Ancient history.*] The most ancient history of I., like that of all Aborigines, is veiled in mythological darkness. In Upper Italy, or *Gallia Cisalpina* and *Liguria*, as far as to the Rubicon, we find in its earliest history tribes of Gauls, Ligurians, and Iberians. Middle Italy was occupied by the Etrurians and Latin tribes, and the latter early extended into Lower Italy, or *Græcia Magna*, where they were joined, especially in the neighbourhood of the coast, by colonies of Greeks. The earliest traces of civilization existed among the Etrurians, and seems indeed for a series of ages to have been quite peculiar to this people; though the Etrurians themselves were but a motley tribe of Iberians, ancient Gauls and Pelasgæ, their institutions were afterwards, with different political modifications, introduced into Rome. Traditions of constant wars between the small tribes and states of Italy have been handed down from the mythological age; to these belong the wars in Latium, the pretended arrival of Æneas with his Trojans, the kind reception granted to him by Latinus, king of Latium, whose daughter Lavinia he married, and whom he succeeded after having aided him in the conquest of all Latium. Even the foundation of Rome, a colony of Alba Longa, about the year 753 B.C., which is attributed to the twin brothers Romulus and Remus, descendants of Ascanius, the son of Æneas, and the whole epoch of the Roman kings, embracing a period of 245 years, are veiled in the clouds of mythology, and present many conflicting traditions and hopeless blanks which historians have vainly attempted to reconcile and fill up. [See article *ROME*.] As we give here only a mere outline of the general history of I., we treat of Roman history under the article *ROME* and other heads. The modern history of I. begins with the fall of the Western empire.

*From Odoacer (476) to Alboin (568).*] This period comprises the time of the dominion of the Herulians and Rugians, and of the Ostrogothic kingdom. Romulus was the founder of the city that became the mistress of the world; Augustus founded its universal monarchy, and Romulus Augustulus was the name of its last feeble emperor, who was dethroned by his German guards. Odoacer, their leader, assumed the title of 'king of Italy,' and thus this country was separated from the Roman empire. But this valiant barbarian could not communicate a spirit of independence, and energy to the degenerate Italians; nothing but an amalgamation with a people in a state of nature could effect their regeneration. Such a people already stood on the frontiers of I. Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, instigated by Zeno, emperor of the East, overthrew (493) the kingdom of Odoacer, and reduced all I. His Goths spread from the Alps to Sicily. In the lagoons of the Adriatic alone, some fugitives, who had fled from the devastations of Attila, and obtained a subsistence as sailors, and by the manufacture of salt, maintained their freedom. Theodoric, who combined the vigour of the north with the cultivation of the south, is justly termed the Great, and, under the name of Dietrich of Bern, has become one of the principal heroes of old German story. But the energy of his people soon yielded to Roman corruption. Totila, for ten years, contested in vain the almost completed conquest with the military skill of Belisarius. He fell in battle in 552, and Tetas in 553, after which Italy was annexed to the Eastern empire, under an exarch, who resided at Ravenna. But the first exarch, Narses, a eunuch, sunk under the intrigues of the Byzantine court, and his successor neglected the defence of the passes of the Alps. The country was then invaded by the Lombards, a German people which had emigrated from the Elbe to Pannonia. Under Alboin, they conquered Lombardy, which received its name from them, almost without a blow. Their government was less favourable to the arts and sciences than that of the Goths.

*Period of the Lombard empire.*] The kingdom of the Lombards included Upper I., Tuscany, and Umbria. Alboin also created the duchy of Benevento in Lower I., in which he invested Zotto. The whole of Lombardian I. was divided into 50 great fiefs, under dukes, counts, &c., which soon became hereditary. Together with the new kingdom, the confederation of the fugitives in the lagoons still subsisted in undisturbed freedom. The islanders, by the election of their first duke, Anafesto, in 697, established a central government, and the republic of Venice was founded. Ravenna, the seat of the exarch, with Romagna, the Pentapolis, or the five maritime cities (Rimini, Pesaro, Fano, Sinigaglia, and Ancona), and almost all the coasts of Lower I., where Amalfi and Gaeta had dukes of their own, of the Greek nation, remained unconquered, together with Sicily and the capital, Rome, which was governed by a patrician in the name of the emperor. The slight dependence on the court of Byzantium disappeared almost entirely in the beginning of the eighth century, when Leo the Isaurian exasperated the orthodox Italians, by his attack on images. The cities expelled his officers, and chose consuls and a senate, as in ancient times. The popes, in their efforts to defend the freedom of Rome against the Lombards, forsaken by the court of Byzantium, generally had recourse to the Frankish kings. In consideration of the aid expected against King Astolphus, Pope Stephen III. (753) not only anointed Pepin, who had been made king of the Franks, in 752, with the approbation of Pope Zacharias, but, with the assent of the municipality of Rome, appointed him patrician, as the imperial governor had hitherto been denominated. Charlemagne



made war upon Desiderius, the king of the Lombards, in defence of the Roman church, took him prisoner in his capital, Pavia, united his empire with the Frankish monarchy (774), and eventually gave I. a king in his son Pepin. But his attempts against the duchy of Benevento, the independence of which was maintained by Duke Arichis, and against the republics in Lower I., where Naples, Amalfi, and Gaeta in particular, had become rich by navigation and commerce, were unsuccessful. The exarchate, with the five cities, had already been presented to the Pope by Pepin, in 756, and Charlemagne confirmed the gift, but the secular supremacy of the popes was first completed by Innocent III., about 1200.

*Period of the Carolingians and Interregnum.* Leo III. bestowed on the king of the Franks, on Christmas-day, A. D. 800, the imperial crown of the West, which needed a Charlemagne to raise it from nothing. But dislike to the Franks, whose conquest was looked upon as a new invasion of barbarians, united the free cities, Rome excepted, more closely to the Eastern empire. Even during the lifetime of Charlemagne, Frankish I. was given to his grandson Bernard (810). But Bernard having attempted to become independent of his uncle, Louis the Debonnaire, he was deprived of the crown, and his eyes were torn out. I. now remained a constituent part of the Frankish monarchy, till the partition of Verdum (843), when it was allotted, with the imperial dignity, and what was afterwards called Lorraine, to Lothaire I., eldest son of Louis. Lothaire left the government (850) to his son Louis II., the most estimable of the Italian princes of the Carolingian line. After his death (875), I. became the apple of discord to the whole family. Charles the Bald of France first took possession of it, and after his death (877), Carloman, king of Bavaria, who was succeeded, in 880, by his brother Charles the Fat, king of Suabia, who united the whole Frankish monarchy for the last time. His dethronement (887) was the epoch of anarchy and civil war in Italy. Berengar, duke of Friuli, and Guido, duke of Spoleto (besides the marquises of Ivrea, the only ones remaining of the 30 great vassals), disputed the crown between them. Guido was crowned king and emperor, and, after his death (894), his son Lambert. Arnold, the Carolingian king of the Germans, enforced his claims to the royal and imperial crown of I. (896), but, like most of his successors, was able to maintain them only during his residence in the country. After the death of Lambert and Arnold (898 and 899), Louis, king of Lower Burgundy, became the competitor of Berengar, I., and this bold and noble prince, although crowned king in 894, and emperor in 915, did not enjoy quiet till he had expelled the emperor Louis III. (905), and vanquished another competitor, Rodolph of Upper Burgundy: he was even then unable, on account of the feeble condition of the state, to defend the kingdom effectively against the invasions of the Saracens (from 890) and the Hungarians (from 899). After the assassination of Berengar (924), Rodolph II. relinquished his claims to Hugh, count of Provence, in exchange for that country. Hugh sought to strengthen an insecure throne by a bloody tyranny. His nephew, Berengar, marquise of Ivrea, fled from his snares to Otho the Great of Germany (940), assembled an army of fugitives, returned, and overthrew Hugh (945), who was succeeded by his son Lothaire. Berengar became his first counsellor. But, after the death of Lothaire, in 950 (poisoned, it was said, by Berengar), the latter wished to compel his widow—the beautiful Adelaide—contrary to her inclination, to marry his son. Escaping from his cruelty and her prison, she took refuge in the castle of Canossa, where she was besieged by Berengar II. She now applied for aid to Otho I., king of Germany, who passed the Alps, liberated her, conquered Pavia, king of the Franks and Lombards (in 951), and married Adelaide. To a prompt submission, and thecession of Friuli, the key of Italy, which Otho gave to his brother Henry, Berengar was indebted for permission to reign as the vassal of Otho. But, the nobles of I. preferring new complaints against him, 10 years after, Otho returned (961), deposed him, and led him prisoner to Bamberg, and, after having been himself crowned king of I. with the iron crown, in 961, united this kingdom with the German. Otho gave the great imperial fiefs to Germans, and granted to the Italian cities privileges that were the foundation of a free constitution, for which they soon became ripe. The growing wealth of the papal court, owing to the munificence of the French kings, which had promoted their influence on the government, so beneficial under Leo IV., and popes of a similar character, became, through the corruption of the Roman court, in the 10th century, the first cause of its decline. The clergy and the people elected the popes according to the will of the consuls and a few patricians. In the first half of the 10th cent., two women disposed of the holy chair. Theodora elevated (914) her lover, John X., and Murozia, the daughter of Theodora, elevated her son, John XI., to the papal dignity. The brother of the latter, Alberic of Camerino, and his son Octavian, were absolute masters of Rome, and the last was pope, under the name of John XII., when 20 years of age (956). Otho the Great, whom he had crowned emperor in Rome, in 962, deposed him, and chose Leo VIII. in his stead; but the people, jealous of his right of election, chose Benedict V. From this time the popes, instead of ruling the people of Rome, became dependent on them. In Lower I., the republics of Naples, Gaeta, and Amalfi still defended their independence against the Lombard duchy of Benevento, with the more ease, since the duchy had been divided (839) between Siconolphus of Salerno and Radelghisus of Benevento, and subsequently among a greater number, and since with the dukes they had had a common enemy in

the Saracens, who had been previously invited over from Sicily by both parties (about 830), as auxiliaries against each other, but who had settled and maintained themselves in Apulia. The emperors Louis II. and Basilus Macedo had, with combined forces, broken the power of the Mohammedans (866); the former was nevertheless unable to maintain himself in Lower I., but the Greeks, on the contrary, gained a firmer footing, and formed of the regions taken from the Saracens a separate province, called the Thema of Lombardy, which continued under their dominion, though without prejudice to the liberty of the republics, upwards of a hundred years, being governed by a catapan (governor-general) at Bari. Otho the Great himself did not succeed in driving them altogether from Italy. The marriage of his son, Otho II., with the Greek princess Theophania, put an end to his exertions for this purpose, as did the unfortunate battle at Basentello to the similar attempts renewed by Otho II. (980).

*The dominion of the German kings.* In opposition to the designs of the count of Tusculum, who sought to supplant the absent emperor at Rome, a noble Roman, the consul Crescentius, attempted to govern Rome under the semblance of her ancient liberty (980). Otho II., king since 973, occupied with his projects of conquest in Lower I., did not interfere with this administration, which became formidable to the vicious popes Boniface VII. and John XV. But when Otho III., who had reigned in Germany since 983, raised his kinsman Gregory V. to the papedom, Crescentius caused the latter to be expelled, and John XVI., a Greek, to be elected by the people. He also endeavoured to place Rome again under the nominal supremacy of the Byzantine empire. Otho, however, reinstated Gregory, besieged Crescentius in the castle of St. Angelo, took him prisoner, and caused him to be beheaded with 12 other noble Romans (998). But the Romans again threw off their allegiance to the emperor, and yielded only to force. On the death of Otho III. (1002), the Italians considered their connexion with the German empire as dissolved. Harduin, marquise of Ivrea, was elected king, and crowned at Pavia. This was a sufficient motive for Milan, the enemy of Pavia, to declare for Henry II. (in Italy, I.) of Germany. A civil war ensued, in which every city, relying on its walls, took a greater or less part. Henry was chosen king of I. by the nobles assembled in Pavia; but disturbances arose, in which a part of the city was destroyed by fire (A. D. 1004). Not till after Harduin's death (1015) was Henry recognised as king by all Lombardy; he was succeeded by Conrad II. (in Italy, I.). At a diet held at Roncaglia, near Piacenza, in 1037, Conrad made the fiefs hereditary by a fundamental law of the empire, and endeavoured to give stability and tranquillity to the state, but without success. The cities (which were daily becoming more powerful) and the bishops were engaged in continual quarrels with the nobility, and the nobility with their vassals, which could not be repressed. Republican Rome, under the influence of the family of Crescentius, could be reduced to obedience neither by Henry II. and Conrad II. nor by the popes. When Henry III. (in Italy, II.), the son and successor of Conrad (1039), entered Italy (1046), he found three popes in Rome, all of whom he deposed, appointed in their stead Clement II., and ever after filled the papal chair by his own authority with virtuous German ecclesiastics. This reform gave the popes new consequence, which afterwards became fatal to his successor. Henry died in 1056. During the long minority of his son Henry IV. (in Italy, III.), the policy of the popes, directed by the monk Hildebrand (afterwards Gregory VII.), succeeded in creating an opposition which soon became formidable to the secular power. The Normans also contributed to this result. As early as 1016, warriors from Normandy had established themselves in Calabria and Apulia. Allies sometimes of the Lombards, sometimes of the republics, sometimes of the Greeks against each other and against the Saracens, they constantly became more powerful by petty wars. The great preparations of Leo IX. for their expulsion terminated in his defeat and capture (1033). On the other hand Nicholas II. united with the Norman princes, and in 1059 invested Robert Guiscard with all the territories conquered by him in Lower Italy. From that time the pope, in his conflicts with the imperial power, relied on the support of his faithful vassal the duke of Apulia and Calabria, to which Sicily was soon added. While the small states of the south were thus united into one large one, the kingdom in the north was dissolving into smaller states. The Lombard cities were laying the foundation of their future importance. Venice, Genoa, and Pisa were already powerful. The Pisanese, who in 980 had given to Otho II. efficient aid against the Greeks in Lower I., and in 1085 boldly attacked the Saracens there, ventured, in connexion with the Genoese (no less warlike and skilled in navigation), to assail the infidels in their own territory, and twice conquered Sardinia (1017 and 1050) which they divided into several large fiefs, and distributed them among their principal citizens.

*Struggles of the Popes and Republics with the Emperors.* Gregory VII. humbled Henry IV. in 1077. Urban II. instigated the emperor's own sons against their father. Conrad, the eldest, was crowned king of Italy in 1083, after whose death (1101) Henry, the second son, succeeded in deposing his father from the imperial throne. Henry V., the creature of the Pope, soon became his opponent; but, after a severe conflict, concluded with him the concordate of Worms (1122). A main point, which remained unsettled, gave rise to new difficulties in the 12th and 13th cents.—the estate of Matilda, marchioness of Tuscany, who (died 1115) by a will, the validity of which was disputed by the emperor, bequeathed all her property to the papal see. Meanwhile, in the S.



the Norman state (1130), under Roger I., was formed into a kingdom, from the ruins of republican liberty and of the Greek and Lombard dominion. In the small republics of the N, the government was in most cases divided between the consuls, the lesser council (*credenza*), the great council, and the popular assembly (*parlamento*). Petty feuds developed their youthful energies. Such were those that terminated with the destruction of Lodi by Milan (1111), and the ten years' siege of Como by the forces of all the Lombard cities (1118–1128). The subjugation of this city rendered Milan the first power in Lombardy, and most of the neighbouring cities were her allies. Others formed a counter alliance with her antagonist, Pavia. Disputes between Milan and Cremona were the occasion of the first war between the two unions (1129), to which the contest of Lothaire II. and Conrad of Hohenstaufen for the crown, soon gave another direction. This was the origin of the Ghibelines (favourers of the emperor), and the Guefts (the adherents of the family of Guefts, and in general the party of the popes). In Rome the love of liberty, restrained by Gregory VII., rose in proportion as his successors ruled with less energy. The schisms between Gelasius II. and Gregory VIII., Innocent II. and Anacletus II., renewed the hopes of the Romans. Arnold of Brescia, formerly proscribed (1139) for his violent attacks against the luxury of the clergy in that country, was their leader (1146). After eight years, Adrian IV. succeeded in effecting his execution. Frederic I. of Hohenstaufen (called Barbossa) crossed the Alps six times, in order to defend his possessions in L. against the publicanism of the Lombard cities. Embracing the cause of Pavia as the weaker, he devastated (1154) the territory of Milan, destroyed Tortona, and was crowned in Pavia and Rome. In 1158 he reduced Milan, demolished the fortifications of Piacenza, and held a diet at Roncaglia, where he extended the imperial prerogatives conformably with the Justinian code, gave the cities chief magistrates (*podesta*), and proclaimed a general peace. His rigour having excited a new rebellion, he reduced Crema to ashes (1160), compelled Milan to submission, and having driven out all the inhabitants, demolished the fortifications (1162). Nothing, however, but the terror of his arms upheld his power. When the emperor entered I. (1163) without an army, the cities concluded a union for maintaining their freedom, which in 1167 was converted into the Lombard confederacy. The confederates restored Milan, and to hold in check the Ghibeline city of Pavia, built a new city, called, in honour of the Pope, Alessandria. Neither Frederic's governor, Christian, archbishop of Mentz, nor he himself, could effect anything against the confederacy; the former failed before Ancona (1174), with all the power of Ghibeline Tuscany; and the latter, with the Germans, before Alexandria (1175). He was also defeated by Milan, at Legnano, in 1176. He then concluded a concordate with Alexander III., and a truce with the cities (1176) at Venice, and a peace which secured their independence, at Constance (1183). The republics retained the *podesta* (foreign noblemen, now elected by themselves) as judges and generals. As formerly, all were to take the oath of fealty and allegiance to the emperor. But instead of strengthening their league into a permanent confederacy, they were soon split into new factions, when the designs of the Hohenstaufen on the throne of Sicily drew Frederic and Henry VI. (V.) from Lombardy. The defeat of the united forces of almost all Lombardy, on the Oglio, by the inhabitants of Brescia, though inferior in numbers, is celebrated under the name of *La mala morte* (1197). Among the nobles, the Da Romano were the chiefs of the Ghibelines, and the marquises of Este of the Guefts. During the minority of Frederic II., and the disputes for the succession to the German throne, Innocent III. (Frederic's guardian) succeeded in re-establishing the secular authority of the holy see in Rome and the surrounding country, and in enforcing its claims to the donations of Charlemagne and Matilda. He also brought over almost all Tuscany, except Pisa, to the party of the Guefts (1197). A blind hereditary hatred, rather than a zeal for the cause, inspired the parties; for when a Gueft (Otto IV.) ascended the imperial throne, the Guefts became his party, and the Ghibelines the Pope's; but the reversion of the imperial crown to the house of Hohenstaufen, in the person of Frederic II., soon restored the ancient relations (1212). In Florence this party spirit gave pretence and aliment (1215) to the disputes of the Buondelmonti and Donati with the Uberti and Amidei, originating in private causes; and most cities were thus internally divided into Guefts and Ghibelines. The Gueft cities of Lombardy renewed the Lombard confederacy in 1226. After the emperor had returned from his crusade (1230), he waged war with varying success against the cities and against Gregory IX., heedless of the excommunication, while Ezzelin da Romano, under the pretence of favouring the Ghibelines, established by every kind of violence his own power in Padua, Verona, Vicenza, and the neighbourhood. The papal court succeeded in seducing the Pisane family of the Visconti of Gallura in Sardinia from the republic, and rendering them its vassals, notwithstanding the resistance of the republic, and especially of the counts of Gherardesca. Thence Pisa, too, was divided into Ghibelines (Conti) and Guefts (Visconti). Frederic, however, married his natural son, Enzo, to a Visconti, and gave him the title of 'king of Sardinia.' The plan of Gregory IX. to depose Frederic was successfully executed by Innocent IV., in the council of Lyons (1245). This completely weakened the Ghibeline party, which was already nearly undermined by the intrigues of the mendicant orders. The faithful Parma revolted; the triumph of the Ghibelines in Florence (1248) lasted only two years; and their second victory, after the battle of Monte Aperto (1260), gave them the ascendancy but six years.

The Bolognese united all the cities of Italy in a Gueft league, and in the battle of the Panaro (1249) took Enzo prisoner, whom they never released. In the Trevisan Mark alone the Ghibelines possessed the supremacy, by means of Ezzelin, till he fell before a crusade of all the Guefts against him (1255). But these contests were fatal to liberty; the house Della Scala followed that of Romano in the dominion, and Milan itself, with a great part of Lombardy, found masters in the house Della Torre. Tyrants everywhere arose; and the maritime republics and the republic of Tuscany alone remained free.

From the fall of the Hohenstaufen to the formation of the modern states.] In this period different princes attempted to usurp the sovereignty of I. After Charles I. of Anjou had become by the favour of the Pope king of Naples, senator of Rome, papal vicar in Tuscany, and had directed his ambition to the throne of I., the names of *Guefts* and *Ghibelines* acquired a new signification: the former denoted the friends, the latter the enemies of the French. To these factions were added in the republics the parties of the nobility and the people, the latter of which was almost universally victorious. A different interest—that of trade and navigation—impelled the maritime republics to mutual wars. The Genoese assisted Michael Palaeologus (1261) to recover Constantinople from the Venetians, and received in return Chios; at Melori they annihilated (1284) the navy of the Pisans, and completed their dominion of the sea by a victory over the Venetians at Curzola (1298). Florence rendered its democracy complete by the banishment of all the nobles (1289), and strengthened the Gueft party by wise measures; but a new schism, caused by the insignificant Pistoia, soon divided the Guefts in Florence and all Tuscany into two factions—the Neri (Black) and Bianchi (White) (1300). The latter were almost all expelled by the intrigues of Boniface VIII., and joined the Ghibelines (1302). In Lombardy freedom seemed to have expired, when the people, weary of the everlasting feuds of their tyrants, rose in most of the cities, and expelled them (1302–6), including the Visconti, who had supplanted the Della Torre (1277) in the government of Milan. Henry VII., the first emperor who had appeared in I. for 60 years (1310), restored to their cities, and found general submission to his requirements, peace among the parties, and homage to the empire. Florence alone undertook the glorious part which she so nobly sustained for two centuries, as the guardian of Italian freedom. The Genoese, tired of the perpetual disputes of the Ghibeline Spinolas and Dorias with the Gueft Grimaldi and Fieschi, banished all these families in 1339, and made Simon Bocanegra their first doge; but they submitted to John Visconti (1353) who had purchased Bologna from the Pepoli. The Venetians, irritated with Carrara on account of the assistance he had given the Genoese in the war at Chiozza (1379), looked quietly on while John Galeazzo Visconti deprived the Della Scala and Carrara of all their possessions (1387 and 1388), and Florence alone assisted the unfortunate princes. After the extinction of the Visconti (1447), Francis Sforza succeeded in gaining possession of the Milanese state (1450). The Venetians, who aimed at territorial aggrandizement, having formed a connexion with some princes against him, he found an ally in Florence, which, with a change of circumstances, wisely altered her policy. About this time the family of the Medici attained to power in that city by their wealth and talent. Milan (where the Sforza had established themselves), Venice (which possessed half of Lombardy), Florence (wisely managed by Lorenzo Medici), the States-of-the-Church (for the most part restored to the holy see), and Naples (which was incapable of employing its forces in direct attacks on other states), constituted in the 15th cent. the political balance of I., which, during the manifold feuds of these states, permitted no one to become dangerous to the independence of the rest, till 1494, when Charles VIII. of France entered I. Compelled to evacuate Naples and all I., Charles's successor, Louis XII., was more successful against Milan, which, supported by hereditary claims, he subjected in 1500. Caesar Borgia's attempts to acquire the sovereignty of I. were frustrated by the death of his father (1506); when the warlike Pope, Julius II., completed the subjugation of the States-of-the-Church, not indeed for a son or nephew, but in the name of the Holy see. The Medicean popes, Leo X. (1513), and Clement VII. (1523), were bent for the most part on the aggrandizement of their family. Charles V., to whom all I. submitted after the battle of Pavia, frustrated indeed the attempts of Clement VII. to weaken his power, and conquered and pillaged Rome (1527); but being reconciled with the Pope, he raised (1530) the Medici to princely authority. Florence, incensed at the foolish conduct of Pietro towards France, had banished the Medici in 1494, but recalled them in 1512, and was now compelled to take a station among the principalities, under Duke Alexander I. de Medici. Italian policy, of which Florence had hitherto been the soul, from this period is destitute of a common spirit, and the history of I. is therefore destitute of a central point.

Mutations of the Italian states down to the first French revolution.] After the extinction of the male branch of the marquises of Monteferrat, Charles V. gave that country to the Gonzaga of Mantua (1536). Maximilian II. subsequently (1573) raised Monteferrat to a duchy. The Florentines failed (1537) in a new attempt to emancipate themselves after the murder of Duke Alexander. Cosmo I. succeeded him in the government, by the influence of Charles V. Parma and Piacenza, which Julius II. had conquered for the Papal see, Paul III. erected into a duchy (1545), which he gave to his natural son, Peter Alois Farnese, whose son Ottavio obtained the imperial investiture in 1556. Genoa, subject to the French since 1499, found a deliverer in Andrew Doria (1628).



He founded the aristocracy, and the conspiracy of Fiesco (1547) failed to subvert him. In 1553, besides Milan, Charles V. conferred Naples also on his son Philip II. By the peace of Chateau-Cambresis (1559), Philip II. and Henry II. of France, renounced all their claims to Piedmont, which was restored to its rightful sovereign, Duke Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy. The legitimate male line of the house of Este became extinct in 1597, when the illegitimate Caesaro of Este obtained Modena and Reggio from the empire, and Ferrara was confiscated as a reverted fief by the Holy see. In the second half of the 16th cent., the prosperity of Italy was increased by a long peace, as much as the loss of its commerce allowed—Henry IV. of France having, by the treaty of Lyons, ceded Saluzzo, the last French possession in I., to Savoy. The tranquillity continued till the contest for the succession of Mantua and Monterrat, after the extinction of the Gonzaga family (1627). Misfortunes in Germany compelled Ferdinand II. to confer both countries (1631), as a fief on Charles of Nevers, the *protégé* of France, whose family remained in possession till the war of Spanish succession. In the peace of Chierasco (1631) Richelieu's diplomacy acquired also Pignerol and Casale—strong points of support, in case of new invasions of Italy, though he had to relinquish the latter (1637). By the extinction of the house Della Rovere, the duchy of Urbino, with which Julius II. had invested it, devolved, in 1631, to the papal see. In the second half of the 17th cent., the peace of I. was not interrupted, excepting by the attempts of Louis XIV. on Savoy and Piedmont, and appeared to be secured for a long time, by the treaty of neutrality at Turin (1696), when the war of Spanish succession broke out. Austria conquered Milan, Mantua, and Monterrat (1706), retained the two first (Mantua was forfeited by the felony of the duke), and gave the latter to Savoy. In the peace of Utrecht (1714) Austria obtained, moreover, Sardinia and Naples; Savoy obtained Sicily, which it exchanged with Austria for Sardinia, from which it assumed the royal title. Mont Genevieve was made the boundary between France and I. The house of Farnese becoming extinct in 1731, the Spanish Infant, Charles, obtained Parma and Piacenza. In the war for the Polish throne of 1733, Charles Emmanuel of Savoy, in alliance with France and Spain, conquered the Milanese territory, and received therefrom, in the peace of Vienna (1738), Novara and Tortona. Charles, Infant of Spain, became king of the Two Sicilies, and ceded Parma and Piacenza to Austria. The Medici of Florence, entitled, since 1675, grand-dukes of Tuscany, became extinct in 1737. Francis Stephen, duke of Lorraine, now received Tuscany by the preliminaries of Vienna, and, becoming emperor in 1745, made it the appanage of the younger line of the Austro-Lorraine house. In the war of Austrian succession, the Spaniards conquered Milan (1745), but were expelled thence by Charles Emmanuel, to whom Maria Theresa ceded, in reward, some Milanese districts, viz. all of Vigevanasco and Bobbio, and part of Anghiera and Pavese. Massa and Carrara fell to Modena, in 1743, by right of inheritance. The Spanish Infant, Don Philip, conquered Parma and Piacenza in his own name, lost them, and obtained them again as a hereditary duchy, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748). Thus, in the 18th cent., the houses of Lorraine, Bourbon, and Savoy possessed all I., with the exception of the ecclesiastical territories, Modena and the republics, which, like a superannuated man, beheld with apathy operations in which they had no share. A quiet of forty years ushered in their downfall.

From the first French revolution to the present time,] In Sept. 1792 the French troops first penetrated into Savoy, and there planted the tree of liberty. The national convention declared war against Naples in Feb. 1793. In April 1794, the French advanced into the Piedmontese and Genoese territories, but were expelled in July 1795, by the Austrians, Sardinians, and Neapolitans. In 1796, Napoleon Bonaparte received the chief command of the French army in I. He forced the king of Sardinia to conclude a treaty of peace, by which the latter was obliged to cede Nizza (Nice) and Savoy to France; conquered Austrian Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua; put the duke of Parma and the Pope under contribution: and struck such consternation into the king of Naples, that he begged for peace. After Mantua had also fallen, in 1797, Bonaparte formed of Milan, Mantua, the portion of Parma north of the Po, and Modena, the Cisalpine republic. France likewise made war on the Pope, and annexed Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, to the Cisalpine republic (1797), by the peace of Tolentino. The French then advanced toward Rome, overthrew the ecclesiastical government, and erected a Roman republic (1798). In Genoa, Bonaparte occasioned a revolution, by which a democratic republic was formed after the model of the French, under the name of the *Ligurian republic*. The French had, meanwhile, penetrated into Austria, through the Venetian territory. The Venetians now made common cause with the brave Tyrolese, who gained advantages over the French in their Alps. Bonaparte, therefore, occupied Venice without striking a blow, and gave the republic a democratic constitution; but, by the peace of Campo-Formio (17th Oct. 1797), the Venetian territory, as far as the Adige, was relinquished to Austria, and the rest incorporated with the Cisalpine republic. The king of Sardinia concluded a treaty of alliance and subsidy with France, October 25; but, in 1798, the directory, assailed in Rome from Naples, deemed it expedient to compel him to resign his territories on the mainland. Notwithstanding its treaty of amity with France, Naples concluded an alliance, in 1798, with England and Russia. The French, therefore, occupied Naples, and erected there the Parthenopean republic. The grand-duke of Tuscany had likewise formed an alliance with Naples and England, and his country

was, in return, compelled by the French to receive, like Piedmont, a military administration. After the congress of Radstadt was broken off, Austria and the German empire, under Russian support, renewed the war against the French, who again left Naples and Rome to the English, Russians, and Turks. The king and the Pope returned to their capitals in Lombardy; the French were defeated by the Austrians under Kray and Melas, and by the Russians under Suwaroff, and lost all their fortresses, except Genoa, where Massena sustained a vigorous siege. Bonaparte, now made first consul after his return from Egypt, marched with a new army to I., defeated the Austrians at the memorable battle of Marengo (1800), and compelled them to a capitulation, by which all the Italian fortresses were again evacuated. By the peace of Lunéville, Feb. 9, 1801, the possession of Venice was confirmed to Austria. The duke of Parma received Tuscany, and the title of king of Etruria. Parma was united with France. The Cisalpine and Ligurian republics were guaranteed by Austria and France, and with the Ligurian territories were united the imperial fiefs included within their limits. The king of Naples, who had occupied the states of the church, was obliged to conclude peace at Florence, but by Russian mediation, he escaped with the cession of Piombino, the Stato degli Presidj, and his half of the island of Elba, together with the promise of closing his harbours against the English; the other half of Elba, Tuscany had already relinquished to France. To the republics of Genoa and Lucca the first consul gave new constitutions in 1801; but in January 1802, the Cisalpine republic was transformed into the Italian republic, in imitation of the new French constitution, of which Bonaparte became president. Genoa also received a new constitution; and Piedmont was united with France. After Bonaparte had become emperor, in 1804, he attacked (March 17, 1805) the royal crown of I. to the new imperial crown; but promised never to unite the new monarchy with France, and even to give it a king of its own. He appointed his step-son, Eugene Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy; and gave to his sister Eliza the principality of Piombino, and to her husband, Pasquale Bacciocchi, the republic of Lucca, as a principality, both as French fiefs. Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, were incorporated with the French empire; and the pope was obliged to sanction the imperial coronation by his presence. Austria now acceded to the alliance of Russia and England against France. Naples, also, again suffered the English and Russians to land. But the success of the Austrian arms was frustrated by the defeats at Ulm and Austerlitz, after which the peace of Presburg (Dec. 26, 1805) completed the French supremacy in Italy. Austrian Venice, with Istria and Dalmatia, was united to the kingdom of Italy; and the French kingdom in I. had now an extent of 35,450 sq. m., with 5,557,000 inhabitants. In the following March Napoleon gave the crown of Naples to his brother Joseph. As the English, however, were masters of the sea, Sicily was secured to King Ferdinand. In 1808, the widow of the king of Etruria, who conducted the regency in behalf of her minor son, was deprived of her kingdom, which was united with France. As Napoleon had, meanwhile, given his brother Joseph the crown of Spain, he filled the throne of Naples with his brother-in-law, Joachim Murat; and in 1809 gave Tuscany to his sister Eliza, of Piombino, with the title of grand-duchess. In the same year, Austria made new exertions to break the excessive power of France; but Napoleon again drove her troops from the field, and appeared once more victorious in Vienna, where he proclaimed the union of the States of the Church with France. Rome now became the second city of the empire, and a pension of 2,000,000 of francs was assigned to the pope. After the peace of Vienna, by which Napoleon acquired the Illyrian provinces, Istria and Dalmatia were separated from the kingdom of I. and attached to them; on the other hand, Bavaria ceded to I. the circle of the Adige, a part of Elsass, and the jurisdiction of Glansen. After the truce of April 21, 1814, the French troops evacuated all I., and most of the provinces were restored to their legitimate sovereigns. The wife of Napoleon, however, the empress Maria Louisa, obtained the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, with reversion to her son; and Napoleon himself became sovereign of Elba, of which he took possession May 4. But, before the congress of Vienna had organized the political relations of Europe, he effected his return to France, March 1, 1815. At the same time, the king of Naples, Murat, abandoned his former ambiguous attitude, and took up arms, as he pretended, for the independence of I. But his appeal was answered by a declaration of war by Austria. Driven from Bologna, and totally defeated by Bianchi Tolentino, he lost his kingdom, was taken prisoner at Pizzo, brought before a court-martial, and shot, Oct. 13, 1815. The congress of Vienna, by act of June 9, 1815, re-arranged the affairs of I.—1. The king of Sardinia was reinstated in his territories, according to the boundaries of 1792, with some alterations on the side of Geneva; for the portion of Savoy, left in possession of France by the peace of Paris, of May 30, 1814, was restored by the treaty of Paris, of Nov. 20, 1815. To his states was united Genoa, as a duchy, according to the boundaries of that republic in 1792, and contrary to the promises made to Genoa.—2. The emperor of Austria united with his hereditary states the new Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, consisting of the Venetian provinces formerly belonging to Austria, the Valtellina, Bormio, and Chiavenna, separated from the Grisons, besides Mantua and Milan. Istria, however, was united with the Germanic-Austrian kingdom of Illyria; Dalmatia, with Ragusa and Cattaro, constituting a distinct Austrian kingdom.—3. The valley of the Po was adopted as the boundary between the states of the



Church and Parma; otherwise, the boundaries of Jan. 1, 1792, were retained. The Austrian house of Este again received Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, Massa, and Carrara.—4. The empress Maria Louisa received the state of Parma, as a sovereign duchess, but, by the treaty of Paris, of June 10, 1817, only for life, it being agreed that the duchess of Lucca and her descendants should inherit it. Lucca, in that case, falls to the Tuscan dynasty, which, in return, resigns its districts in Bohemia to the duke of Reichstadt.—5. The Archduke Ferdinand of Austria became again grand-duke of Tuscany, to which were joined the Stato degli Presidi, the former Neapolitan part of the island of Elba, the principality of Piombino, and some small inland districts, formerly fiefs of the German empire. The prince Buoncompagni Ludovisi retained all his rights of property in Elba and Piombino.—6. The Infanta, Maria Louisa, received Lucca, of which she took possession as a sovereign duchy, 1817, with an annuity of 500,000 francs, till the reversion of Parma.—7. The territories of the Church were all restored, with the exception of the strip of land on the L bank of the Po; and Austria retained the right of maintaining garrisons in Ferrara and Comacchio.—8. Ferdinand IV. was again recognised as king of the Two Sicilies. England retained Malta, and was declared the protectress of the United Ionian Islands. The knights of Malta, who had recovered their possessions in the states of the Church and in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies (in Spain, 1815), for a time made Catania, and, after 1826, Ferrara, their residence. The republic of San Marino, and the prince of Monaco, whose mountain fortress the Sardinians, and, before them, the French, occupied, alone remained unharmed amid the 15 political revolutions which Italy had undergone in the course of 25 years. Austrian predominance was thus more firmly established than ever in I.; but the desire of union and independence was not extinguished among the people; traces of a struggle for a united and liberal government were almost everywhere visible; and several of the governments anxiously endeavoured to protect themselves against secret political societies. The efforts of the most intelligent Italians, from the time of Machiavelli and Cesar Borgia, son of Pope Alexander VI., to restore the political unity of their native country, gave rise to numerous secret political societies in I., which in Bologna were called the *Guelfi*; in the Roman and Neapolitan states, the *Patriotti Europei*, and *Carbonari*; in Upper Italy, the *Spilla nera*; in Piedmont and Lombardy, the *Filadelfi* and *Federati*; in Milan, the *Adelfi*. Even the advocates of the liberal system, or 'the theoretic faction,' as it was termed, which likewise pursued its objects in secret societies, took advantage of the national desire of greater unity in I. It was therefore natural that the idea of connecting the Italian states in a political system similar to the statesman of the congress of Verona; but it seems to have been entirely given up, and I. was left in the hands of Austria. One leading measure was, to occupy the kingdom of the Two Sicilies and Piedmont, with Austrian armies, which restored the former state of things. But the Austrian troops, 12,000 in number, were gradually removed from Piedmont in 1823; and the fortress of Alessandria was surrendered, Sept. 30, 1823, to Sardinian troops. In the same year, after a new Neapolitan army had been organized in Naples, the Austrian garrison, of 42,000 men, was diminished about 17,000; but the last detachment of Austrians only left the kingdom in 1827.

With the French revolution of 1830, new disturbances broke out in I. In Modena the people rose against the duke; the citizens of Bologna drove away the Papal delegates; and even the ex-empress, Maria Louisa, found it necessary to consult her safety by flight from Parma. On the 26th of February 1831, deputies from all the revolted states united in proclaiming an Italian republic. This movement was speedily crushed by the allied sovereigns, who joined at the same time in recommending certain concessions to the popular demands. These were resisted, however, in the Papal states, and in the early part of 1832 the eastern districts of the Papal dominions were again in insurrection. An Austrian force thereupon entered the country; France, seizing the pretext thus afforded her, took possession of the town and citadel of Ancona in February 1832; nor was it until the autumn of 1833 that both the Austrian and French troops evacuated the Papal states.

A Neapolitan writer, who, although a refugee, appears to us to merit confidence—M. Leopardi—discussing the anxious question of the national independence of this country, thus sketched the moral elements of the long and complicated struggle for the establishment of Italian unity, as they presented themselves to his intelligent and well-informed eye, in the period between the suppression of the movements we have now slightly sketched and the great outbreak of 1848. "Beyond the Alps," says this well-informed writer, "more than elsewhere, the mass of the people—the agricultural and operative classes—are indifferent to political theories. Victims of arbitrary power or bad institutions, they would assuredly be alive to administrative reforms, but then those reforms must come from on high—below, nothing would yet be found but ignorance, apathy, and resignation to the hereditary evils of servitude. All the Italians who are endowed with any nobleness of soul, without doubt think and aspire to raise their humiliated country from its degraded state, but they do not all think and aspire in the same way. Those who equally dread popular movements and Austrian cannon—revolt and intervention—consider that the wisest course is to pin themselves to the skirts of the native princes, and obtain from them concessions sufficient to neutralize foreign influence and to disarm political

passions. This class of men is not the most numerous, but it is the most influential by its rank and its riches. It only wants a little decision and activity in order to play an useful part in the destinies of I. In the second place come those who fear interventions more than risings of the people. Their opinion is, that it is better to await a favourable opportunity for rising in insurrection from one end of the peninsula to the other, and for dragging the governments of I. along with the movement, or overthrowing them. This class, which nearly balances the first, is less opulent, but far more numerous, bold, and intelligent. In the third division present themselves those who deny or willingly brave all kinds of danger, principally young men, as generous as they are inconsiderate, belonging moreover to all classes of society, without excepting the families most devoted to the reigning powers. They would like, without a minute of delay, to hoist the national standard, even though a war with the whole world were to be the consequence. Numerically stronger than the first class, but less strong than the second, devoid of all power but that of impetuous patriotism and personal courage, this 'Young Italy,' as they call themselves, may suffice to seal by martyrdom the legitimacy of the Italian cause, and they would no doubt gloriously aid it in triumphing on the field of battle, but they could not of themselves undertake or complete anything substantial." These remarks doubtless deserve the consideration of all to whom the future destinies of this beautiful country is matter of interest. But the great fact, after all, is that I. never has been in modern times united, and prosperous in which are necessary to form an Italian nation, and a national cause, are still wanting. Nor perhaps is this to be so deeply regretted, if it be true—as there seems ground to suspect—that centralization is one of the banes of modern civilization. But it is not our province, and our limits forbid, to enter at large on the discussion of this question. We must hasten to sum up, in as many lines, the history of the last six eventful years of Italian history.

In 1848, Pio Nono ascended the Papal throne. Vigorous reforms in the temporal administration of the Pontifical states were immediately commenced, a general amnesty for political offenders proclaimed, and a national guard organized in Rome. The grand-duke of Tuscany, the king of Sardinia, and Louis Philippe, applauded the Papal policy; and even the king of Naples seemed for a moment to be satisfied with it. But the newly-caught spirit thus indicated, alarmed Austria, which poured in troops into Modena and Parma. Meanwhile, symptoms of impending convulsion appeared in Lower Italy. The revolution of Paris in February 1848 lighted the train, and on the 18th of March 1848 the explosion burst forth in Milan. Six days later, a Piedmontese army, commanded by the sovereign, Charles Albert, in person, crossed the Tessin in support of the national cause; and by the first week of April, the popular cause had triumphed in every town of I. except Mantua and Verona. Having invested Mantua, Charles Albert sought to consolidate his power in Upper I. with as little delay as possible. Parma, Piacenza, and Modena voted his sovereignty, but Lombardy and Venice, while also accepting, added such conditions and provisos as induced him to postpone the formal assumption of the title of king of Upper I. Meanwhile Count Radetzky, who had held the chief military command for Austria in I. since 1832, and who had contrived to maintain his position on the Mincio, prepared for offensive movements, and moved without loss from Verona to Mantua; but the fall of the strong fortress of Peschiera, and intelligence of the revolutionary movements on Vienna, compelled him again to fall back on Mantua. By the investment of Mantua, Charles Albert injuriously scattered his force, and the battle of Custoza placed Radetzky on the true line of defence of the Mincio. Charles Albert had now to choose between a retreat on Coito, and an attack on Radetzky's left flank. With the concurrence of General Bava, he chose the latter, and was defeated at Novara, in a battle which fully reinstated Austria in all she had at stake on the S side of the Alps.

ITALY, a township of Yates co., in the state of New Hampshire, U.S., 15 m. W of Penn-Yan, bordered on the NW by Canandaigua lake, and drained by Flint creek. The surface is hilly, and the soil consists of clay-loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,634.

ITAMARACA, or ITAMARICA, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and comarca of Goganna, 20 m. N of Olinda or Recife, in N lat. 7° 45', and W long. 34° 50' 20". Pop. 8,000. It is 12 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. across at its greatest breadth; and is separated from the continent by a deep channel named Santa Cruz, varying from  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. to 3 m. in breadth. The N extremity of the channel, which forms also the outlet of the Massaranduba, is named Catuama, and constitutes the harbour of that name. This port is well-protected from the S and SW winds, and was formerly defended by a fort. The southern extremity identifies with the embouchure of the Iguaraçu, and is protected by a strong fort. This island contains no springs, but water is found abundantly at no great depth in the



mountains. The surface presents a gentle undulation of hill and dale; the soil is generally fertile, and produces mandioca, rice, sugar, and cotton, and cocoa and cashew nuts, in great abundance. These articles are chiefly exported to Recife. The distillation of brandy, and the working of the salines and fishing, form also branches of local industry; but the great majority of the pop. are employed more or less upon the fisheries. The total number of houses on the island is about 300, and the entire pop. about 2,000. The principal town, or village rather, Conceição-d'Itamaracá, is situated on rising ground on the SE coast. The relative advantages of the village of Pilar render it a place of rising importance, and likely to supersede Conceição. Several other villages, viz., Macaxeira, São-João-Baptista, Amparo, and Santa-Cruz, are scattered along the coast.—Also an ancient captaincy, now forming the prov. of Parahiba and a portion of the provs. of Pernambuco and Rio-Grande-do-Norte.

**ITAMARANDIBA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Cerro-do-Frio. It has its source on the N side of the Serra-das-Esmaldas; runs N; and joins the Aracuaí on the r. bank, 18 m. NW of Bom-Sucesso, and after a total course of 60 m. Gold-dust, diamonds, and emeralds are found in considerable quantities in its channel.

**ITAMARATI**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serra Orgãos, and falls into the Piabana.

**ITAMBE**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco and comarca of Goyanna, bordered on the N by the Capibaribe. It comprises 4 villages. Its inhabitants, 8,000 in number, find their chief employments in the rearing of cattle and agriculture.—Also a village in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in a small valley at the base of a mountain, and on the banks of a stream of the same name.—Also a lofty mountain in the same prov., and district of Cerro, and a little to the N of Villa-do-Príncipe. It branches from the chain of the Cerro-do-Frio, near its junction with the Serra-do-Espinhaço, and is said to rise to the height of 5,590 ft. above sea-level. It derives its name from two Indian words denoting 'Sharp rock,' from its peaked summit. The river I. winds round the base of the mountain, in its course to the Santo-Antonio, an affluent of the Rio Doce, of which it forms one of the chief head-streams.

**ITAMBE-DA-SERRA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 12 m. N of Serro, and in the Serra-de-Itambé.

**ITANCOURT**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Moy, 4 m. SSE of St. Quentin. Pop. 815.

**ITANGUA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Minas-Novas, on a small river of the same name.

**ITANHAEN**, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and 45 m. SSW of São-Paulo, near the shore of a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of a small river of the same name. The town was formerly the capital of a capitania or province, and was named Conceição. It is now much reduced in importance, but still carries on some trade in flour, mandioca, and planks. The district is ill-cultivated, but produces vanilla and ipeacuanha in great abundance. Pop. 1,200. The river descends from the mountains, which run along the coast, and flows into the sea in S lat. 24° 11'. A bank which runs along its mouth prevents vessels from reaching the town.

**ITANHEN**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which descends from the Cordilheira-dos-Aimorés, and flows into the ocean opposite the group of the Abrolhos, and 12 m. N of the embouchure of the Caravellas.

**ITANHENGA**, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, off the district of Parati.

**ITAOCA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the E side of the bay of Niterói.—Also an island in the same bay, to the N of the island of Paqueta.

**ITAPACOROYA**, a bay and headland of Brazil, in the prov. and 45 m. NNW of Santa Catharina. The point is in S lat. 26° 47' 18", and W long. 48° 44'. North of it are two small islands, in which there are springs of good water. The bay is well-sheltered on the S and SE.

**ITAPARICA**, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, situated obliquely in the bay of Todos-os-Santos, and opposite the town of that name, in S lat. 13°. It is about 18 m. in length from NE to SW, and 6 m. in medium breadth. It is irregular in form and hilly, but very fertile, producing oranges and other fruits in great abundance. The E coast is adorned with numerous handsome houses, the opposite side is covered with marine plants. Cocoa palms are plentiful in the interior, and afford an important article of export. The island is divided into 2 parishes, and contains a large village in which are a college, an elementary school, and a Latin academy. It has also manufactories of cordage and of harpoons for whale-fisheries. The principal harbour in the island affords good shelter from the S and SW winds.

**ITAPAROA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, to the NE of the serra of the same name, and S of the Rio Real. The mountains of I. form a group of medium height near the sea-shore, to the N of the Rio Itapicuri. Their highest summit is in S lat. 11° 34'.

**ITAPE-MIRIM**, a new comarca, district, town, and river of Brazil, in the prov. of Espírito-Santo. The comarca comprises 3 districts. The district is bounded on the N by the Rio Piúma; on the E by the ocean; on the S by the Rio Cabapúana; and on the W by the Cordilheira-dos-Aimorés. Pop. 2,000, chiefly Indians. The soil is fertile, but ill-cultivated. The town is 65 m. SSW of Nossa-Senhora-da-Victoria, on the r. bank of the river of the same name, and about half-a-league from the sea. It consists of about 80 houses, covered with straw, and surrounding a market-place. The river descends from the S side of the Serra-do-Pico, a ramification of the Cordilheira-dos-Aimorés, runs W, and, after a total course of about 50 m., flows into the ocean.

**ITAPETENINGA**, a district and small town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and comarca of Itu, 80 m. W of Sorocaba, and 130 m. W of São Paulo, pleasantly situated in a plain, near the r. bank of a river of the same name. It has a parish-church. The district is fertile, and contains some gold mines; but the cultivation of the vine and of the peach, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief sources of local gain. Pop. 6,000.—Also a river which has its source in the Serra-Guarapoyava; runs NW; and joins the Paranapanema, on the r. bank, about 42 m. W of Itapeva, and after a course of 120 m. Its principal affluents are the Capivari and Pescaria, which it receives on the l., and forms one of the chief head-streams of the Rio Paranapanema.

**ITAPEVA**, a district and small town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and comarca of Itu, 160 m. WSW of São-Paulo, near the Rio Verde. The district is large, but possesses little cultivation, and is but thinly populated, the number of the inhabitants not exceeding 2,200. Their chief employment consists in the rearing of mules and buffaloes.

**ITAPICU**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, which has its source on the E side of the Serra-de-Santa-Catharina; runs E; and, after a course



of about 60 m., flows with great impetuosity into the sea, to the S of the island of San Francisco. It is to a great extent navigable for small vessels.

**ITAPICURU**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, formed by the junction of several streams, the principal of which are the Itapicuri-Guassu and Itapicuri-Mirim, in the comarca of Jacobina: runs E through the districts of Santo-Antonio-dos-Queimados and Itapicuri, and past Itapicuri-Grande; and after a course, chiefly through mountain pasture-land, of 340 m., falls into the Atlantic, in S lat.  $11^{\circ} 45'$ , and W long.  $37^{\circ} 28'$ . Its mouth is obstructed by a bar of sand, and its navigation is limited to vessels of small burthen.—A small town of the same name is situated in an infertile district, near the l. bank of the river, 120 m. NNE of San Salvador. The rearing of cattle forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

**ITAPICURU-GRANDE**, a river and parish of Brazil, which has its source in the S part of the prov. of Maranhão; runs first NE parallel to the Parnahiba; receives the Alpercatas, passes the town of Caxias, bends NNW past Codó, Itapicuri-Mirim, and Rozario, and, after a tortuous and rapid course of about 300 m., flows into the bay of San Jose, to the SE of the island of Maranhão. It is navigable for large vessels to Caxias, but smaller craft can ascend to the junction of the Alpercatas. Its principal affluents, besides the one already named, are the Codo and Piratora on the l., and on the r. the Gamleira and Pirapema. The banks are covered with forests, and are frequented by numerous tribes of Tapuyas and Timbiras.—Also a parish in the prov. of Bahia and district of Itapicuri, on the r. bank of the river of that name, and about 30 m. from the sea. It is well-cultivated, and produces cotton, grain, &c. Cattle are reared here in considerable numbers for the Bahia market.—See also ROZARIO.

**ITAPICURU-MIRIM**, a comarca and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, on the r. bank of the river of the same name, about 66 m. from its mouth.

**ITAPIRANGUARA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Januaria.

**ITAPIVA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the road from Rio-de-Janeiro to São-João-d'El-Rei, and on the banks of an affluent of the Rio Grande.

**ITAPOCA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, to the S of Vianna, and on the banks of the Itaquari. It has a small chapel.—Also a small river in the prov. of Santa Catharina, and district of São Francisco.

**ITAPUAN**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Bahia, in a bay of the same name. It is a telegraph station, and has an elementary school.—Also a village of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the W bank of the lake Dos-Patos. It formerly contained a fort.

**ITAPUANZINHO**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and ESE of Bahia, on a rocky bay of the Atlantic of the same name.

**ITAQUARI**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, which has its source in the Serra-dos-Aimorés, and unites with the Rio-Jecu.

**ITARACA**, a group of rocks in the Atlantic, near the shore of the Brazilian prov. of Bahia, to the S of São-Jorge-dos-Ilheos, and NE of the Serra Comandantaba.

**ITARKHAN**, a salt lake in the Crimea, 3 versts from the Adaman lake, and to the N of the Kerleyt. It is about 20 versts in circumf.; and has deep inlets on its S side, next the Prutid sea; and it seems probable that a communication formerly existed between them.

**ITASCA (LAKE)**, the LAC-LA-BICHE of the French, a small sheet of water in the territory of Minisota, U. S., on the ridge of table-land between the waters of Hudson's bay and the gulf of Mexico, and to the W of Leech lake, in N lat.  $47^{\circ} 15'$ , W long.  $95^{\circ} 54'$ , at an alt. of 1,500 ft. above the level of the gulf of Mexico, and 3,160 m. from the gulf. The Mississippi has its source in this lake, from which it issues by an outlet only from 10 to 12 ft. broad, and 12 to 18 ft. deep, and first flowing N, NE, and E, 182 m. to Lake Cass. It is a beautiful sheet of water, of irregular form, 7 or 8 m. in extent from SE to NW, with a prolongation or bay stretching towards the S. Its waters are transparent and bright, and yield small species of the unio and helix shells. The forest trees growing around are elm, lynn, maple, cherry, betula, and spruce. The lake is fed by five creeks, "formed by innumerable streamlets oozing from the clay beds at the bases of the hills, that consist of an accumulation of sand, gravel, and clay, intermixed with erratic fragments, being a more prominent portion of the great erratic deposit known as the *haupteurs des terres*—'heights of land.' These elevations are commonly flat at top, varying in height from 85 to 100 ft. above the level of the surrounding waters. They are covered with thick forests, in which the coniferous plants predominate. S of I. lake they form a semicircular region with a boggy bottom, extending to the SW a distance of several miles; thence these 'haupteurs des terres' ascend to the NW and N, and then stretching to the NE and E, through the zone between  $47^{\circ}$  and  $48^{\circ}$  of lat., make the dividing ridge between the waters that empty into Hudson's bay and those which discharge themselves into the gulf of Mexico. The waters supplied by the N flank of these heights of land, still on the S side of Lake I., give origin to the five creeks which I consider to be the utmost sources of the Mississippi. Those that flow from the S side of the same heights, and empty themselves into Elbow lake, are the utmost sources of the Red river of the North: so that the most remote feeders of Hudson's bay and the gulf of Mexico are closely approximated to each other." [Nicollet's Report.] The principal creek of the five above-mentioned feeders of Lake I. comes into the E bay of the lake, and is from 15 to 20 ft. wide, and at the time of Nicollet's visit, was from 2 to 3 ft. deep. This he considers the infant Mississippi. M. Nicollet went up this stream 3 or 4 m., and thus describes the result of his explorations of the feeders of Lake I.: "As a further description of these head-waters, I may add that they unite at a small distance from the hills whence they originate, and form a small lake, from which the Mississippi flows with a breadth of a foot and a half, and a depth of one foot. At no great distance, however, this rivulet, uniting itself with other streamlets coming from other directions, supplies a second minor lake, the waters of which have already acquired a temperature of  $48^{\circ}$ . From this lake issues a rivulet, necessarily of increased importance—a cradled Hercules, giving promise of the strength of his maturity; for its velocity has increased; it transports the smaller branches of trees; it begins to form sand-bars; its bends are more decided, until it subsides again into the basin of a third lake, somewhat larger than the two preceding. Having thus acquired renewed vigour, and tried its consequence upon an additional length of two or three miles, it finally empties into I. lake, which is the principal reservoir of all the sources to which it owes all its subsequent majesty." See MISSISSIPPI.

**ITATA**, a district of Chili, in the dep. of Concepcion, extending between the districts of Canquenes on the N, and Pughacay on the S, and bordered on the W by the Pacific. It is 75 m. in length from E



to W, and about 30 m. in breadth; and is watered chiefly by the river from which it takes its name. It is very fertile, and produces the best wine in Chili. In the mountains are mines of gold, and small quantities of that metal are also found in the rivers. Its chief town is Jesus-de-Coulemu. The river I. has its source in the Andes; runs WNW; is joined by the Chillan; and flows into the Pacific in S lat. 35° 56'.

**ITATI**, or **YTATI**, a small town of La Plata, in the prov. and 35 m. ENE of Corrientes, on the S bank of the Parana. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. Cotton, oranges, melons, &c., are cultivated in the environs.

**ITATIAIA**, or **ITITIAIA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and parish of Ouro-Branco, 9 m. SW of Ouro-Preto. It has a church, and formerly constituted a parish. Its inhabitants are chiefly miners.

**ITATINDIBA**, a mountain-range of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Marica. It forms a ramification of the Cordilheira-dos-Aimorés.

**ITAUNAS**, a mountain-range of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, between the districts of Barra-Secca, and São-Matheos.

**ITAYABANA**, a large and flourishing parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, and 6 m. above Pilar, on the road from the prov. of Pernambuco to the N. Its inhabitants are chiefly cultivators.

**ITAWAMBA**, a county in the state of Mississippi, U. S., comprising an area of 900 sq. m., drained by the head-branches of Tombigbee river. It has an undulating surface, and a fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 5,375, of whom 720 were slaves; in 1850, 13,311.

**ITCHA**, a river of Kamtschatka, which runs W, and throws itself into the sea of Okhotsk, a little above the v. of Itchinskoi, after a course of 75 m. —Also a river in the gov. of Tobolsk, and district of Kanisk, which runs SW, and joins the Om, on the r. bank, after a course of 105 m.

**ITCHAPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Northern Circars, district and 30 m. SW of Janjam, 6 m. from the shore of the gulf of Bengal, and near the l. bank of the N branch of the Sonapur. It is of considerable extent, but is straggling and ill-built.

**ITCHEN**, or **ARE**, a river in Hants, which has its source near Alresford, and, after a WSW course of 25 m., unites with the Test or Anton to form Southampton water, 1 m. E of Southampton.

**ITCHENOR** (WEST), a parish in Sussex, 4 m. SW of Chichester. Area 510 acres. Pop. 232.

**ITCHIN-ABBOTS**, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 3½ m. WNW of New Alresford. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1841, 251.

**ITCHIN-STOKE-WITH-ABBOTSTON**, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 2½ m. NW of Alresford. Area 2,850 acres. Pop. in 1841, 325.

**ITCHINGFIELD**, a parish in Sussex, 3½ m. WSW of Horsham. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. in 1841, 357.

**ITCHINGTON** (BISHOP'S), a parish in Warwickshire, 3½ m. SW of Southam. Area, including Chapel-Ascote, 3,760 acres. Pop. in 1841, 463.

**ITCHINGTON** (LONG), a parish in Warwickshire, 2½ m. NW of Southam, on the Watergate. Area 4,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 911; in 1841, 1,272.

**ITCHKINSKAIA**, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 333 m. ESE of Perm, district and 14 m. E of Chadrinsk, on the r. bank of the Ikin.

**ITCHLIMAN**. See **IHLIMAN**.

**ITCHMIATZIN**. See **ECHMIADZIN**.

**ITCHNIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 144 m. NW of Poltova, district and 20 m. N of Prilouki.

**ITENEZ**. See **GUAPORE**.

**ITERERE**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, which has its source in the Serra-do-Mar or Gubetam; runs first W; then bends WNW between the districts of Itapeva and Castro, crosses the Estrade Real, and joins the Itapetininge.

**ITEUIL**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Vivonne, on the l. bank of the Clain. Pop. 680. Cattle fairs are held here 3 times a-year.

**ITHACA**, now called also **ITACHE**, **THEAKI**, or **LITTLE CEPHALONIA**, and by the Venetians **ISOLA DI COMPARI** and **VAL DI COMPARI**, one of the Ionian islands, lying between Cephalonia and the mainland, 3 m. E of Cephalonia, and 17 m. W of the Acarnanian coast. Its N end is in N lat. 38° 30', E long. 20° 39'. It is 15 m. long, but nowhere above 4 m. broad; and is nearly divided into two by Porto Molo, a deep harbour opening from the W. At the head of this inlet is Mount (Eto; on the N side rises Mount Neriton; and on the S, Mount Stephanos. Thus these mountains compose the body of the island. The pop. in 1836 was 9,644; in 1844, 10,821, of whom about one-third are seamen. Nearly one-third of the surface is cultivated, and is chiefly laid out in vineyards. Its cap. and chief port is Vathy, which is built round a recess in the larger gulf of Molo. Its general and characteristic appearance agrees with the language of the Odyssey respecting the birth-place and kingdom of the famous Ulysses. It is rocky, barren, and mountainous,—abounding in trees and shrubs,—and certainly unfavourable to the rearing and use of horses. But this coincidence alone will not prove Theaki to be the ancient *Ithaca*; the smaller island of Aotaco, in its neighbourhood, presents an aspect precisely similar; and Sir George Wheeler contends that it is the island of the poet. Gell—who felt a strong disposition to believe that Homer's topographical descriptions were not the inspired offspring of a creative muse, but accurate and sober imitations of their specific archetypes in nature—undertook, for the express purpose of verifying the geography of the poet, a voyage to the Troad, and produced *The Topography of Troy*. He afterwards minutely surveyed the whole island, endeavouring to recognise by present appearances, as well as by the relative situation of Theaki, the ancient *Ithaca*—the small island of *Asteris* with its port, where the suitors lay in ambush for young Telemachus—the port of *Phorcys*, where Ulysses landed on his return—the rock of *Korax*—the fount of *Arethusa*, where the honest and faithful Eumæus fed his master's swine—the garden of the aged Laertes—and the palace of Ulysses; but the result of this examination was that Sir William ascertained that there is no spot in the modern Theaki exactly answering to the description of the poet; and that while Homer's text declares it to be the most western of the Ionian isles, and that the small island of *Asteris*, with its commodious harbour, lies between it and Samé or Cephalonia, the very reverse is the case. Under these circumstances, Gell maintains that the text is corrupted. The evidences that are of weight to prove that Theaki is the ancient *Ithaca* are—the constant and unbroken tradition among the natives—the name which the island seems to have always borne among the inhabitants—the medals which have been found there—and the impressions which a personal visit can hardly fail to leave on the mind of the impartial student of Homer, that, to use the language of Colonel Mure—who has gone deeply into this investigation—"so great is the general resemblance between its natural features and those of the island described in the Odyssey, the difficulty is, not so much to discover in each case a bay, rock, cavern, or mountain answering to his description, as to decide among the many



that present themselves, on the precise one which he may happen to have had in view."

**ITHACA**, a township of Tompkins co., in the state of New York, U. S., 162 m. SW of Albany, partly on a hill and partly in a plain,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of the head of Cayuga lake, and intersected by Cayuga inlet. It contains about 700 houses, is regularly laid out, and possesses very great local advantages; the surrounding hills affording excellent mill-streams, and the adjacent lake, and the Ithaca and Oswego railroad forming easy communication with the most distant parts of the country. Pop. in 1840, 5,650.

**ITHALEH**, or **ITALAH**, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sarukhan, on the l. bank of the Sarabat, 21 m. NNE of Allah-Shehr, and 96 m. ENE of Smyrna. It is the ancient *Atalea*.

**ITHON**, a river of Radnorshire, which runs S, and joins the Wye 2 m. NNW of Builth.

**ITIBIRI**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão and comarca of Itapicuru, on a small river of the same name.

**ITINGUCU**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which forms the line of separation between the districts of Mangaratiba and Itaguahi, and flows into the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

**ITIQUEIRA**, a mountain range of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, in the territory of the Bororos. It gives rise to a river of the same name, which runs WNW, and joins the Pequiri, on the l. bank, after a course of about 90 m.—Also a mountain range in the prov. of Goyaz, in the Cordilheira which separates that prov. from Minas-Geraes. It gives rise to many small streams, affluents of the Tocantins.

**ITIRI**, or **ITIRI-CANNEDDEE**, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo Sassari, prov. and 11 m. S of Sassari. Pop. 4,000.

**ITIUBA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, comarca of Rio-de-Contas, on a mountain of the same name.

**ITLINGEN**, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. of Eppingen, 4 m. S of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2,000.

**ITOMA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which runs NNW, and joins the Xingu, on the r. bank, a little above the confluence of the Itabagua, and after a course of about 120 m.

**ITON**, or **Yron**, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Orne, 6 m. N of Mortagne; enters the dep. of the Eure; divides a little above Francheville into several branches, one of which flows into the Aure at Verneuil; the others reuniting run NE, lose their waters in a chasm at Villalet, and after a subterranean course of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m., reappear in a single stream near the village of Gaudreville, which passes Evreux, and throws itself into the Eure, on the l. bank, near Planches, after a total course of 75 m.

**ITONFIELD**, a township in Cumberland, 8 m. SW by S of Carlisle. Pop. in 1841, 222.

**ITRES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme and cant. of Combles. Pop. 1,175.

**ITRI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 7 m. N of Gaeta, cant. and 8 m. SE of Fondi, in a hilly district. Pop. 4,100. It is intersected by the Appian way, and contains 2 parish churches and 3 convents.

**ITSATSOU**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. of Espelette, 14 m. S of Bayonne, near the Nive. Pop. 1,513.

**ITSHIL**, or **ICHIL**, a pashalic and sanjak of Turkey in Asia, in the S part of Asia Minor. The sanj. comprises the E part of the ancient *Pamphylia*, and nearly the whole of *Cilicia*, and extends between  $36^{\circ}$  and  $37^{\circ} 40'$  N lat., and between  $32^{\circ} 10'$  and  $36^{\circ} 30'$  E

long. It is bounded on the N by Caramania, from which it is separated by the Taurus chain; on the NE by the pash. of Marash; on the E by the Almadagh, by which it is separated from the pash. of Aleppo; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by Anatolia. Its length from E to W is 375 m., and its breadth about 60 m. It is divided into 5 sanjaks. The coast extends from the gulf of Satalia, on the W, to that of Alexandretta or Scanderun on the E; and presents numerous indentations, forming good ports and lofty headlands. Of the latter, one of the most remarkable is Cape Anamar, which forms the most southerly point of Asia Minor. The shore is in some parts sandy and sterile, in others it consists of masses of petrifications, intermingled with huge blocks of stone disengaged from the adjacent mountains. The ruins also of ancient towns are thickly scattered along the coast. Towards the interior, steep mountains, deep gorges, and narrow valleys form the general characteristic features of the country. In the N rise the snow-clad mountains of the Taurus. The principal passes on these mountains are those of the Ramazanogli, leading from Ereklî to Adana; of the Ketchissar, further to the E; and the Col, or defile, through which the road runs from Caramania to Selekkeh. The only passes of the Almadagh are those of Beilan and Sakattutan. The chief rivers are the Jihun, Sihun, Tersus, Ghiuk, Direkondessy, Selinty, Alara, and Manavghat. They all flow into the Mediterranean, and are generally very small. Near the coast and generally throughout the E part of the pash., water is extremely scarce. The temperature corresponds with the diversified character of the country, and the same diversity is exhibited in the productions of the soil. Wheat, maize, cotton, and sesame are successfully cultivated in the plains of Adana, Tarsus, and Sis; whilst barley forms the chief produce of the western and central parts of the prov. Wine and fruit are produced in great abundance in the eastern sanjaks. The mountains are extensively covered with forests, affording excellent timber, and large quantities of gall-nuts. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, camels, horses, asses, and mules, are maintained by the nomadic inhabitants of the pash., and pigeons and poultry are reared in great numbers in many places near the coast. Wild beasts and game are common in the woods, and the shores abound with fish. The principal articles of export are corn, sesame, gall-nuts, wool, cattle, and timber. The pop. of the pash. is scanty, and chiefly nomadic. Its chief towns are Adana and Tarsus.—The sanj. of I. lies near the centre of the pash., and comprises an area 150 m. in length, and 60 m. at its greatest breadth; bounded on the N by the Taurus; on the E by the sanj. of Tarsus; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by the sanj. of Adana. It is extremely mountainous, and is covered with forests of oak, beech, and fir. The coast is lofty, steep, and rocky; the finest part is the valley of Ermenak. It is watered in the E by the Ghiuk, and in the W by the Selinty. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Turcomans, employ themselves in the rearing of cattle.—The principal towns are Selekkeh and Ermenak.

**ITTER**, a river of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, an affluent of the Eder.

**ITTERBEEK**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 727; of com. 255.—Also a commune in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Duffel. Pop. 706.

**ITTINGHAM**, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. NW of Aylesham, on the Bure. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 343; in 1841, 351.

**ITTON**, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. W by N of Chepstow. Area, including Howick, 1,820



acres. Pop. in 1831, 141; in 1841, 153. It has several breweries, and distilleries of gin.

ITTRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. and 5 m. NW of Nivelles. Pop. of dep. 2,089; of v. 457.

ITU, a comarca, district, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo. The comarca comprises 8 districts, and is one of the most fertile and populous in the prov. The town is 60 m. W of São-Paulo, 21 m. NNE of Sorocaba, and about 3 m. S of the Rio Tiete, from a fall of which it derives its name. Pop. 10,000. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, which render the extremes of heat and cold excessive. The principal streets are paved; the houses generally are built of mud or earth, and each has a garden attached to it. The buildings most worthy of note are the churches, 4 in number, the convents, and the senate-house. There are also a Latin and several elementary schools, and a lazaret-house. A considerable trade is carried on in horses, mules, and cattle, large numbers of which are reared in the surrounding district. Sugar forms an important article of local culture.

ITUCAMBIRA, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes. The p. comprises an area 120 m. in length, and about equal in breadth, and contains 8,000 inhabitants, employed chiefly in mining and agriculture. The town is 270 m. NNW of Ouro-Preto.—Also a wide-spreading mountain-range in the same prov., in the S part of the comarca of Cerro-do-Frio. It runs WNW from the Serra-dos-Espinhaços, between the Paraíba and Sipo, and terminates near the r. bank of the Rio-das-Velhas, a distance of about 45 m. Several auriferous streams have their source in this range.

ITUCAMBIRA, or ITUCAMBIRA-Açu, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, formed by the junction of two streams which descend from the SW side of the Serra-dos-Santos-Antônio. Running E, it is joined by the Pedra, Estrema, and Santo-Antônio; and, after a total course of 90 m., joins the Jequitinhonha.

ITUNAMA, or TUNA'MA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its rise about 15 m. W of Conceição; runs NNW between the Ubahy and Baures rivers; receives the Machupo and several minor streams; and, after a course of 90 m., joins the Guapore, 12 m. W of the confluence of the Baures.

ITURUP, GORTUP, or STAATEN ISLAND, an island of Japan, in the Kurile archipelago, between the sea of Okhotsk and the Frozen ocean, in N lat. 44° 50', E long. 148° 20'. It is the largest in the group, being 140 m. in length, and 15 m. in average breadth; and is separated by the strait of Vries on the NE from the island of Urup, and on the SW from the island of Kunachir by the strait of Anthony's peak. The rapidity of the currents in these channels, and the rocky character of its shores, render access to the island at most points very dangerous. At the NE extremity of the island, on the strait of Vries, is a headland of that name; and in the SW are several lofty summits, one of which is an active volcano. The climate is cold and misty. The island affords varieties of excellent timber, but little is known of the minor productions of its soil. Foxes, beavers, and sables, are found here in great numbers; and amongst its birds, one of the most useful is the *mauridar*, a species of pigeon, which, besides affording excellent aliment, supplies good lamp-oil. The dog is the only domestic animal. Fish of all kinds abound on the coasts. The inhabitants, who are not numerous, bear a close resemblance to those of Yesso. They differ, however, in dress, their garb in summer consisting of feathers, and in winter of seal-skin. The principal establishment in the island is in its

SW extremity, near a volcano. It has a port, defended by a fort.

ITUREN, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 21 m. NNW of Pamplona, at the foot of the lofty mountain of Mendaur. Pop. 719. It has a fortress, and possesses 3 manufactories of cattle-bells, and several spinning-mills.

ITWA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 32 m. NW of Pilsen. Pop. 510.

ITZ, or Irsch, a river which has its source in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the S side of the Thuringer-wald; passes Schalkau; enters the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, passes in its course through the principality of Coburg, the town of that name, and Rossach; flows thence into Bavaria; runs along the confines of the circles of Upper and Lower Franconia; and joins the Main, on the r. bank, a little above the confluence of the Baunach, and 9 m. NNW of Bamberg. It has a total course, in a generally S direction, of about 45 m. Its principal affluents are the Lanter and Rodach, both of which join it on the r.

ITZA (LAKE), an extensive fresh water lake of Honduras, in N lat. 16°, W long. 91° 16'. It is 26 leagues in circumf., and its pure waters produce excellent fish. Several inhabited islands are scattered over its surface.

ITZASSOU, or Irsatso, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Espelette, near the Nive. Pop. 1,660.

ITZEHOE, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 30 m. SSW of Rendsborg, and 39 m. NW of Altona, on the r. bank of the Stör, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 6,000. It consists of an old and new town, and contains a church, a town-house, a convent, and an hospital. It possesses manufactories of tobacco, chicory, and playing-cards, and several sugar-refineries, has an active trade in cattle and horses, and extensive fisheries.—The Itzehoer district has a pop. of 32,200.

ITZELBERG, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, 18 m. S of Ellwangen. Pop. 260.

ITZHOFEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, S of Rupertshofen.

IUN-DAGH, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, on the confines of the sanjaks of Karasi and Sarokhan. It branches from the SW part of the Iunus-Dagh, and extends between the Bergamo-chai and Chanderli-chai. It is the ancient *Pindarus*.

IUNUS-DAGH, a mountain-chain of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, extending SE from the chain of Ida, along the confines of the sanjaks of Karasi, Khodavendikar, and Sarokhan, to the Kodja-Dagh, a total distance of about 24 m. It gives rise on the E to the Bali-kesri-chai, and several affluents of the Sou-segher-lou, belonging to the basin of the sea of Marmara; and on the W to the Zeiliti-chai and Chanderli-chai, both of which flow into the Archipelago. This river is the ancient *Pedarus*.

IVAFUME, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Yetsingo, 144 m. NNW of Yedo.

IVAH, or UBAH, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source in the W part of the comarca of Curitiba; traverses, in a NW direction, the vast plains of Garapua; and, after a total course of about 300 m., joins the Paraná, on the l. bank, a little to the N of the Ilha-Grande-do-Salto, and by an embouchure 60 fath. in width. It has several rapids, but is notwithstanding navigable for small vessels to within a short distance of its source. Its principal affluents are, the Tinto, Bom, Soberbo, Capibari, and Thua. Its waters abound with fish, whence the name Peixe, by which it is also commonly known.

IVAKI-SIMA, an island of Japan, 10 m. W of



Cape Itsumo, on the W coast of the island of Nifon, 15 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth.

**IVAMI**, **YWAMI**, or **CHI-KIAN**, a province of Japan, in the SW part of the island of Nifon, to the SW of the prov. of Itsumo, and bathed on the W by the strait of Corea. It is generally mountainous but fertile, and on its coast are extensive salines. It is divided into 6 districts.

**IVAN**, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Toula, on the confines of the districts of Venev and Iépifan, 21 m. SSE of the town of the former name, and about equal distance NW of that of the latter. It is 1 m. in length, and a little more than a quarter of a mile in breadth. It gives rise to the Don, and is connected with the Chat by a canal which forms a portion of the undertaking commenced in 1697 by Peter the Great, with the view of effecting a communication by means of the above-named rivers between the Caspian and Baltic.

**IVAN-GOROD**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. SW of St. Petersburg. district and 17 m. W of Jamburg, on the r. bank of the Narova, opposite Narva, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 1,000. It has a church and barracks.—Also a town in the gov. and 69 m. SE of Tchernigov, district and 19 m. S of Borzna, on the r. bank of the Oster. Pop. 1,200. It carries on a considerable trade in hemp and buck-wheat flour, and has several annual cattle-markets.

**IVANICH** (**FESTUNG**), a town or free military commune of Hungarian Croatia, généralat of Warasdin, and subdivision of Kreutz, on an island formed by the Lonya, 24 m. ESE of Agram, and 26 m. SW of Belovar. Pop. 780. It has several manufactories of pottery, and carries on a flourishing trade. Three m. NE of this town is the village of Kloster-Ivanich, containing 750 inhabitants and a Franciscan monastery.

**IVANITSA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 132 m. NW of Poltova, district and 19 m. NE of Prilouki, on the l. bank of a river of the same name.

**IVANKOV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 46 m. NNW of Kiev, district and 45 m. NE of Radomisl, on the l. bank of the Tétérev.

**IVANOSKOI**, a canal of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and ESE of Toule, formed in, and connecting, the beds of the Don and Chat.

**IVANOVO**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 82 m. NNE of Vladimir, district and 18 m. NW of Chonia, near the r. bank of the Ouvot. Pop. 5,000. It is well laid out, has 4 churches, and possesses several manufactories of plain and printed calicoes.

**IVANSKOE**, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 30 m. NW of Orel, district and 15 m. SW of Bolkhov, on the l. bank of the Noug. It has manufactories of iron-ware, and possesses several annual fairs.

**IVANTSEVITCHI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, district and 27 m. S of Slonim.

**IVANY**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 24 m. SE of Oedenburg, and 15 m. ENE of Güns. Pop. 1,812.

**IVARSTOWN**, a village in the p. of Kilfinaghta, co. Clare. Pop. 259.

**IVASHKA**, or **IOANKO**, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the territory of the Tchukhtchi, in N lat. 66° 15', and E long. 172° 20'. It is 24 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth. The Anadir, a tributary of Behring's sea, issues from its W extremity.

**IVASHKEVITCHI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, district and 17 m. ESE of Volkovisk, on the l. bank of the Zelya.

**IVAT**, an island in a bay of the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, 10 m. N of Zeyla, in N lat. 11° 24', and E long. 42° 56'.

**IVATSOUKI**, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Mousasi.

**IVE** (Str.), a parish in Cornwall, 4½ m. SSW of Callington. Area 7,890 acres. Pop. in 1841, 768.

**IVEGILL**, a township in Dalston p., Cumberland, 5½ m. SW of Carlisle, and intersected by the Maryport and Carlisle railway. Pop. in 1841, 124.

**IVEL**, two rivers of England. See **BEDFORDSHIRE** and **SOMERSETSHIRE**.

**IVELUK**, or **IFELUK**, an island of the Caroline archipelago, in the N. Pacific, W of Haweis.

**IVENACH**, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 2 m. ENE of Stavenhagen, on a small lake of the same name. Pop. 800.

**IVER**, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 2½ m. NNE of Colnebrook, on the banks of the Colne, and in the line of the Great Western railway, which here passes through a cutting 1 m. in length, and averaging 10 ft. in depth. Area 5,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,870; in 1841, 1,948.

**IVERUS**, a parish in co. Limerick, in the NW corner of the barony of Kenry. Area 2,765 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,884; in 1841, 1,991.

**IVES** (Str.), a parliamentary borough, sea-port, and parish, in Penwith hund., co. of Cornwall, 69 m. WSW of Launceston, and 27½ m. W by S of London, on the W side of the bay of St. Ives, in the Bristol channel. Area of the p. 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,714; in 1831, 4,776; in 1841, 5,666.—The bay of St. Ives, at the NE extremity of which the town is situated, is a deep and capacious basin formed by Godrevy head and island on the E, and the bold peninsular promontory which rises over the town to the W. The river Heyl flows through a broad estuary into the middle of the bay. The promontory which runs out to the NE of the town, and is divided from it by a sandy isthmus, is a fine abrupt steep, ribbed with romantic rocks of black killas, against which the waves dash with prodigious fury when the wind is N. A new pier was constructed under the direction of Smeaton, the engineer, between 1766 and 1770; and in 1816, the pier was extended, and a breakwater constructed for its protection, so that at spring-tides the harbour could accommodate 200 large vessels. The principal street of the town is a long one, branching out on the S into two shorter ones, and uniting again in others still farther S. Continuous with these, and along the Penzance road, the town is extending, and there are various scattered buildings beyond its precincts. The income of the borough for 1839 was £155, arising from tolls and dues; for 1847, £192. Before the passing of the Reform act, the borough and parish were co-extensive, and the inhabitants returned 2 members to parliament; by the Reform act, the ps. of Lelant and Towednack were added to the old borough, and the number of members reduced to 1. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 566; in 1848, 587. The principal employment of the inhabitants is in the pilchard fishery. Other articles of export are slates and copper-ore. In the vicinity are copper and tin mines, among which are Wheal Providence, and St. Ives' Consols mines.—Also a parish and market-town in Huntingdonshire, 5 m. E of Huntingdon, on the river Ouse, over which there is here a handsome bridge of 6 arches. Area 2,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,314; in 1841, 3,514. The town, most of the buildings of which are of modern erection, suffered severely from fire in 1689. It contains several ale-breweries and malt-kilns, and the markets and fairs are well attended. Oliver



Cromwell rented a farm here, prior to his being chosen Burgess for Cambridge.

**IVESTONE**, a township in Lanchester p., Durham, 9 m. NW of Durham. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 212; in 1841, 448.

**IVICA**, or **IBIZA**, an island of the Mediterranean, one of the Balearic group, under the dominion of Spain, the largest of those denominated the *Pityusæ*, a name of doubtful etymology, derived by some of the ancients from their abounding in pines, and by others from certain earthen vessels fabricated by the inhabitants. I. lies 61 m. E from the promontory of San-Anton, near Denia, the nearest part of the Spanish coast, and 42 m. SW of Majorca; and is separated by a channel 3 m. wide from the island of Formentera. It extends from NE to SW 27 m. in length; and has an average breadth of 12 m. Its area is 190 sq. m. It is in general high and mountainous, and bordered almost around its whole extent by precipitous rocks. The coast sinks so rapidly that within a mile of the shore the depth of water is 20 or 30 fath. On the SW it declines more gradually, but on the N the sea is very deep. Fertile valleys of agreeable appearance are interspersed among the hills, and the soil requires nothing but the industry of man to render it productive. Grain of different kinds is easily reared; olives, grapes, almonds, and water-melons of superior quality grow almost without cultivation; and the excellence of the figs of I. was celebrated so long ago as the time of Pliny. But agriculture is here far behind: and oil and wine are but negligently made. Game is plentiful, and the ordinary domesticated animals are common.—The inhabitants, about 11,000 in number, are for the most part of middle size, of a tawny complexion, and endowed with much personal activity; but they are indolent, and testify an extraordinary aversion to labour. They speak a jargon of the Spanish language with a guttural accent, said to be a dialect of the Limosin. Large flocks of sheep are reared; and though little attention is paid to agriculture, the industry of the Ivicans is somewhat excited by the fisheries and the collection of salt. They are expert seamen; and about 60 vessels of different sizes are to be seen in their principal port. The *Sparus smarus* of ichthyologists is taken in such quantities as to employ one-half of the fishermen of I. The deep-sea fishery is conducted at a depth of about 100 fath., and obtains a great variety of fish. In summer, nets are stretched to the island of Formentera, for the capture of one species, and in autumn for that of another called *Lampuga*, which is taken in vast abundance. Part of the fish is salted and exported. Many hundreds of the islanders are occupied during August in collecting the salt produced by evaporation from ponds or marshes, which, together with a little wool, forms the chief export of the island; for the exportation of grain, fruit, and oil, though the principal natural products of the island, is prohibited by government. Except in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages, or leading to different ports where the salt is embarked, the roads are scarcely passable.—The island is partitioned into 5 *cuartones* or districts: viz., 1. the Llano-de-Villa, or Plain of the city; 2. Santa-Eulalia; 3. Balanzat; 4. Pormany; and 5. the Salines. The first is the most important, and contains the town of I., in N lat. 38° 53' 16", E long. 1° 26' 32", which consists of about 200 houses, together with a cathedral, 6 churches, a convent, and barracks. It is commanded by a small fortress occupying an eminence on the coast, to the E of which are the suburbs, consisting of 420 houses. The total pop. of the place amounts to about 5,800. This town is the seat of a governor, and was formerly a bishop's see. Its port is spacious and convenient,

and sheltered on all sides; but is gradually choking up with the ballast discharged by the vessels coming hither to load with salt. Historians ascribe the foundation of the town to the Phœnicians, between six and seven centuries before Christ, and it is supposed to have been formerly considerably more extensive. The fortress was erected by Charles V. of Spain.—The history of I. does not afford matter of peculiar interest. It was anciently called *Ebusus*, or *Ebrosus Phœnissa*; and from it the Carthaginians, long before the Christian era, attempted the conquest of other islands in the Mediterranean. It was reduced by the Spaniards in 1294; and in 1706 surrendered to a British fleet commanded by Sir John Leake. It has generally followed the fortunes of Majorca and Minorca.

**IVIE**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 59 m. SSE of Wilna.

**IVIERNAS (LAS)**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Guadalajara. Pop. 400.

**IVIERS**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Aubenton. Pop. 1,062.

**IVINA**, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, rising 25 m. SSW of Petrozavodsk, and flowing into the Svir, on the l. bank, after a course of 60 m.

**IVINEIMA**, or **IVINHEIMA**, a river of S. America, which rises on the E flank of the Serra-de-San-Jose; runs SE, forming in part the boundary between Paraguay and the Brazilian prov. of Mato-Grosso; and flows into the Parana, on the r. bank, after a course of about 150 m.

**IVINGHOE**, a parish and market-town in Buckinghamshire, 22 m. SE by E of Buckingham, and 3 m. NNW of the Tring station of the Great North-western railway. Area 5,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,648; in 1841, 5,260. The p. comprises the hamlets of Aston, Horton and Seabrook, and Margaret-street. The town, which is situated on the declivity of three peculiarly shaped chalk hills, commands extensive prospects of the adjacent country. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on here.

**IVINGTON**, a township in Leominster p., Herefordshire, 2½ m. SW of Leominster. Pop. 177.

**IVORY COAST**, a name sometimes given to that portion of the Guinea coast extending about 110 leagues, between Cape Palmas and Cape Apollonia, in a low straight line with few bays or islands. Lahon, on this coast, is a populous town frequented by Europeans. From this place E to Apollonia the coast is commonly called 'the country of the Quaquas.' The inhabitants of the Ivory coast are described as being, with a few exceptions, the most savage and intractable of any upon the African coast. Their teeth, which are crooked and irregularly placed, are carefully filed to a point as sharp as needles; they allow their nails to grow to a great length; and wear their hair long and besmeared with palm-oil and red earth. Their language is harsh, and scarcely intelligible, resembling rather the cry of wild beasts than the sound of the human voice; and their general character is said to be thievish, violent, and revengeful. See articles **GOLD COAST** and **GUINEA**.

**IVOY**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Maillen. Pop. 189.

**IVOY-LE-PRE**, or **IVOY-LE-PRE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and cant. of La Chapelle-d'Angillon. Pop. 2,666.

**IVOZ**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Ramet. Pop. 798.

**IVREA**, a province, mandamento, and town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont. The prov. lies between 45° 12' and 45° 35' N lat.; and is bounded on the N by the prov. of Aosta; on the NE by that of Biella; on the SE by the prov. of Vercelli; on the



S by that of Turin; and on the SW by Savoy. It comprises an area of 453 Italian or geog. sq. m.; and is subdivided into 15 mandamento and 113 com. Pop. in 1821, 145,572; in 1839, 160,574. An extensive branch of the Graian Alps runs along the N confines, and sends a considerable ramification in a SE direction through the prov. The principal rivers are the Dora-Baltea, with its affluent the Chinsella; the Orce, which descends from Mount Iseran, and its tributaries the Soana and Malosna. To the SE of the chief town is an extensive sheet of water, named Lake Viverrone; and on the opposite side of the Dora is a considerably smaller lake. The surface is generally undulating, and the soil is to a great extent highly productive, two-thirds being under cultivation; a 15th part is covered with wood. The principal articles of produce are grain, wine,—a large portion of which is converted into brandy,—chestnuts, and other fruit in great abundance, pot-herbs, and silk. In the mountains are mines of galena, copper, and iron, and quarries of statuary marble, slate, and freestone. The numbers of domestic animals annually reared on its pastures are 31,000 cattle, 613 horses, 890 asses, 1,626 mules, 25,000 sheep, 5,500 goats, and 4,500 pigs. Linen and iron-ware form the chief articles of local manufacture.—The town of I. is 33 m. NNE of Turin, on the l. bank of the Dora, between two hills, a little below the opening of the Val-d'Aosta. Pop. 7,000. It is surrounded by old walls, defended by a citadel and a small fortress, and contains an ancient cathedral, supposed to have originally been a temple dedicated to Apollo; 5 other parish-churches, numerous convents, a college, a theological academy, and an hospital. The streets are badly laid out, and the houses generally are ill-built. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of silk and cotton fabrics. Rice, hemp, cheese, cattle, and iron, form its chief articles of trade. The town occupies the site of the ancient *Eporedia*, founded by a Roman colony under Velleius Paterculus. It has been repeatedly taken by the French; and during the annexation of Piedmont to the empire, formed the capital of the dep. of the Doire.

**IVRY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. N of Nolay. Pop. 330. It has 4 annual fairs.

**IVRY-LA-BATAILLE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 9 m. ESE of St. André, on the l. bank of the Eure. Pop. 914. It has manufactories of wind-instruments, combs, and leather, and a cotton spinning-mill. Cattle fairs are held here 3 times a-year. It is noted for the victory gained in the environs by Henry IV., on the 14th March 1590.

**IVRY-SUR-SEINE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Villejuif, 5 m. NE of Sceaux, and 4 m. SSE of Paris, near the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1830, 2,900; in 1841, 6,836. It contains a church, a mansion formerly belonging to the Orleans family, and numerous handsome villas; and possesses manufactories of leather, machinery, paper-hangings, pottery, earthenware, tiles, and bricks, ornamental tacks, cement, brandy, and chemical substances. It has also an extensive glass-house, a sugar-refinery, a brewery, and a spinning-mill; and is a general entrepot for the wines of the surrounding district, vaults having been formed in the adjacent rocks capable of receiving the amount of 20,000 barrels.

**IVUCKTOKE**, or **HAMILTON ISLET**, an arm of the sea extending to a considerable depth into the E coast of Labrador, in N lat. 54° 25', to the N of Sandwich bay. It receives at the head a small stream, named Hamilton river.

**IVY-BRIDGE**, a chapelry and village in Devon-

shire, on the Erme, here crossed by a bridge, 6 m. E of Plympton-Earl.

**IVY-CHURCH**, a parish in Kent, 3 m. NW of New Romney. Area 4,390 acres. Pop. in 1841, 180.

**IWADE**, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. N of Milton. Area 3,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 134; in 1841, 105.

**IWANISKA**, a town of Poland, in the gov., obwod, and 24 m. E of Sandomir, and 51 m. S of Radom. Pop. 414.

**IWANOWICE**, a small town of Poland, in the gov., obwod, and 14 m. SE of Kalisch. Pop. 980.

**IWERNE-COURTENAY**, a parish in Dorset, 4½ m. NNW of Blandford-Forum. Area 2,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 557; in 1841, 605.

**IWERNE-MINSTER**, a parish in Dorset, 5½ m. S of Shaftesbury. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. 683.

**IWNY**, or **IVNY**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 6 m. NE of Cambrai. Pop. in 1841, 3,732. It has manufactories of common cutlery, woollen and cotton hosiery, and of sugar from beet-root.

**IXELLES**, a department, commune, and town of France, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. and 1½ m. SE of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 7,086; of town 2,096. It has a fine new church, and delightful public walks; and contains several breweries.

**IXIE**, or **UXIE**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which descends from the E side of the Sierra Tunhu, on the confines of Venezuela; runs E, and joins the Rio Negro, on the r. bank, near S. Marcelino, and after a course of about 120 m.

**IXTEPEXI**, a village of Mexico, in the state and 30 m. ENE of Oaxaca. Chochineal is extensively cultivated in its environs.

**IXTLAHUACA**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Mechoacan, and 48 m. WNW of Mexico, on the r. bank of the Lerma, at 1,326 toises above sea-level.

**IOWORTH**, a parish and village of Suffolk, 6 m. NE of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area of p. 2,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,061; in 1841, 1,064. The village is pleasantly situated in a valley, on a small tributary of the Ouse.

**IOWORTH-THORPE**, a parish in Suffolk, 7 m. NE of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1841, 142.

**IYO**, or **YI-YU**, a province of Japan, in the W part of the island of Sikokf. It is covered by ridges of lofty mountains; but has some large and well-cultivated valleys. Its productions are silk, cotton, and hemp.—Its cap., of the same name, is 36 m. NNE of Tosa.

**IZABAL**. See **YSABAL**.

**IZAIRE** (**SAINT**), a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Saint-Sernin. Pop. 1,905.

**IZAL**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Pampeluna, on the Salazar. Pop. 170.

**IZALCO**. See **ISALCO**.

**IZALZU**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. NE of Pampeluna, on the l. bank of the Salazar. Pop. 250.

**IZARD**, a county in the N part of the state of Arkansas, U. S., intersected by White river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 2,240; in 1850, 2,965.—Its cap., now called Athens, is 150 m. N of Little Rock.

**IZARZA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. ESE of Vitoria. Pop. 120.

**IZBICE**, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Mazovia, 15 m. SSW of Brzesc. Pop. 700.

**IZBORSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 24 m. WSW of Pskov.

**IZBYCA**, a village of Poland, in the gov. and 39 m. SE of Lublin, on the r. bank of the Wieprz. Pop. 400.

**IZE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. NW of Vitre. Pop. 3,000.



—Also a town in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. and 27 m. ENE of Laval. Pop. 1,700.

IZEAUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. of Rives, 18 m. NW of Grenoble. Pop. 1,474.

IZERNORE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of l'Ain, arrond. of Nantua.—The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. 6,469.—The com., 6 m. NNW of Nantua, had a pop. of 1,005 in 1841.

IZERON, a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. of Pont-en-Royans, on the l. bank of the Isere, 3 m. E of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. 780.—Also a village in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. of Vaugneray, 12 m. ESE of Lyon. Pop. 500.

IZESTE, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 1 m. S of Arudy, on the l. bank of the Gave-d'Ossan. Pop. 460.

IZIEUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 1 m. SW of St. Chamond, on the l. bank of the Ban. Pop. 2,444.

IZIUM, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 46 m. SE of Kharkov, on the Donetz river. Pop. 4,000. It is strongly fortified and has an active trade in wheat and cattle.

IZMAIL. See ISMAIL.

IZNAJAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. SE of Cordova, on the r. bank of the Genil. Pop. 3,800.

IZNATE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Malaga. Pop. 1,500.

IZNATORAFEE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. NE of Jaen, between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalimar. Pop. 2,300. It is walled.

IZNIK. See ISNIK.

IZON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 6 m. W of Libourne. Pop. 1,470.

IZTACCIHUATL, or IXTACXIHUATLE, a volcanic mountain of Mexico, in the state and 39 m. WNW of La Puebla. It has an alt. of 2,455 toises = 5,233 yds. above sea-level.

IZY, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. of Outarville, 18 m. NNE of Orleans. Pop. 1,320.

IZZANO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, 3 m. E of Crema. Pop. 1,140.

## J

\*.\* For names not inserted under this letter, refer to Dj, G, I, Y, or X.

JAALONS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. of Ecurey-sur-Cooles. Pop. 575.

JAAR. See GEER.

JABARI, or HIABARI, a river of South America, which rising in the Andes-de-Cuchao, nearly under the parallel of 12° S, flows N by W, to near the parallel of 4° 30' S, where it bends NE and flows into the Amazon on the r. bank. It forms throughout the greater part of its course the boundary between Peru and Brazil.

JABBALPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, 48 m. NW of Mundlah.

JABBEKE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 6 m. SW of Bruges. Pop. 1,260.

JABBI, a considerable town of Bambarra in Western Africa, on the l. bank of the Niger, 55 m. WSW of Segou.

JABI, a district on the Gold coast of Africa, to the NE of Ahanta. The soil is fertile, and it produces gold.

JABLOKA-NIZSZA, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. SSW of Sambor, on an affluent of the Stry. Pop. 1,000.

JABLONACZ, a small sea-port town of Austrian Dalmatia, on the coast of Morlachia, 16 m. SE of Zeng.

JABLONCZA, or JABLONICZ, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Nentra, on the Miawa, 20 m. WNW of Leopoldstadt.

JABLONKA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Arva, 9 m. N of Trsztena. Pop. 3,580.

JABLONOV, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the l. bank of the Luezka. It has a salt work; and is a staple for the sale of salt brought from different places in the surrounding country.

JABLONOVKA, a village of German colonists in the Russian gov. of Saratof, on the l. bank of the Volga, 42 m. NNE of Kamishin.

JABLOTCHNAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 45 m. NW of Kharkov, on the l. bank of the Rabina.

JABRON, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Montfroc, in the SE of the dep. of the Drome; runs E into the dep. of Basses-Alpes, and joins the Durance, on the r. bank, 3 m. S of Sisteron.

JABRUD, a town of Syria, in the pash. and 24 m. NE of Damascus.

JABUGO-LA-REAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NW of Seville, on the l. bank of the Murtiga. Pop. 1,960.

JACA, or JACCA, a small town of Spain, in Aragon, situated among the Pyrenees, to the NW of the fine clothed peak of Oroel, 45 m. N of Saragossa, on the Gas, an affluent of the Aragon. It is a compact little town, still enclosed by its ancient walls, and defended by a citadel built in 1592, which forms a separate enclosure a few yards to the N. This town is very ancient, and preserves the name it bore in the time of the Romans, under whom it was the cap. of the prov. of *Jactania*. It was at one time the capital of Aragon, and is still the chief place of an extensive and populous district. It was



taken by the French in 1808, and held by them till 1814.

**JACAIBAMBA**, a large lake of Peru, in the prov. of Cauta, formed from the river Carabaillo, which runs W, and enters the Pacific ocean to the N of Lima.

**JACARCHI**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, on the r. bank of the Parahiba, in S lat. 23° 18'. Coffee and tobacco are cultivated in the vicinity.

**JACARE'**, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, rising in the Serra Negra, and joining the San Francisco, after a course of 30 m.—Also a river in the prov. of Goyaz, an affluent of the Paranaíba.—Also a district of the Serra Negra, between the provs. of Pernambuco and Sergipe, inhabited by Choccos Indians.

**JACAREPAGUA**, or **JARACAPANHA**, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Rio-de-Janeiro. It abounds in fish.

**JACARE-PEPERA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo. It flows into the Tieté, 6 m. below the confluence of the Jacaré-Pepera-Mirim.

**JACARES**, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, ESE of Campos. It communicates with the Parahiba and also with the Furado.

**JACATRA**, a district in the W part of the island of Java, between Cheribon and Bantam, of which Batavia is the capital, formerly a kingdom governed by its own sovereigns. In 1612, the Dutch obtained permission to settle here; but having broken with the prince of the district, they wrested it from him, and built Batavia in 1619. The country of Jacatra formerly comprised 30 districts, containing 33,914 families, and 203,484 inhabitants. It is watered and fertilized by several rivers, most of which, however, are little better than small rivulets in the good or dry season. Its productions are coffee, sugar, and rice, likewise indigo, cotton-yarn, turmeric, and cadjang or lentiles, from which oil is pressed. See JAVA.

**JACI**. See ACI REALE.

**JACINTO (SAN)**, a river of Texas, flowing in a SSE course, through Harrisburg co., into a bay of the same name, a branch of Galveston bay. The river is navigable by small steamers for a part of its course. Its principal tributaries are Cypress Bayou, Spring creek, and Lake creek. On the 21st of April 1836, General Santa Anna was totally defeated on the banks of this river by the Texans under General Houston, and was himself captured on the following day.

**JACK (BIG and LITTLE)**, the names borne by two streams in the NW territory of North America. Little J. is a channel that winds among several large islands which separate the upper and the lower Play-Green lake. At the lower end of this channel, Big J., a stream of considerable magnitude, falls into the lake.

**JACKAWA**, a district of New South Wales, 110 m. from Sydney, and 40 m. from Jarvis bay, intersected by branches of the Shoalhaven river.

**JACKIE (PULO)**, a small island off the E point of the island of Timor.

**JACKSON**, a county in the NW part of the state of Virginia, U. S., skirted on the NW by the Ohio. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 4,890; in 1850, 6,548. Its cap. is Ripley.—Also a co. in Georgia, U. S., situated centrally towards the N part, and watered by branches of the Oconee and the Appalachee. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,522; in 1850, 10,868. Its cap. is Jefferson.—Also a co. in the N part of Florida, between the Appalachicola on the E, and the Choctawatchee on the W. Pop. in 1840, 4,681; in 1850, 6,641. Its cap. is Marianna.—Also a co. in

Alabama, U. S., in the N part of the state, watered on the SE and S by the Tennessee, and on the SW by the Flint. Area 975 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 15,715; in 1850, 14,088. Its cap. is Bellefonte.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Mississippi, watered by the Pascagoula and its branches. Area 1,175 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,965; in 1850, 3,196. Its cap. is Jackson.—Also a co. in the N part of Middle Tennessee, U. S., watered by the Cumberland and its branches. Area 666 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 12,872; in 1850, 15,680. Its cap. is Gainsborough.—Also a co. in the S part of Ohio, U. S. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,744; in 1850, 12,725. Its cap. is Jackson.—Also a co. in the state of Michigan, situated towards the S, watered by the Grand, Kalamazoo, and Raisin rivers. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 1840, 13,130; in 1850, 19,432. Its cap. is Jackson.—Also a co. in the state of Indiana, towards the S part, intersected by the Muscatatuck and Driftwood rivers. Area about 500 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,961; in 1850, 11,030. Its cap. is Brownstown.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Illinois, skirted on the W by the Mississippi. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,566; in 1850, 5,760. Its cap. is Brownsville.—Also a co. in Iowa, towards the NE part of the territory, and watered on the E by the Mississippi. Area 628 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,411; in 1850, 7,210. Its cap. is Bellevue.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Missouri, bounded on the N by the Missouri river. Area 525 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,612; in 1850, 14,001. Its cap. is Independence.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of Arkansas, watered on the W by the Big Black river. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,540; in 1850, 3,306. Its cap. is Elizabeth.—Also a co. in Texas, watered by the Navidad and La Baca. It has a gently undulating surface, and a rich deep black soil, upon a stratum of red loam. Pop. in 1850, 952; of whom 339 were slaves.

**JACKSON**, a township in Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 47 m. NE of Augusta, intersected by branches of Marsh river. Pop. 653.—Also a township in Coos co., in New Hampshire, 79 m. N by E of Concord, on the E side of the White mountains. Pop. 584.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of New York, 40 m. NE of Albany. Its surface is diversified; and its soil, consisting of clay and sandy loam, is moderately fertile. Pop. 1,730.—Also a township in Northumberland co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,534.—Also a township in Susquehanna co., Pennsylvania, 181 m. NE of Harrisburg. Pop. 754.—Also a township in Dauphin co., Pennsylvania, intersected by Powell's and Armstrong's creeks, flowing into the Susquehanna river. Pop. 1,164.—Also a township in Lycoming co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 336.—Also a township in Columbia co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 265.—Also a township in Green co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,020.—Also a township in Lebanon co., Pennsylvania, 7 m. E of Lebanon, traversed from W to E by the Union canal. Pop. 2,508.—Also a township in Tioga co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,123.—Also a township in Cambria co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 623.—There are numerous townships of this name in the state of Ohio: viz., one in Montgomery co., with a pop. of 1,688; in Wayne co., pop. 16; in Muskingum co., pop. 960; in Union co., pop. 352; in Starke co., pop. 1,547; in Wood co., pop. 25; in Trumbull co., pop. 1,124; in Allen co., pop. 569; in Shelby co., pop. 478; in Brown co., pop. 1,253; in Champaign co., pop. 1,431; in Clermont co., pop. 883; in Seneca co., pop. 596; in Coshocton co., situated on the W side of the Muskingum river, pop. 1,896; in Crawford co., pop. 654; in Franklin co., on the W side of the Scioto river, pop. 784; in Darke co., pop. 303; in



Guernsey co., pop. 1,153; in Hancock co., pop. 630; in Hardin co., pop. 260; in Highland co., pop. 2,352; in Hocking co., pop. 472; in Jackson co., pop. 297; in Knox co., pop. 994; in Morgan co., pop. 920; in Perry co., pop. 1,700; in Pickaway co., pop. 993; in Pike co., pop. 1,094.—In the state of Indiana also are the following townships of the name of Jackson: in Clay co., pop. 918; in Dearborn co., pop. 1,007; in Fayette co., pop. 1,185; in Fountain co., pop. 960; in Hancock co., pop. 1,142; in Orange co., pop. 529; in Owen co., pop. 594; in Putnam co., pop. 923; in Randolph co., pop. 591; in Ripley co., pop. 4,936; in Rush co., pop. 914; in Shelby co., pop. 1,511; in Steuben co., pop. 397; in Tippecanoe co., pop. 451; in Washington co., pop. 2,463; in Wayne co., pop. 3,403.—Also a township in Jackson co., state of Michigan, 79 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 2,773.—Also a village in Hinds co., Mississippi, on the W bank of the Pearl river, which is navigable for boats to this place. It is likewise connected with Vicksburg by a railroad 45 m. in length. Pop. 2,100.—Also a village in E. Feliciana, state of Louisiana, 124 m. W of New Orleans. Pop. 932.—Also a village, the cap. of Cape Madison co., in Tennessee, 134 m. WSW of Nashville, and on the N side of Forked Deer river. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village, the cap. of Cape Girardeau co., Missouri, 196 m. SE of Jefferson city. Pop. 800.—Also a township in Johnson co., state of Missouri. Pop. 1,566.—Also a township in Livingston co., in the same state. Pop. 593.—Also a township in Macon co. Pop. 373.—Also a township in Munroe co. Pop. 2,905.—Also a township in Polk co., pop. 1,035; also in St. Genevieve co., pop. 302; also in Taney co., pop. 687; also in Clarke co., pop. 659.—Also a village in Lawrence co., state of Arkansas. Pop. 150.—Also a township in Carroll co., Arkansas. Pop. 281.—Also a township in Sevier co., Arkansas. Pop. 383.—Also a township in Monroe co., Arkansas. Pop. 167.—Also a village in Union co., Arkansas. Pop. 520.

**JACKSON (POINT)**, a steep, cliffy promontory, with a reef of rocks running out from it, forming the W headland of Queen Charlotte's sound, in Cook's straits, New Zealand.

**JACKSON (PORT)**, an extensive and beautiful inlet on the coast of New South Wales, running 20 m. into the interior, embracing several islands, presenting a great number of picturesque coves and ramifications, and affording shelter and spacious anchorage for ships of the largest burden. The lighthouse on the outer S head (a) is in S lat.  $33^{\circ} 51' 11''$ , E long.  $151^{\circ} 19' 45''$ . The distance between the N and S heads, or extreme points of the

entrance (b and a), two bare bluff promontories of dark rock, is 2,500 yards. The N head (b) bears from the inner S head N  $53^{\circ}$  E by compass. A point of land, called Middle head (c), stretches out from the S side of the bay, so as completely to protect it from the E winds. From the heads to Sydney cove (d), the distance is about 7 m. W. The cove is nearly a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. deep, and 200 yds. wide, while the width of the main inlet is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. The N shore of this noble inlet is moderately elevated, very rocky, and densely covered down to the water's edge with a dark stunted vegetation. Along the margins of the romantic little bays, whose beach is skirted with a pure white silvery sand, are seen a few houses surrounded with diminutive patches of verdure. The aspect of the S shore is more pleasing. Its various lawny promontories, or rocky mounts are crowned with white villas, or with large and handsome mansions, surrounded by groves and lawns, the abodes of some of the old colonists, who have been carried onward by the tide of prosperity which has marked the progress of New South Wales. A few rocky islands, feathered lightly with scrubby brushwood, lie scattered along the arms of the harbour. As we advance up the harbour, the shores are more closely covered with buildings. The new government house rears its castellated outline high above the trees of the Domain and of the Botanical gardens; forts and batteries are seen either completed or in progress; and lastly, situated on the sides and ridges of a sandstone promontory, and almost surrounded by the waters of the stream, the Cove, and Darling harbour, stands the Australian capital. [See SYDNEY.]

"The configuration of this beautiful harbour is that of a cleft from 1 to 2 m. in breadth, and extending from the sea in a direction nearly at right angles to the coast. Its opposite shores present so exact a correspondence to each other in their general aspect, their elevation, and their stratification, that it seems impossible to avoid coming to the conclusion, that at one period they have been contiguous. If such has been the fact, by what means has a separation been effected, so as to allow the waters of the ocean to flow for 20 m. into the interior? It seems rational to refer the formation of such inlets to the simultaneous elevation of a large portion of the bottom of the ocean, previously converted into sandstone by the pressure of water, and in some measure also by the hardening agency of that internal heat of whose existence every region of the globe presents abundant evidence. The result of such an uniform elevation of submarine land from a lower to a higher level would, necessarily, be disruption, and the formation of clefts or chasms in the superior strata; and the volcanic phenomena which produced these changes might either have been sudden and of short duration, or they might have extended over a vast period. The shores, from the water's edge to the summit of the neighbouring ridges, would at first sight be pronounced uncultivable. A laborious and expensive process is necessary to clear away the coarse scrub, and to level the broken and stony surface. On the S shore many vineyards are now in process of formation; and Mr. Wentworth has succeeded in cultivating the banana on his grounds in a well-sheltered spot." [R. G. Jameson.] The beauty of the situation, the views of the harbour and shipping, and the coolness and salubrity of the sea-breeze, render the S shores a favourite locality among the wealthier members of the community; but the price which the land bears in that situation is beyond the means of new settlers. This harbour, perhaps the finest in the world, presenting 15 m. of deep water, completely protected, was overlooked by Cook, who laid it down in his





chart as a mere boat-haven. Captain Philip first explored it in January 1788, and bestowed on it the name of the man who was on the look-out when it was discovered.

**JACKSONBOROUGH**, a village in Otsego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 62 m. W of Albany. Pop. 300.—Also a village in Wayne co., Indiana, 57 m. E of Indianapolis. Pop. 100.

**JACKSONTOWN**, a village in Licking co., state of Ohio, U. S., 31 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 200.

**JACKSONVILLE**, a village in Tompkins co., state of New York, U. S., 170 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 150.—Also the capital of Morgan co., Illinois, 33 m. W of Springfield, situated in the midst of a well-cultivated prairie. It is one of the largest inland towns of the state, and contains several important institutions besides the Illinois college founded in 1829.

**JACLIANO**, a small island in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, in the group called the Cervini islands.

**JACMEL**, a town of Hayti, on the SW coast, on the NE side of a bay of the same name, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 13' 30''$ , W long.  $72^{\circ} 33' 30''$ . It consists of a lower town, built along the shore, and an upper town, built on a hill immediately behind. Its pop. is between 6,000 and 7,000.

**JACMEL (CAPE)**, a headland on the coast of Hayti, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 10'$ , W long.  $72^{\circ} 33'$ .

**JACOB (SAINT)**, a hamlet of Switzerland, in the cant. and 1 m. SE of Basle, on a rising ground near the l. bank of the Birse, the Thermopylae of Swiss history, as the spot on which a body of 1,600 Swiss, on the 26th of August, 1844, attacked a French army tenfold more numerous, and sacrificed themselves in a fight of 10 hours' duration, in which all the Swissers fell with the exception of 10.

**JACOB RIVER**, or **APARIMA**, a river of the middle island of New Zealand, which flows into Foveaux's strait 30 m. W of the mouth of New River. It is accessible for shipping of considerable size; and there is a small European community near its mouth, who pursue whaling, sealing, and husbandry, and grow a little wheat.

**JACOBINA**, a city of Brazil, in the prov. and 210 m. WNW of Bahia, on the l. bank of the Southern Itapicuru, at the juncture of the Ouro. The district is mountainous, but fertile and cultivated, producing sugar, tobacco of superior quality, and maize. Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and goats are numerous reared in this quarter of the prov.

**JACOB'S (Str.)**, a large village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, with 1,600 inhabitants, 10 m. NW of Leeuwarden.

**JACOBSTOWN**, a village in Belmont co., Ohio, U. S. Pop. 175.

**JACOBSHAGEN**, a village of Prussian Pomerania, 16 m. E of Stargard, on a small lake. Pop. 1,050.

**JACOBHAVN**, a settlement on the W coast of Greenland, in N lat.  $69^{\circ} 13'$ , W long.  $50^{\circ} 56'$ .

**JACOBSTADT**, a small town of European Russia, in the gov. of Finland, with a convenient harbour on the gulf of Bothnia, 50 m. NNE of Wasa. Pop. 1,200.

**JACOBSTOW**, a parish of Cornwall, 8 m. SW of Stratton. Area 4,890 acres. Pop. 585.—Also a parish in Devonshire,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. ESE of Hatherleigh. Area 2,310 acres. Pop. 309.

**JACOBSWALDE**, or **OCTAWIZ**, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Oppeln, 9 m. SE of Kosel, remarkable for its large brass works.

**JACOME**, a river of Venezuela, in the prov. of Cumana, which, joining the Santiago, enters the Marapiri.

**JACOTTA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cochin. It is fortified, and possesses a small harbour, in N lat.  $10^{\circ} 14'$ .

**JACQUES**. See **JAMES**.

**JACQUES-CARTIER**, a river of Lower Canada, which flows into the St. Lawrence, 30 m. WSW of Quebec, after a rapid course of about 60 m.

**JACQUES-DES-ARRETS (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, 6 m. N of Beaujeu. Pop. 380.

**JACQUES-DES-BLATS (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Vic-sur-Cere, near the source of the Cere. Pop. 1,160.

**JACQUES-SUR-DARNETAL (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. E of Darnetal. Pop. 1,100.

**JACQUET**, a river of New Brunswick, in Restigouche co., descending from the mountains to the S, and flowing into the sea about 9 m. from Belle Dune.

**JACTIAL**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, 36 m. N of Elgodol.

**JACUHI**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, comarca of Sapucahi, near the source of the river of the same name, in  $21^{\circ} 18'$  S lat.—Also a large river in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, rising on the S flank of the Serra-Geral, in several head-streams, amongst which are the Jacayoiba, the Ibirayopira, and the Jai; and flowing by a SSE and E course into the NW extremity of the Lago-delos-Patos. It receives the Vacahi, Santa-Barbara, Dom-Marcos, Irupan, and Piqueri, on the r. bank; and the Butacarai, Pardo, Tacoari, Cahi, Sinos, and Gravatahi, on the l.

**JACUHIPE**, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, rising in the marshes of Panella, and flowing NE to the Una, which it joins on the r. bank.—Also a river in the prov. of Bahia, rising in the Morro-do-Chapeo, and flowing into the Paraguaçu on the l. bank.

**JACUNDAZ**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, flowing N into the arm of the Amazon called Tagipuru.

**JACUTINGA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Rio-de-Janeiro. The environs are well-watered, and fertile in sugar-cane, mandioc, and coffee.

**JACURZO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, cant. and 2 m. W of Cortale. Pop. 1,400.

**JADO**, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 5 m. SE of Meaco.

**JADRAQUE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Guadalaxara. Pop. 1,500.

**JADU**, a capacious and populous town of Guinea, 50 m. N by E of Badagry. The inhabitants are, generally speaking, well-clad in cotton dresses of their own manufacture. European goods are brought thither from Dahomey, Badagry, and Lagos.

**JEMTLAND**. See **JEMTLAND**.

**JAEN**, a province of Spain, forming the NE part of Andalusia, and surrounded by the provinces of La Mancha, Granada, Murcia, and Cordova. Its pop. in 1803 was 207,000. The N is occupied by the Sierra Morena, and its ramifications, which separate it from La Mancha; another lofty chain, the Algarinejo, divides it from Granada. In these elevated districts the ground is of course less fertile, and the surface is in a great measure covered with wood; but in the central part of the province, which presents a deep valley intersected from E to W by the Guadalquivir, the soil is in some places rich. Badly as the land is cultivated, wine, oil, silk, and corn are produced in considerable abundance, especially along the Guadalquivir. The principal rivers



which swell the Guadalquivir in this prov., are the Guadalimar, Herrumblar, and Jandula, on the r.; and the Guadiana-Menor, Jandulilla, and Jaen, on the l. This province was formerly famous for its horses, but the breed has now degenerated. The minerals of most common occurrence are salt, lead, and copper. The only manufactures are woollen and silk, and even these cannot be called thriving. The chief towns are Jaen, Ubeda, Baeza, and Anduxar. The province of J. was formed into a kingdom by the Moors, on the dismemberment of that of Cordova. It constituted the smallest of the Andalusian monarchies, and remained in the hands of the Moors till 1243, when it was conquered by Ferdinand II., king of Castile.

The modern prov. of J., as organized by decree of the Cortes in 1822, has an area of 4,455 sq. m., with a pop. in 1849 of 307,410. It comprises nearly the whole of the old prov. or kingdom of J., and some parts of Granada, Murcia, and Toledo; and is bounded on the N by Toledo; on the E by Chinchilla and Granada; on the S by Granada; and on the W by Cordova.

JAEN, a considerable city of Spain, the capital of the above prov., is situated on the outskirts of the Sierra-de-Susana, at an elevation of 2,500 ft. above sea-level, and on the E slope of a ridge whose summit is occupied by an old castle. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, is neatly built, and has several handsome churches and squares, one of which is spacious and surrounded by elegant houses. The streets are for the most part very narrow. It contains 15 convents, and is a bishop's see. The cathedral is a noble structure of Corinthian architecture, 300 ft. long; divided into six naves, and adorned on the outside with statues and bas-reliefs; in the interior, with magnificent drapery and paintings. Water is distributed to all parts of the town in great profusion, by means of public fountains. The castle is elevated 800 ft. above the city; and is still a fine specimen of a Moorish fortress, though "the picturesque has been sacrificed to the defensive by various French additions and demolitions." [Capt. Scott.] J. was a well-known place in the time of the Romans; it was then called *Aurinx*; and its ancient ruins attest its importance at that early period. It flourished also under the Moors; but after the expulsion of that industrious race, heavy taxes were imposed, which with other causes proved so ruinous to the silk works, that in the 16th cent. they were almost annihilated; but the city still contains numerous manufactories of silks, linens, and woollens, and mats, and has a thriving appearance. The pop. in 1845 was 17,327. The environs are pleasant, and present a number of fertile valleys. An extensive plain spreads to the N, seemingly to the very foot of the Sierra Morena; on every other side rise rugged mountains. A direct and excellent road has now been completed between Granada and Madrid, passing through J. The distance from J. to Granada, by this road, is 51 m.

JAEN-DE-BRACAMOROS, a province of Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, bounded on the N by Loja, and Qixos or Macas; on the E by Mainas; on the S by Caxamarca or Chachapoyas in Peru; and on the W by Piara. The greater part of the surface is uncultivated, and covered with forests: such parts as are cultivated are very fertile. The cacao flourishes; and excellent tobacco is produced, which being prepared in a peculiar manner, by soaking the leaves in decoctions of fragrant herbs, acquires so pleasant a flavour that the cigars of Jaen are sought after in Peru, Chili, and Quito. Cotton trees are abundant; and their produce constitutes a great part of the traffic of the inhabitants. The rivers of Bracamoros

formerly produced a great deal of gold. The commerce consists in cotton, tobacco, and mules, with which a brisk trade is carried on with Peru and Quito. The animals which roam in the wilds of Jaen are the cougar or puma, the jaguar, and the great black bear of the Andes, which equally inhabits all the mountain-regions of Quito. The woods are abundantly stocked with reptiles and birds. All the rivers flow into the Lauricocha, or descend into the deserts of the Amazons to join that noble stream on the E.—Jaen, the capital of the district, was founded in 1549, by Diego Palomino, on the river Chinchipe, near its junction with the Amazon, 96 m. SE of Loxa. Its inhabitants, amounting to 4,000, are mostly people of colour, with an inconsiderable proportion of Indians, and still fewer Spaniards.

JAFARYEH, a district of Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Garbieh, and dep. of Tantah.

JAFFA, or YAFFA, the ancient JOPPA, a town of Palestine, situated on a hill that rises abruptly from the coast of the Mediterranean, in N lat. 32° 3', E long. 34° 45', 40 m. W of Jerusalem, at the extremity of the broad vale of Sharon, and 3 hours from Ramla. It was the only port which the Jews possessed upon the Mediterranean, and thus became the seat of an extensive trade, notwithstanding the disadvantages of its situation; it was also the principal part of Syria, until, within the last few years, Beirut rose into leading importance. It is now inhabited by Turks and Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians, whose numbers are estimated at 6,000. This part of the coast is generally but little raised above the level of the sea; but the houses, distributed on the declivity, appear rising above each other like the steps of an amphitheatre. The most prominent features in the appearance of the place from a distance are the flattened domes by which many of the buildings are surmounted, and the appearance of arched vaults. On the summit is a small citadel, which commands the town; the bottom of the hill, except towards the sea, is surrounded by a wall without a rampart, 12 or 14 ft. high, and 2 or 3 ft. thick, without any ditch, and only to be distinguished from a common wall by battlements at the top. The city is surrounded by gardens, where the light sandy soil is most favourable to the production of various fruits. Lemons, oranges, and citrons, grow here to a prodigious size; the water-melons are exquisite, and only equalled by those of Damietta in Egypt. A long low waste of coast extends on the S side, and except the groves and gardens which surround the town, there is nothing to break a dreary view of low sands, while over the whole town itself hangs an air of sadness and solitude. Its harbour is one of the worst in the Mediterranean, the water being so shallow, and so obstructed with rocks and sand, that large vessels cannot come nearer than a mile to load and unload. The ancient harbour is still traceable. Abreast of L. soundings extend only 5 or 6 leagues from shore. The road is protected by a castle built on a rock; and there are some storehouses and magazines built on the sea-side. The bazaars are miserable alleys of booths. The commerce consists in the importation of grain, particularly of rice, from Egypt, and the exportation of cotton. J. has always been a favourite resort of pilgrims to the Holy Land, being situated directly in the way to Jerusalem, although the road is mountainous and difficult, resembling the most rugged passes of the Apennines. In 1838, no less than 2,000 pilgrims were at the same moment in quarantine here, from each of whom a fee of 20 piastres=4s., was exacted for a license to pass to Jerusalem. The Latins, Greeks, and Armenians, have each small convents here for the reception of pilgrims. The money collected from them



by the Turks is partly sent to the Kislar Aga, or chief of the black eunuchs at Constantinople, and partly to Mecca; the customs, however, are levied by the pasha of Gaza. The revenue from the district in 1835 was £35,500; and the returns under the capitation tax in that year gave a pop. of 44,498 Turks, and 2,936 Christians.—In 1799, J. being taken by Bonaparte, became the scene of that massacre of prisoners of which so many different accounts exist. According to Sir Robert Wilson, four days after its surrender, 3,800 were led to a field near the town, and shot. Bonaparte acknowledged to Lord Ebrington and Mr. Warden, that it took place to the extent of 500; but justified it on the ground that these were Naplousian prisoners, who, after being taken and dismissed on parole, had joined the garrison of J.

**JAFFA**, a hilly and elevated district of Arabia, between the frontiers of Yemen and Hadramant, of which Shugra, 50 m. NE of Aden, is the port. Its sheik, it is reported, can assemble 10,000 armed men. Its inhabitants cultivate coffee, wheat, Indian corn, and senna.

**JAFFIERABAD**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, belonging to the Nizam, situated on an affluent of the Godavery, 23 m. NE of Jaulna.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, situated near the gulf of Cambay, in N lat. 20° 56', and formerly possessed a considerable trade.

**JAFFIERGUNGE**, a town of Bengal, situated near the Ganges, 32 m. NW of Dacca.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, in N lat. 17° 52'.—As several of the Indian nabobs have borne the name of Jaffier, there are a number of other places called after them.

**JAFFNA**, a peninsular district in the N extremity of Ceylon, directly opposite to Negapatam, in the S. Carnatic. Its length is about 35 m. from NW to SE; its breadth varies from 8 to 25 m. Its area is computed at 1,220 sq. m.; and it is divided into 4 districts, which are subdivided into 32 parishes. It is nearly surrounded by the sea, which renders it cool; and being clear of woods, it produces abundance of fruit and vegetables, and raises a considerable quantity of sheep and poultry. The soil is generally sandy and calcareous, but yields abundant crops of the finer classes of rice and tobacco. The palmyra palm is extensively cultivated; and jack-fruit, mangoes, pine-apples, bananas, and grapes, are abundant. The inhabitants, who are supposed to amount to 200,000, are chiefly Tamulians. The principal manufactures are those of cloth and jaggery. In the islands dependent on this district, the government have a stud for the breeding of horses, which are the best on the island.

**JAFFNAPATAM**, the capital of the district of Jaffna in Ceylon, in N lat. 9° 47'; E long. 80° 9'; 215 m. N of Colombo, and 296 m. SW of Madras. It stands at some distance from the sea, but communicates with it by a river navigable for large boats. The town is fortified, and possesses a good pentagonal citadel, but was taken, after a short resistance, by the British troops in 1795. It has manufactures of cotton goods; and its artificers are esteemed the best in the island. Its export trade consists of tobacco, palmyra timber, jaggery, chillies, onions, brass, &c. The inhabitants are principally Moors and Hindus, but many of the country-born Dutch families have settled here, as being a cheaper and healthier place than Colombo. It is esteemed the second town on the island, and is the residence of the agent for the northern prov., and the district judge and fiscal magistrates.—The mean daily range of the therm. here is 5°; the annual range is from 70° to 90°.

**JAFFREY**, a township of Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire. U. S., 48 m. SW by S of Concord. It has an undulating surface, drained on the

E by branches of Contoocook, and on the W by branches of Ashuelot rivers, affluents respectively of the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers, and has a generally fertile surface. Pop. in 1840, 1,411.

**JAFFNU**, a kingdom of Senegambia, bounded on the N by the Sahara; on the E by the kingdoms of Ludamar and Kaarta; on the S by the kingdom of Kasson; and on the W by that of Gedumah.

**JAFFRE**, a village of Sweden, in the laen of N. Bothnia, 22 m. S of Pitea, on a small river, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia.

**JAGARAGA**, a province and town of Java. The prov. is situated between the prov. of Madion on the E, and of Mataram on the W, and is watered by the Samangi. It contains numerous fertile and populous valleys. The town is 75 m. SE of Samarang, and 33 m. E of Suracarta, in a valley. Pop. 6,000.

**JAGERNDORF**, or **KARNOW**, a town of Austrian Silesia, in the circle and 14 m. NW of Troppan, at the junction of the Great and Little Oppa. Pop. 4,800. It is surrounded by high walls, and has a suburb, a handsome church, an old castle, a school, an hospital, and a theatre. It possesses manufactures of, and carries on an active trade in, woollen and linen fabrics. In the environs is a paper-mill. This town is the capital of a duchy of the house of Lichtenstein.

**JAGERSDORF** (Gross), a village of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 33 m. W of Gumbinnen, circle and 16 m. W of Insterburg. It is noted for a victory of the Prussians, which took place here over the Russians in 1757.

**JAGGA**, a country of SE Africa, on the parallel of Melinda, first visited by the missionary Rebmann in 1847. It is situated to the NW of Taita; and appears to be a fine district, covered with trees, well watered, and intersected with valleys from 1,500 to 2,000 ft. deep. The great mountain Kilimanjaro, in about S lat. 3° 20', E long. 36° 38', or 180 geog. m. W by N  $\frac{1}{2}$  N from Mombas, is situated in this country. Dr. Rebmann reports that a considerable portion of its height is covered with perpetual snow; and as the snow-line in this lat. is at least 17,000 ft. above sea-level, this mountain may attain an alt. of 20,000 ft. Many streams descend from the snows of this mountain; and amongst others the noble Tzavo, which flows from W to E, and probably empties itself into the bay of Melinda, and the fine river Adi, which is said to join the Tzavo. See article **KILIMANJARO**.

**JAGGERNAUT**. See **JUGGERNAUTH**.

**JAGHIRE**. See **CHINGLEPUT**.

**JAGO** (SANTO), or **SANTIAGO**, the chief island of the Cape Verde group, and the seat of the colonial government of these islands, in N lat. 15°, W long. 23° 40'. It is about 35 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth. Its formation is similar to that of Madeira; but it presents a very different appearance, particularly the SE portion of it. It is high, mountainous, and rugged, but contains many broad flat-bottomed valleys, which afford pasture for cattle and goats. The country rises in successive steps of table-land, interspersed with a few truncated conical hills. In some quarters a single green leaf can scarcely be discovered over wide tracts of lava-covered plains; but within historical times no signs of volcanic activity have been manifested in this island. Numerous high peaks and mountains towards its centre afford a magnificent back-ground to the barren and uninteresting scenery of its coasts. The vicinity of Port Praya is a hilly, sun-burnt, stony country, with but few trees even in the valleys; but the beauty of the interior exceeds, in the estimation of some, the finest scenery of Brazil and the West Indies.—From August to October is the rainy and sickly season. In September a SW gale is usually experienced; but



except during the rainy season, the wind is always NE. A dry haze often hangs over the island in a peculiar manner. The United States exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes, having sailed from Madeira on the 25th of Sept. and hove-to off St. J. on the 6th of October, found the mean temp. of the air to have increased from 69° off Madeira to 78° off Porto-Praya; and of the water, from 71° to 81°. Fruits are abundant, and embrace oranges, grapes, plantains, bananas, sour-sops, mammees-apples, pomegranates, guavas, quinces, sapodillas, papaw-apples, pines, citrons, medlars, figs, and occasionally apples. A kind of castor-oil plant is found, from which oil and soap are manufactured. Yams are scarce. Mandioca rapidly degenerates; but vegetables of various kinds are abundant in their seasons. Cotton and indigo cover the valleys and heights about Porto-Praya.—Cattle, goats, and pigs were abundant, but in the dreadful mortality of 1828 and 1832 the greater part of the flocks and herds perished. Wild Guinea-fowls occur in flocks, and wild cats are sometimes seen in the less frequented parts of the island. The commonest bird is a species of kingfisher.—The exports are sugar, cotton, and coffee; hides, sheep and goat skins, horses, mules, and asses; but the great staple is orchilla, so much used in dyeing.—The pop. is estimated by some at 20,000; by others at 30,000, of whom 10,000 are Negro slaves. It is made up of an intermixture of Portuguese, natives, and Negroes from the adjacent coast. The Negro race seems to predominate; and the language spoken is a jargon formed by a mixture of Portuguese and Negro dialects. The troops are black; and even the officers of the garrison are not unfrequently Negroes. The costumes worn are as various as the different tribes which mingle in the pop.; but some of the slaves go nearly naked with the exception of a small cloth tied round the waist.—The chief towns are Porto-Praya on the S coast, and Santa Jago, 7 m. SW of Porto-Praya. See CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, and PORTO-PRAYA.

**JAGODIN**, a town of Servia, 30 m. NNW of Krukovatz, containing from 700 to 800 houses, in a wild picturesque country. Glass manufactures have been introduced here from Bohemia.

**JAGOLIN**, or **JAGOLIN**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 153 m. WNW of Poltova, dist. and 39 m. W of Piriatiin, on the L bank of the Soupoi.

**JAGORLIK**, or **JAGORLIK**, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Podolia, and district of Batta, forms to some extent the boundary of the gov. of Khersow. It runs first S; then W; and throws itself into the Dniester, on the L bank, near a town of the same name, and after a course of about 60 m.

**JAGORONI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 150 m. NW of Vilna, district and 30 m. N of Chavli, on the N confines of the gov.

**JAGRA**, or **JARA**, a kingdom of Senegambia, on the S side of the Gambia, between Ngamina and Kiang, about 120 m. from the shore of the Atlantic. It produces rice, corn, and cotton in great abundance. Its inhabitants are chiefly Fulahs and Mandingoes. Jeogry is its chief town.

**JAGRA** (PASS OR), an important defile in the Western Caucasus, which leads from Djook in Abasia into the defiles and valleys lying to the NE. It winds between towering crags and masses of black limestone rock, and is overhung by dense forests.

**JAGUANAO**, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Mangaratiba, opposite the bay of Angra-dos-Reis. It contains a small village, inhabited partly by Indians, and a chapel.

**JAGUAPIRI**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which descends from the S side of the Sierra-

Aricua; flows SSW; divides into two branches, and joins the Rio-Negro on the L bank. The lower branch retains the same name. The other is distinguished as the Janapary. In the upper part of its course this river forms several lakes. Its banks are inhabited by Indians of the Aroaquis tribe.

**JAGUARA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the L bank of the Rio-Velhas or Guacuihi.

**JAGUARI**, a district, parish, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes. The district borders the prov. of São-Paulo on the S. It produces considerable quantities of cotton, the cultivation of which, with the preparation of hides and leather, forms the chief branches of local industry. The town lies on the W side of the Serra-da-Mantiqueira, at the head of the Jaguari-Mirim, 90 m. NW of São-Paulo. It has a parish church.—Also a mountain in the prov. of São-Paulo, between the rios Una and Itanhaen. Its summit is thickly covered with fine timber, while toward the base it presents the utmost sterility.—Also a small river in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which has its source in the plains of Vacaria, runs into the district of Missoes, and joins the Rio-Ibicui, on the r. bank, 12 m. below the confluence of the Toropi.—Also a river in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, an affluent of the Pequiri.—Also a small river in the same prov., an affluent of the Ivinheima.

**JAGUARI-MIRIM**, a small river of Brazil, which has its source in the Serra-da-Mantiqueira, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, flows thence into the prov. of São-Paulo, and joins the Mogi, an affluent of the Tiete.

**JAGUARIBE**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, which has its source in the serra of Boa Vista, in the SW part of the prov.; runs NNE; and throws itself into the Atlantic 65 m. SE of Ceara. Its principal affluents are the Salgado, which it receives a little below Ico, and the Banabinhu; and the chief towns which it passes in its course of 280 m. are São-João-do-Príncipe, Arneiros, Cruz, São-Matheus, Santa-Rosa, São-João, São-Bernardo, and Aracati. Its entrance is defended by a fort. Vessels of small size can ascend as far as Aracati, and the tide is felt to the distance of 24 m. from the sea. The banks afford excellent pasturage, and are covered with numerous herds of goats and sheep.—Also a mountain near the source of the above-mentioned river.—Also a river of the prov. of Parahiba, an affluent of the Peixa.

**JAGUARIBE**, a small but ancient town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, 6 m. above its mouth, and 36 m. SW of São-Salvatore. The houses are built of earth, but the streets are paved with brick. It has a parish church, a college, a Latin and an elementary school. The manufacture of bricks, tiles and earthenware, and agriculture, form the chief employments of the inhabitants.—Also a village in the same prov., and on the r. bank of the same river, 36 m. above Barra-Falsa. Pop., chiefly Indians, 700. Tobacco of good quality is extensively cultivated in the surrounding district.—The river J. runs E, and throws itself into the sea a little to the S of the bay of Todos-os-Santos, near Barra-Falsa, and after a total course of about 75 m., of which 21 m. are navigable at high tide for large vessels. On its banks are numerous tile and brick-kilns.

**JAGUARIQUATU**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source in the mountains to the N of Castro, and joins the Tibaji on the r. bank.

**JAGUARUNA**, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, to the S of and connected with



Lake Garopába.—Also a river in the N part of the same prov., an affluent of the bay of Babitonga.

JAGUR, a village in Sinde, 12 m. NNW of Shikarpur, near the confines of Catch-Gundawa.

JAGUT (Sr.), a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. N of Allaire. Pop. 1,375. Fairs for cattle and grain are held here once a-year.

JAGUTA, a large and compact town of Africa, in Yarriba, 12 m. ESE of Bohn, and 4 m. W by N of Shea.

JAHDÉ, a river of the grand duchy of Oldenburg, which has its source in the S part of the circle of Rastedt, runs N, and discharges itself into a bay of the German ocean of the same name. This bay is about 24 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. from E to W, at its greatest breadth. Towards the middle, between Heppens and Hofswürden, it contracts to a width not exceeding 4 m. It formerly received a branch of the Weser.

JAHCOS, a district and small town in the prov. of Piauí, comarca and 60 m. ESE of Oeiras, and near the r. bank of the Rio Itahim. The inhabitants, about 2,000 in number, employ themselves chiefly in the culture of the soil, which is here highly productive. Between the Itahim and Guaribas is an uncultivated tract of land, inhabited by a tribe of Indians of the same name, whose only subsistence is derived from hunting and fishing.

JAHIL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 60 m. NW of Ajmir.

JAHOV, or JAJU, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Agra. It is noted for two decisive battles which took place in its vicinity in 1658 and 1707,—in the first of which Aurungzebe was victorious over his brother, and in the latter Shah Allum over his.

JAHA, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Elbe, 30 m. NW of Dresden.

JAHEVI, a river of Northern Hindostan, which is supposed to rise in about N lat. 31° 10', and E long. 79° 23', 17 m. SW of Shaprun on the Sutledge, and flows SW and W, about 40 m. to its junction with the Bhagiretti coming from Gangotri. It is regarded by many as the true head-stream of the Ganges. About 15 m. above the junction of the Bhagiretti it receives, near Melung, in N lat. 31° 6', E long. 78° 5', a stream called the Shur-Gad coming from the NW.

JAICZE, or YAITÇA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Croatia, in the sanj. and 33 m. S of Banyaluka, on the l. bank of the Verbas, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge, and near the confluence of the Plieva. It is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers and defended by a fortress. Pop. 3,000. It contains the tomb of a martyr of the Catholic church, to which the honours of pilgrimage are annually paid on the 8th of May. In the environs is an extensive salt-petre manufactory.

JAJERM, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 120 m. SE of Asterabad.

JAİK. See URAL.

JAILA. See YAILA.

JAILLE-YOON (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Lion-d'Angers, on the r. bank of the Mayenne. Pop. 540.

JAILPUR, a village in the Punjab, 66 m. SW of Lahore.

JAILUM. See JELUM.

JAIME (SAN), a town of Venezuela, on the r. bank of the Portuguesa, 150 m. ENE of Varinas.

JAIMPUR, a town of Afghanistan, 40 m. S of Dera-Ghazi-Khan.

JAINAS. See HAINA.

JAISPITZ, or GEWISOWICE, a small town of Moravia, 30 m. WSW of Brünn, and 11 m. N of Znaim, on the Gessouka. Pop. in 1834, 1,037. There is a fine castle here.

JAITPUR, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, 20 m. NE of Junaghur.

JAIVER, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Delhi, on the E bank of the Jumna, 42 m. WNW of Alighur.

JAJGUR, or JAIGHOR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the prov. of Ajmir, 50 m. NNW of Kotah. It formerly belonged to the rajah of Odipur. The fortress stands on a hill, and is very strong. The district, although not extensive, is populous; and chiefly inhabited by a Hindu tribe called Mina, who have some extraordinary customs.

JAKAN, a sea-port of India, in Cutch, 60 m. NW of Mandavi.

JAKHVA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, flowing into the Konda, on the l. bank, near Maikoni, after a course of 120 m. from N to S.

JAKIN, a river on the Slave coast of Upper Guinea, which separates the country of Ardra from Benin, and falls into the sea at Great Popo.—Also a town on the river of the same name in the kingdom of Ardra, where the English and Dutch once had factories, which are now abandoned.

JAKOBSAN, or JAKUBJAN, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 30 m. W of Bartfeld.

JAKON (CAPE), a headland on the N coast of Asiatic Russia, in N lat. 69° 42', E long. 176° 32'.

JAKOVA, or DJAKOVA, a town of Albania, on the route from Ipeick to Prissien, in a beautiful valley near the r. bank of the White Drin. The road from this to Prissien traverses a wild district.

JAKUBOVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 30 m. WSW of Telch.

JAKUTSK. See YAKUTSK.

JAL, a village of Mekran, in Persia, 210 m. N of Kej.

JAL (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Correze, cant. of Seilhac, 9 m. NW of Tulle. Pop. 1,644.

JALALGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, on the r. bank of the Gaggot, 15 m. SSE of Rangpur.

JALAPA, or XALAPA, a picturesque town of the Mexican state of Vera-Cruz, situated at an alt. of 4,335 ft. above sea-level, upon the broken sides of the huge mountain-rampart which serves as a base for the great chain of the E branch of the Cordilleras, 70 m. by road WNW of Vera-Cruz, on the great route to Mexico, in N lat. 19° 34', W long. 96° 53'. Its architecture presents a fine specimen of the old Spanish style; and its low, red-tiled, broad-eaved houses, and exuberant gardens, rich in the fruits of every clime, make a very favourable impression on the eye of the traveller. The church is said to have been founded by Cortez; there is also here a Franciscan convent, an immense pile of massive masonry. The streets are precipitous, winding "with curious crookedness up the steep hill sides." The pop. is variously estimated at from 10,000 by Mayer to 17,000 by Rushton. Near the town are two or three cotton-factories, under the management of English and Americans, in which Indian girls, or *Mestizas*, are employed, and are found to be very apt in learning their work. Latrobe thus describes the appearance of the country around J. "Below you, a steep descent leads rapidly down the verdant and fresh slopes towards the shore of the gulf, which is just visible from the highest parts of the town at the distance of 20 leagues and upwards. Above you, rises ridge above ridge, crowned [at a distance of 20 m. in a direct line] by the Cofre-de-Perote; and yet



farther to the southward [25 m.], by the magnificent snow-covered summit of Orizava, in comparison to whose sublime and majestic stature, the elevated mountains which cluster round its feet appear but as pigmies. To the r. and l., extending along the mountain-sides, at the height of between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. above the level of the sea, lies a delicious and salubrious region, covered with magnificent forests, and diversified with some of the most beautiful towns in New Spain; a country, smiling with an eternal spring, under the kindly influence of the heavy mists and dews, which, rising thus midway up the steep Cordillera from the bosom of the gulf, pause here in mid-air, and promote that rich verdure, which is equally grateful to the inhabitants of the arid and sterile table-land, or of the ferrid sands of the sea-board." Unfortunately the strata of clouds coming in contact with the ridge of the Cordillera, renders the atmosphere exceedingly humid and disagreeable, particularly in NE winds. In summer, however, the mists disappear, the sun shines brightly, and the sky is clear and serene. "At this time the climate is perfectly heavenly; the extremes of heat and cold are never experienced, and an even genial temp. prevails, highly conducive to health and comfort. Fever is here unknown: the dreaded vomito never makes its appearance on the table-land; and spite of the humid climate, sickness is comparatively rare and seldom fatal. The average temp. is 60° to 65° in summer." [Rushton.] The ascent towards the table-land becomes extremely steep almost immediately after leaving J. At Las Vigas, a distance of 18 m., the elevation is 3,435 ft. above J.

**JALDI**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 50 m. WSW of Rogonatur, in N lat. 23° 23'.

**JALEYRAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 3 m. N of Mauriac. Pop. 1,147.

**JALHAY**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 4 m. SE of Verviers. Pop. 2,259.

**JALIGNY**, a canton, commune, and town of France, dep. of Allier, on the r. bank of the Bebre, 20 m. SE of Moulins. Pop. of com. 643; of cant. 8,957.

**JALISCO**. See GUADALAJARA.

**JALLACOTTA**, a town of Senegambia, in the country of Tenda, on the Falemé, 62 m. SE of Medina, in N lat. 13°.

**JALLAIS**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 7 m. N of Chollet. Pop. 3,247.

**JALLE (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 5 m. N of Buis. Pop. 600.

**JALLET**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Ardennes. Pop. 141.

**JALLIEU**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. of Bourgoin. Pop. 3,009. There are large cotton-printing works here; and manufactories of vinegar, beet-root sugar, and paper.

**JALINDER**, or **JULINDER**, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the prov. of Lahore, in N lat. 31° 18', E long. 75° 38'. During the Afghan government it was a town of considerable consequence, as is evinced by its extensive ruins; and according to Von Hugel it has still a pop. of 40,000.

**JALLONKADU**, a country of Western Africa, of considerable extent, intersected by the parallel of 12° N, which includes the sources of the Bafing, Wondo, Meissung, and of almost all the other rivers which combine in forming the Senegal. The country is mountainous, and in many parts barren. The Jallonkas, like the Mandingos, are governed by a number of petty chiefs, commonly at enmity with each other. Their language differs considerably

from that of the Mandingos, though there is affinity in many of the words. A great part of the country is composed of a desert called the Jallonka wilderness, covered with thick primeval forests, yet finely diversified with hill and dale.

**JALLUN**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bundelcund, 33 m. W of Kalpi, in N lat. 26° 10', E long. 79° 13'.

**JALNAH**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, situated between the 19th and 20th parallels of N lat. It was taken by the British from the Mahrattas in 1803, and by them ceded to the Nizam in 1804. The town is 50 m. E of Aurungabad, in the Coundulga. It is now the head-quarters of the Nizam's subsidiary force. The town and fort are on opposite sides of the river.

**JALOFS**, or **YALOFS**, a people of Africa, who occupy most part of the country between the lower part of the Senegal and that of the Gambia. They are the handsomest Negroes in this part of Africa. Their colour is a fine bright black; they have the woolly hair, flat nose, and protuberant lips, which characterize the Negro race, but not to such a degree as the Mandingos; their features are regular and graceful, and their physiognomy open and agreeable. They boast of being the most ancient nation in this part of Africa, and were formerly all subject to a common sovereign, called the Burby-Jaloff, who still occupies a considerable extent of country in the interior, and receives respect even from those chiefs who no longer recognise his authority. The Jaloffs profess Mohammedanism, but combine with it many of their original superstitions. They are fearless hunters, and brave warriors. They excel the Mandingos in the manufacture of cotton cloth, which they form of a finer thread and broader web, and adorn with a superior dye. The language of the Jaloffs is superior to that of their neighbours, and though far from being rich, is agreeable, and spoken with softness. They have a singular mode of numeration, using as its basis the number 5, instead of that decimal system which has become so general among civilized nations. See article GAMBIA.

**JALOGNES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Sancerre. Pop. 600.

**JALOMNITZA**, a district in the SE part of Wallachia; bounded on the NE, E, and S, by Bulgaria, from which it is separated by the Danube; on the SW by the district of Ilfov; on the W by Prahova; and on the NW by Bonzeo and Sekoujen. It is 96 m. in length from E to W; and 66 m. in breadth. It takes its name from the river J., which, rising in Mount Lakaluj, in Upper Wallachia, runs S, and then ESE; enters Lower Wallachia, and flows into the Danube, on the l. bank, after a course of 180 m. Its principal tributaries are the Rahova and the Seratha.

**JALON**. See XALON.

**JALON-DEL-CONDE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Logrono, near the river Teda. Pop. 170.

**JALORE**, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 66 m. SSW of Judpore. In 1580 it was the cap. of a Hindu principality, and was at that time reduced by the emperor Akbar. It now belongs to the rajah of Judpore.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, belonging to the rajah of Odipur.

**JALOUTOROWSK**, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tobolsk. The district lies in the SW part of the gov. It is generally undulating, but contains numerous marshes and small lakes. The higher parts are, however, fertile, and produce considerable quantities of barley. It has also excellent pasturage, on which large numbers of cattle are annually reared. The pop. consists chiefly of Siberians, Cossacks, and Turalinzes. The town is on the Tobol, a little above the confluence of the Iset. It was founded in the 18th cent.

**JALOVA-KUTCHUK-BOGHAZI**, the most northerly of the channels by which Lake Rassem discharges itself into the Black sea, in the NE part of the sanj. of Silistria, and 13 m. SW of Edrillis-Boghazi, one of the mouths of the Danube.



**JALOVKA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 48 m. S of Grodno, district and 29 m. W of Volkovisk.

**JALPUKH**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Bessarabia, which has its source in the district and 45 m. SW of Bender; runs S, and throws itself into a lake of the same name, in the district and 30 m. NNW of Ismail, and after a course of about 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Salutza on the r., and on the l. the Lunga.—The lake of J. is 39 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth, and opens by several wide outlets on the S into the Danube. It abounds with fish.

**JALTA**, a small town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, district of Simferopol, in the Crimea, on a lofty promontory on the Black sea. It was, previous to an earthquake by which it was overthrown in the 15th cent., a large and flourishing place, and is again rising in importance as a seaport. It is the chief station for the Odessa steamers, and has a custom-house, post-office, and a lazaretto.

**JALTEPEC**, a river of Central America, in the isthmus of Tehuantepec, flowing into the Coatsacoalcos, a little below the last of the rapids in the latter river.

**JALTOUCHKOV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 45 m. NNW of Mohilev.

**JALUAN**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, in N lat. 26° 7'. It carries on a considerable trade in cotton, which is brought from the Mahratta country, and transported by carts to Cawnpore, where it is embarked in large flat-bottomed boats, and conveyed to Calcutta by the Ganges.

**JALYN**, or **LEBIDERJAH**, a district of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Shirvan, on the Caspian. Its soil is saline, and to a great extent sterile. It contains numerous volcanoes, which are constantly emitting mud and sometimes flame.

**JAMA**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the district of Okhotsk, which descends from the Stanovoi mountains; runs SE; and throws itself into Jamsk bay, by a wide mouth, near the town of that name, and after a course of about 90 m. Its entrance is much obstructed by sand-banks.—Also a small river of Ecuador, which, after a short course, flows into the Pacific, in S lat. 0° 15'.

**JAMAGNE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 311.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Marchin. Pop. 62.

**JAMAICA**, the largest and most valuable of the British W. Indian islands, one of the group of the Greater Antilles. Its extreme length is about 170 m.; its extreme breadth 50 m. It lies between the parallels of 17° 35' and 18° 30' N, and the meridians of 76° and 78° 40' W. Its area is nearly 6,250 sq. m., or 4,080,000 acres. It has on the E, at the distance of 120 m., the island of Hayti, from which it is separated by the channel called by British seamen the Windward passage; Cuba, at the distance of 100 m., on the N; the bay of Honduras on the W; and Carthagea, at the distance of 435 m., on the S.

*Physical aspect.*] Traversed by mountains in different directions, but particularly from E to W,—plentifully watered by an immensity of small rivers and streams issuing from the high lands,—beautifully adorned with many species of trees,—and enjoying a climate more temperate and agreeable than its geographical position would indicate,—this island undoubtedly merits distinction as one of the finest W. Indian regions. Its general appearance differs from most parts of Europe; and the N and S sides of the island differ also as widely from each other. These regions are determined by the lofty range of

the Blue mountains, which intersects the island throughout its whole length, and rises in some places to 7,700 ft. in height. See article **BLUE MOUNTAINS**. On the N shore the country rises into hills more remarkable for beauty than for boldness, having a gentle acclivity, and being interspersed with vales and romantic scenery, but rarely broken abruptly, or disfigured with craggy projections; their tops are nicely rounded, and covered with groves of pimento, whose fine deep tints are charmingly enlivened by the verdure of the turf seen in a thousand openings beneath; and the effect is still farther heightened by the profusion of streams which pour from every valley, and which frequently project themselves from the overhanging rocks into the ocean. At a greater distance inland, and overstepping these picturesque appearances, the land rises towards the centre of the island, displaying a still greater profusion of wood, till the hills at the extremity of the scene, becoming fainter and fainter, lose themselves in the clouds. The character of the S side, on the contrary, is that of grandeur and sublimity. "When I first approached this side of the island by sea," says Edwards, in his poetic language, "and beheld from afar such of the stupendous and soaring ridges of the Blue mountains as the clouds here and there disclosed, the imagination, forming an indistinct but awful idea of what was concealed by what was thus partially displayed, was filled with admiration and wonder. Yet the sensation I felt was allied rather to terror than delight. Though the prospect before me was in the highest degree magnificent, it seemed a scene of magnificent desolation: the abrupt precipice and inaccessible cliff had more the aspect of a chaos than a creation, or rather seemed to exhibit the effects of some dreadful convulsion, which had laid nature in ruins." We should err, however, if, from such descriptions, or any conclusions drawn from the position of this island, we conceived it to be peculiarly delightful as a place of residence. Violent torrents of rain at certain seasons,—the frequency of storms, tempests, and hurricanes,—and the prevalence of thunder and lightning for half the year,—greatly diminish the comfort and security of the inhabitants.—The island is well-watered by above 150 streams, none of which, however, are navigable, except by small boats. Of these Black river, which debouches on the SW coast, is the largest. It is navigable for flat boats for 30 m. The Rio-Cobre and the Rio-Minho are the streams next in importance on the S side of the island. On the N are the White, Ginger, and Great rivers.

*Climate.*] The climate of J., even on the coast, is temperate, the medium heat at Kingston throughout the year being 80°, and the least 70°. In ascending towards the mountains, the temp. quickly alters with the elevation: at 8 m. from Kingston the maximum is only 70°. At the distance of 14 m. from that town, where the elevation is 4,200 ft., the average range of the therm. is from 55° to 65°; and the minimum, in winter, 44°. On the summit of Blue Mountain peak, 7,431 ft. above the sea, the range in the summer is from 47° at sunrise, to 58° at noon; and the minimum in winter is 42°. Sir James Clark says: "The temp. of the mountainous districts averages, from January to April, in the early morning, 55°; in the afternoon, 70°. From April to June, 60°; in the afternoon, 75°. From June to September, 65°; in the afternoon, 80°. From September to December, 65°; in the afternoon, 75°. This may be considered the mean temp. of a series of years." He adds: "Convalescents from other parts of the island often derive considerable benefit from a residence of a few weeks only in this region. It is also a safe temporary retreat for consumptive as well as other invalids." Another and well-informed medical gentleman, a resident on the island, says: "In truth, the general salubrity of the climate on its upland savannas and mountain highlands cannot be surpassed. The air is pure, light, exhilarating, and agreeable withal, for the breeze modifies the warmth. The climate of Italy at the same degree of temp. felt to me hotter; for the effects of heat and cold on the sensations are not sympathetic with those produced on the therm. The scientific scale may be the test of an abstract fact, indicating the actual amount of heat existing, but the animal economy appreciates the quantity diffused in the atmosphere, by a different rule



altogether. The heat is at all times so far bearable, that people move about both in town and country without reference to the hour. Even Kingston itself, the upper part of it especially, where most persons reside, is healthy enough; and judging by appearances, the white mercantile population of that important town enjoy an existence partaking of the jolly. In the country, among the natives, I know several instances of people living to a hundred years of age; and really I should say that of old men and women we have more than our due proportion. I myself have not yet been in this country three years; during this period I have been occasionally obliged by my medical avocations to expose myself to the sun, the rain, and the dew, but I never enjoyed better health. As a resort in pulmonary cases the efficacy of this climate is unrivalled, and far, very far beyond that of Madeira. That deaths from fever do sometimes rapidly occur is, however, true enough, but not so often in proportion as people are carried off at home by inflammatory diseases; and really, when I look around me and note the reckless want of precaution which many individuals exhibit in their daily habits, we cannot wonder at the resisting power in such instances being so weak."—The year may be divided into four seasons,—the first commencing with the vernal or moderate rains, in April or May, which usually last six weeks; the second season includes June, July, and August, and is hot and dry; the third includes September, October, and November, or the hurricane and rainy months; and the fourth, December, January, February, and March, which are the most serene and coolest months. The seasons on the N side of the great mountain-ridge are a month later in their commencement, and longer in their duration, than on the S. On the N side, winter may be regarded as ranging from October to March; on the S side, spring may be said to range from November to April; summer from May to August; and winter from September to October. The following register is compiled from observations at Upper Camp, in the suburbs of Kingston:

|            | Max. | Med. | Min. | Winds.   |
|------------|------|------|------|----------|
| January,   | 84°  | 73°  | 71°  | N and SE |
| February,  | 84   | 73   | 72   | —        |
| March,     | 86   | 82   | 77   | —        |
| April,     | 87   | 83   | 79   | —        |
| May,       | 87   | 81   | 75   | —        |
| June,      | 86   | 82   | 78   | —        |
| July,      | 89   | 83   | 77   | —        |
| August,    | 87   | 82   | 77   | SSW      |
| September, | 89   | 82   | 76   | —        |
| October,   | 86   | 80   | 74   | —        |
| November,  | 85   | 79   | 73   | —        |
| December,  | 84   | 78   | 73   | —        |

**Minerals, soil, &c.]** Mr. Montgomery Martin, in his report on the mineral resources of this island, says: "J. has evidently experienced the effects of some powerful volcanic upheavings, which have disrupted the primary and secondary formations, and produced extensive derangements of the original structure and component parts of the island. Some of the mountain-ranges are so loose in their texture that large masses are from time to time washed into the valleys by heavy rains, and the geologist finds a difficulty in tracing continuous strata, and ascertaining the dip or angle of ordinarily well-defined rocks. Hence copper ore has been found in various parts of J., but not in continuous lodes; depositions of the mineral have been seen in several localities, but a permanent metallic vein has yet to be discovered in such quantities as will admit of profitable exportation; yet the geological character of the country, especially in the neighbourhood of the Blue mountain-range, the singular conformation of the island, its meridional position, the colour of the soil, the Cornish-looking killas or lias, all indicate a mineral region not inferior to that of the contiguous island of Cuba, to which this part of J. bears in several respects a striking similitude."—The soil of J. is in many places deep and fertile. On the N side, chiefly in the parish of Trelawney, there is a particular kind of soil of a red colour, the shades varying from a deep chocolate to a rich scarlet. In some places it approaches a bright yellow; but it is everywhere remarkable, when first turned up, for a glossy shining surface, and for staining the finger like paint when wetted. It seems to be a chalky marl, evidently containing a large portion of calcareous matter. What is called 'brick mould' in J. is a deep, warm, mellow hazel mould, with an under stratum so retentive as to retain a considerable degree of

moisture even in the driest season. This, next to the ashy loam of St. Christopher's, is the best soil in the W. India islands for sugar-canes, and is followed by the deep black mould of Barbadoes. On the whole, however, the cultivated soil of J. is not remarkably fertile.—There are some medicinal springs, warm, sulphureous, and chalybeate. The most remarkable of these is in the eastern parish of St. Thomas, in the neighbourhood of which a village called Bath has been built. The heat of this spring raises the therm. to 123°.

**Productions.]** Besides the staple exports, consisting of sugar, indigo, coffee, and cotton, the cultivated vegetables of J. are maize, Guinea corn, *calavances*—a species of pea used for the food of the Negroes—and almost all the kitchen-vegetables of Europe, besides many indigenous ones, as the sweet potato, yam, arrow-root, *callaloo*, a kind of spinach, *cassera*, *okasy*, &c. Few of the northern European fruits thrive, but the indigenous ones are numerous and delicious. The principal are the plantain, cocoanut, guava, sour-sop, sweet-sop, papaw, custard-apple, cashew-apple, grandella, prickly pear, and pine-apple. The orange, lime, lemon, mango, and grape have been naturalized, as well as the cinnamon-tree, of which there are now considerable plantations. The bread-fruit tree, with other useful plants, was introduced by the exertions of Sir Joseph Banks. The island abounds in various grasses of an excellent quality.—The principal forest-trees are mahogany, lignum-vite, iron-wood, logwood, brazil-letto, &c. Many of these rise to a prodigious height, as the papaw and the palmetto-royal; the latter of which is frequently found 140 ft. high. The trunks of the *ceiba*, or wild cotton-tree, and the fig-tree, also often measure 90 ft. from the base to the limbs; the former, when hollowed out, has been known to form a boat capable of holding 100 persons. Of softer kinds of wood, for boards and shingles, there is a great variety of species; and there are many well-adapted for cabinet-work, such as the bread-fruit, wild lemon, &c. In enumerating the vegetable productions of this island, the wild pine ought not to be omitted. It is a plant that commonly takes root in the great forks of the branches of the wild cotton-tree; and by the conformation of its leaves it catches and retains the rain-water, each leaf resembling a spout, and forming at its base a natural reservoir which will hold about a quart of water. Mr. Goss, in his *Naturalist's Sojourn in J.*, describing the Negro villages, gives the following picturesque account of the vegetation of the island: "If you purposely seek the collection of cabins, you will probably have some difficulty in threading the maze of pinguins into which the original fence has spread. This plant (*Bromelia pinguis*) is very commonly cultivated as a fence, being absolutely impenetrable; when not in flower or fruit it can hardly be distinguished from the pine-apple, but is more vigorous and formidable. The picturesque beauty of which I have spoken as characterizing the peasants' hamlets does not depend on the habitations themselves; these are small huts, generally made of wattle, or hurdle-work, and thatched with the fronds of some of the palms; but it is in the variety and grandeur of the various trees in which they are embowered. It so happens that the tropical trees most valued for their fruit are also eminently conspicuous for beauty. The papaw, whose large fruit has the singular property of rendering tender the toughest meat with a few drops of its juice, and the cocoa-nut which supplies meat and drink, are fine examples of tall and slender grace. The glossy evergreens of all the citron tribe, from the great shaddock to the little lime,—how beautifully it throws out into relief the



noble golden fruit, or serves as a ground for the delicately white blossoms, studding the dark trees like stars on a winter night's sky, as fragrant too as lovely! The star-apple, with its party-coloured leaves, shining green on one surface, and on the other a bright golden bay, has an indescribable effect, as its mass of foliage, all quivering and dancing in the breeze, changes momentarily in a thousand points from the one hue to the other. But there are two other trees which help more than all the rest to produce the admired result. Both are of stately form and noble dimensions. The one is the mango, which, though introduced at no very distant period, now grows almost everywhere, at least around every homestead, gentle or simple. It forms a towering, compact, conical head of foliage peculiarly dense and dark, through which no ray of the sun penetrates. The other is the bread-fruit, like the mango, a foreigner made to feel himself at home. The Negroes cultivate it more than the higher classes; I was myself disappointed in the fruit; it has a sort of woolliness not agreeable; but I bear willing testimony to the fine appearance presented by it when hanging by scores from the thick many-jointed twigs. The enormous leaves, 18 inches in length and breadth, elegantly cut into fingers, and of a beautiful green, well set off the large depending fruit, and seem to suit its colossal dimensions. These are the grander features of the scene, which, mingled with other trees, forms groves of many-tinted foliage, and much variety of light and shadow. The under-growth, however, is no less pleasing. The lively tender green of the plantains and bananas planted in regular avenues, the light tracery of the yams, the chichos, the melons and gourds, the numerous sorts of pease, and other climbers, among which several species of passion-flower throw their elegant foliage, magnificent blossoms, and grateful acid fruits over the branches of the trees—the delicate forms of the castor-oil tree and the cassavas; the noble flower of the esculent hibiscus or okra—these are the ordinary, almost I might say universal, features of a Jamaican Negro-garden; and when I add to these fine *convolvuli* and *ipomoea*, the pride of our conservatories, and large white and yellow species of *echites*, that, altogether unsought, trail in wild luxuriance about the fences—I shall be justified in pronouncing the scene one of more than common loveliness, even in the grandeur and beauty of a tropical land.”—When J. was first discovered, it contained eight species of quadrupeds, the agouti, the peccari, the armadillo, the opossum, the racoon, the musk-rat, the aleo, and the monkey: of these, only the agouti and the monkey remain. There are many varieties of the lizard, some of them very beautiful; and alligators occur in some of the larger rivers. The most delicious wild fowl are the ring-dove and the rice-bird of S. Carolina. The latter, after fattening upon the rice-plantations of that district, visit J. in prodigious numbers in October, to feed on the seeds of the Guinea grass, which here grows wild to the height of 5 or 6 ft., and is highly valuable for grazing purposes. Parrots are still found in the groves, but the flamingo is no longer to be seen.—Few cattle are bred in this island, the asses and mules being imported from the Spanish main, and the horses from Britain and America. The black cattle are of a large size. Sheep, goats, and hogs, are numerous reared. The mutton is well tasted, but the wool is hairy and coarse. A recent writer, resident on the island, gives it as his opinion that J. “offers an admirable field for the emigrant, particularly those of a class unused to severe manual labour, and who take with them wives and families hitherto surrounded with the luxuries of refined civilization. The mountains of this is-

land, and its extensive savannas, are peculiarly adapted for breeding sheep and forming small dairy-farms,—for,” he adds, “we get all our butter from Ireland, Holland, or America. The mutton of this island is celebrated; and its wool—which crossing would improve—I am informed by those who have shipped it, netted £7 10s. per 100 sheep sheared. The South Down breed has been introduced here, and these can be bought at 20s. each; but the best way is to buy the sheep of the country, which you can do for half the money, and improve the stock by an imported ram. There are at this moment on the mountains where I live thousands of acres to be sold, comprising several properties, well calculated for raising this and other stock; in fact, it would be worth the while of a company to buy the whole up for such a purpose, for the average price asked now does not exceed 7s. per acre, and included are houses, outbuildings, tanks, ponds, fences; and between the small tenants residing and the produce growing, independently returns enough to pay 5 or 6 per cent. on capital invested for the purchase, to say the least. It must be recorded that these properties were once worth £50 per acre. Very tolerable roads lead to market-towns and ports on the coast; and the capital is reached, either by sea or land, without great difficulty or expense.”

*State of cultivation.*] Of about 4,000,000 acres, the estimated superficial extent of this island, and of which it has been said “there are not probably any 10 lying adjacent to each other which are not susceptible of the highest cultivation,” not more than 500,000 acres have ever been reclaimed, or even appropriated. Very little of the soil has been manured, or requires to be; and such a thing as an exhausted estate is hardly known. Yet J., which can grow any kind of grain, imports annually 70,000 barrels of flour, 90,000 bushels of corn, and 300,000 lbs. of tobacco; and though covered with valuable forests, imports between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 ft. of lumber. This state of matters is attributable to a combination of various causes. There is first the degradation of labour, or unwillingness of intelligent operatives to engage in what has hitherto been performed by a morally degraded race. Then there is the influence of absenteeism. Nine-tenths of the land in J. was recently held by absentees, which implies unskilful listless tillage,—an extra expense on each estate for attorneys, agents, and overseers,—and generally great improvidence in the management and working of the properties, and disposal of the produce. Thirdly, a large proportion of the estates under culture were long ago mortgaged for more than they were worth. Lastly, there is the tendency, which has been active here since the settlement of the island by the English, to accumulate landed estates in the hands of large proprietors only. Till very recently, such a thing as a small farm of 50 or 100 acres was never put under culture for profit. The island proprietors, no longer able to command the capital or the skill necessary to cultivate their large estates profitably, have gradually become poor and involved.—The number of sugar estates in 1844 was 644; of coffee-plantations, 671; of farms and other settlements, 22,703.

*Cultivation of sugar.*] In 1673, the chief productions of J. were cocoa, indigo, and hides. The cultivation of sugar had just commenced; and it appears that the increase in the growth of this staple article has been very gradual. A new species of sugar-cane, far more valuable than that formerly in use, was introduced in 1799. It was first imported into the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, from the islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, and is called the Bourbon or Otaheite cane. It is much higher, and four times as large as the cane formerly grown; will grow in boggy land, and yields one-third more sugar than the old cane; but the sugar is not of such a compact grain. The average expense of the cultivation of sugar under the system of management long prevalent in J., was 20s. 10d. per cwt., independent of



the interest of capital. The works necessary for making 200 hogsheads of sugar annually cost £10,000 J. currency; and it used to be estimated that an estate producing such a quantity required £40,000 to establish it, viz., 250 Negroes, at £70 sterling each, amounting to £17,500; 180 cattle and mules, at £30 each, amounting to £5,400; buildings for the manufacture, and houses of Negroes and owners, £7,000; and land, £10,000. The value of the buildings and machinery on the sugar-plantations varied from £4,000 to £25,000 sterling. Estates containing 1,300 Negroes, and a due proportion of Whites, required about £10,000 sterling of supplies annually of British manufactures and provisions. Formerly it was calculated that where two hogsheads of sugar were made there was at least one puncheon of rum; but latterly the proportion was greater, the average annual quantity of rum being nearly 54,000 puncheons to 100,000 hds. of sugar. In 1772, the exports of sugar from the island amounted to 76,109 hds.; in 1799 they reached 110,646 hds.; in 1802, 140,113 hds.; and in 1805, 150,352 hds. This last was the largest sugar crop ever known in the island. In 1830, the export of sugar was 100,205 hds.; in 1831, 94,871 hds.; in 1832, 98,666 hds.; in 1833, 85,401 hds.; in 1834, 84,756 hds.; in 1835 they sunk to 67,970 hds. The following table shows the state of the sugar exports from 1830 to 1851:

|      |              |      |             |
|------|--------------|------|-------------|
| 1830 | 100,205 hds. | 1841 | 34,491 hds. |
| 1831 | 94,871       | 1842 | 50,295      |
| 1832 | 98,666       | 1843 | 44,169      |
| 1833 | 85,401       | 1844 | 34,444      |
| 1834 | 84,756       | 1845 | 47,926      |
| 1835 | 67,970       | 1846 | 36,223      |
| 1836 | 67,094       | 1847 | 48,554      |
| 1837 | 61,505       | 1848 | 42,212      |
| 1838 | 69,613       | 1849 | 37,188      |
| 1839 | 49,243       | 1850 | 40,273      |
| 1840 | 33,066       |      |             |

It is frequently alleged that the quality of best Indian sugar is much inferior to that of Cuba and Brazil. The *Jamaica Times*, noticing the alleged fact, thus explains it: "There appears to us no good ground for supposing that the quality of our produce generally has in any way deteriorated. Formerly we had only to compete with sugar-producers circumstanced like ourselves; now we have the produce of slave-labour meeting us in the market at every turn. This, like our own, is no doubt composed of various qualities; but the merchants of Cuba and Brazil know full well the advantage of shipping to England only the best qualities, reserving the inferior for other markets; whilst ours, on the other hand, must be shipped to the English mortgagee or proprietor, however low the quality may be. This, we consider, sufficiently accounts for the fact that British plantation sugar is found ranging somewhat lower than that from Cuba. There being a much larger proportion of the better class of sugar imported from foreign countries, these naturally have the preference of sale; and, so far as their market-value is superior to ours, by so much reduce the differential duty appearing in our favour. Thus, if out of every 1,000 tons of foreign sugar 750 tons command prices ranging above 45s. per cwt., and the remaining 250 are sold at lower rates, between that and 38s.; while, on the contrary, out of the same quantity of British plantation sugar, 750 tons sell at from 36s. to 45s. per cwt., and only 250 tons command the higher rates, the consequence must be that for every ton upon which we really benefit to the extent of the differential duty of 6s. per cwt., there are three tons upon which such protection is lessened by at least 2s. per cwt. From all we have said, therefore, although it does not necessarily follow that our muscovado sugar as a whole is inferior to that of other countries, it is pretty clear, we think, that we have an average superior description to compete with in the British markets; and that it is therefore more than ever essential to our interests to improve the quality, which can only be done by means of improved processes, and the establishment of central factories wherever practicable."

[*Coffee-plantations.*] Coffee was little cultivated in J. till 1788. The coffee-plantations are generally situated in the hilly regions—which compose nearly two-thirds of the island—and which are, from their soil, climate, and situation, unfit for sugar-plantations. In J., indeed, after the first revolutionary movements in Hayti, the coffee-plantations were carried on to a great extent, so as occasionally to produce more than 29,000,000 lbs.—worth £1,500,000 sterling—in the course of a year. In 1836, however, the quantity of coffee exported from J. was only 14,175,210 lbs., valued at £684,095; and in 1839 the export sunk to 8,837,421 lbs., which it has never since reached. Previous to 1808, it had not been the policy of this country to consider coffee as an article cultivated in the British islands, and therefore a duty was imposed amounting to about 250 per cent. on the import price of the article; and the excise restrictions were so severe as to discourage the consumption in every possible way. In 1809, the distresses of the coffee-planters being brought under the review of the then minister of finance, under circumstances which disclosed the vast and rapid increase of the growth of coffee in the British islands, but more particularly in J., he obtained the sanction of the legislature to an alteration which removed the restrictions and prohibitions as to roasting and grinding coffee in private houses, and to a reduction of the duty to 7d. a pound of customs and excise. The result was, that the revenue increased 225 per cent. on an aggregate of 5 years; and yet, notwithstanding this great augmentation of revenue, and increased consumption, the revenue on tea was not in any respect diminished. The following table contrasts

the coffee exports of J. in the period between 1804 to 1811, and 1844 to 1851:

|      |                 |      |                |
|------|-----------------|------|----------------|
| 1804 | 22,063,980 lbs. | 1844 | 7,148,775 lbs. |
| 1805 | 24,137,393      | 1845 | 5,021,209      |
| 1806 | 29,298,636      | 1846 | 6,047,150      |
| 1807 | 36,761,183      | 1847 | 6,421,122      |
| 1808 | 25,528,273      | 1848 | 4,484,941      |
| 1809 | 52,586,668      | 1849 | 3,430,442      |
| 1810 | 25,885,285      | 1850 | 5,127,255      |
| 1811 | 17,460,068      | 1851 | 5,595,273      |

*Cultivation of cotton, &c.]* Cotton is not cultivated to any great extent in J. At one period it was attempted to cultivate it on ground worn out by sugar, but it was found that such soil would not grow either cotton or coffee, and produced only a very inferior grass. It is stated that

The cost of clearing 10½ acres of virgin land, digging, planting, weeding, and picking, amounts to £83 16 4  
Ginning, bagging, and twining, 35 13 11

Making the total outlay, £119 10 3  
The produce was 8,000 lbs. of clean cotton, at 6d. net, £200 0 0  
2,000 lbs. stained, at 4d. 33 6 8  
233 6 8

Leaving a surplus of £113 16 5

It is represented that there are immense plains in J. lying utterly waste, though admirably fitted for the growth of cotton.—Indigo is now little cultivated, and in all probability will never again become a staple commodity. The exports of this article in 1836 amounted to 45,374 lbs. of the value of £9,360.—Blome, who published a short account of J. in the year 1672, mentions that there existed at that time about 60 cocoa-walks: at present there is scarcely a single cocoa plantation in the whole island.—Ginger is extensively cultivated. In 1793, it was exported to the extent of 1,063,600 lbs.; in 1797, 3,621,600 lbs.; but in 1801 it had sunk to 34,680 lbs. In 1816, the export was 1,311,160 lbs.; in 1828, 2,724,483 lbs.; in 1834, 2,976,420 lbs.; in 1842, 2,008,300 lbs.; in 1848, 320,340 lbs.; in 1849, 415,866 lbs.; in 1850, 799,276 lbs.; in 1851, 1,176,628 lbs.—All the produce of the arnatto-plant which is at present exported from J. is gathered from trees that grow spontaneously.—Pimento-trees also grow spontaneously, and in great abundance, especially in the hilly regions of the north. The returns from a pimento-walk, in a favourable season, are very great: a single tree has been known to yield 150 lbs. of raw fruit, or 100 lbs. of the dried spice. In 1836 there were 7,458,873 lbs. of this article exported, of the value of £112,485; in 1849 the exports were 5,712,424 lbs.; in 1851, 4,524,062 lbs.—An elaborate prospectus of a colonial silk company appeared a few years ago in the Jamaica papers. It was stated in the prospectus that the *Morus Multicaulis* will, three months after planting, produce ½ lb. of leaves; in three months from that period 1 lb. more; in three months thence 1 lb. more, and three months thence 2 lb. more, making 2½ lb. within twelve months. It was further calculated that 150 lbs. of leaves will feed worms to produce at least 1 lb. of silk. The sum of 13s. 4d. per lb. of silk was allowed for the labour of weeding, picking leaves, feeding, and reeling; and it was reckoned that the raw material would produce, in the British or American market, at least £1 13s. 4d. per lb.—The scarcity of labouring hands is at present severely felt in J. "The besetting evil of J.," says a writer in the *Kingston Despatch*, in 1851, "is the extent of her acreage, and the disproportionate number of her pop. In Barbadoes, where pop. is redundant, and every acre of land is applied to profitable cultivation, pop. presses on the means of subsistence, and the people are industrious from necessity. In J. the reverse of this obtains. Here the acres are redundant, whilst the pop. is scanty and independent. The results are obvious. Barbadoes increases her productions whilst J. retrogrades; and Barbadoes not only increases her exports, but at the same time decreases the cost of her manufacture. The consequence is, that we are told that in Barbadoes there are some estates on which the 'sugar is all profit.' It used to be so in the days of slavery in J. It was said then that the rum crop paid the expenses of the year, and that all the sugar was profit. This, however, is now sadly reversed in J. In many parishes—and we instance particularly the parishes of St. Mary, Metcalf, and St. George—such is the want of labour, that on numerous estates the present year's outrageous taxes must, every penny of them, be paid out of capital, whilst one-third part of the crop will have been lost for want of the labour to take it off."

*Manufactures.]* The principal manufactures in J., besides the grand staples of sugar and rum, are a little tanning and dressing of leather, the preparation of cocoa-nut and pine-apple fibre, and making of preserves and liqueurs.

*Exports and Imports.]* The official value of the exports from J. to Great Britain, in 1875, was £2,136,442; in 1809, £4,068,897; of the imports, in 1809, £3,035,234. The following statement of the quantity and value of the productions of the island, and its imports and exports, in 1814, is taken from



documents ordered by the House-of-commons. The productions were: sugar, 135,592 hds.; rum, 73,263 puncheons; molasses, 518 casks; coffee, 29,528,275 lbs.; cotton, 50,000 lbs.; pimento, 2,600,604 lbs. Estimated value of the preceding articles at the following rates: rum, 2s. 6d. per gallon; sugar, 34s. per cwt.; coffee, 7d. per lb.; molasses, 20s. per cwt.; cotton, 9d. per lb.; pimento, 6d. per lb.; £5,170,803. Estimated value of miscellaneous articles, including cattle, esculents, fruits, &c., £5,998,858, making a total of £11,169,661. Estimated value of exports to the United Kingdom, £6,885,539; to all other parts, £384,322, exclusive of a valuable trade of which no estimate could be formed, carried on between J. and several of the Spanish West India colonies. Estimated value of the imports from the United Kingdom, £3,683,726; from all other parts, £892,207. Aggregate value of the colony, £58,125,298. The following table shows the imports and exports of the island between 1832 and 1850:

|       | Imports.   | Exports.   |
|-------|------------|------------|
| 1832. | £1,593,317 | £2,814,303 |
| 1833. | 1,519,452  | 2,489,797  |
| 1834. | 1,589,720  | 3,148,797  |
| 1835. | 2,025,068  | 3,101,783  |
| 1836. | 2,114,141  | 3,321,516  |
| 1837. | 1,961,713  | 2,840,362  |
| 1838. | 1,881,224  | 3,305,005  |
| 1839. | 2,249,125  | 2,487,915  |
| 1840. | 2,192,176  | 2,212,094  |
| 1841. | 1,339,904  | 1,912,815  |
| 1842. | 1,881,200  | 2,232,586  |
| 1843. | 1,698,800  | 1,849,224  |
| 1844. | 1,478,005  | 1,609,620  |
| 1845. | 894,693    | 2,257,204  |
| 1846. | 623,966    | 1,508,713  |
| 1847. | 1,221,062  | 1,726,363  |
| 1848. |            |            |
| 1849. |            |            |
| 1850. |            |            |

The following table exhibits the declared value of the exports and imports of the island in trade with different countries, in 1835, 1840, and 1844:

| IMPORTS.            |            |            |            |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Countries.          | 1835.      | 1840.      | 1844.      |
| United Kingdom,     | £1,650,240 | £1,513,031 | £840,085   |
| Germany,            | 403        | ...        | 6,625      |
| Holland,            | ...        | ...        | 2,861      |
| France,             | 1,718      | ...        | ...        |
| Madeira,            | 19,384     | 21,994     | 7,538      |
| Africa, W coast,    | ...        | 5,859      | 6,952      |
| British N. America, | 121,664    | 190,658    | 131,887    |
| United States,      | 150,824    | 362,714    | 406,498    |
| Mexico,             | 101        | 2,846      | 1,700      |
| Colombia,           | 28,577     | 42,830     | 40,643     |
| Guatemala,          | 9,239      | 2,978      | ...        |
| Foreign W. Indies,  | 35,005     | 40,995     | 30,447     |
| British W. Indies,  | 1,862      | 8,259      | 1,881      |
| Other places,       | 6,051      | 12         | 669        |
| From all parts,     | £2,025,068 | £2,192,176 | £1,478,005 |
| EXPORTS.            |            |            |            |
| Countries.          | 1835.      | 1840.      | 1844.      |
| United Kingdom,     | £2,320,114 | £1,770,179 | £1,235,898 |
| Germany,            | ...        | 1,100      | 6,531      |
| British N. America, | 85,475     | 12,599     | 16,092     |
| United States,      | 103,269    | 51,602     | 35,536     |
| Mexico,             | 3,122      | 5,772      | 5,823      |
| Colombia,           | 413,551    | 254,121    | 209,605    |
| Guatemala,          | 24,301     | 8,917      | 27,605     |
| Foreign W. Indies,  | 144,681    | 103,395    | 81,366     |
| British W. Indies,  | 7,270      | 3,109      | 174        |
| To all parts,       | £3,101,783 | £2,212,094 | £1,609,620 |

*Shipping.*] The following is a statement of the total shipping, inwards and outwards, at the various ports of J. in 1836:

|                            | INWARDS. |          | OUTWARDS. |          |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
|                            | Ships.   | Tonnage. | Ships.    | Tonnage. |
| Kingston,                  | 435      | 64,026   | 394       | 54,635   |
| Antonio,                   | 19       | 2,273    | 10        | 1,656    |
| Montego bay and St. Lucia, | 163      | 18,157   | 196       | 27,253   |
| Morant bay,                | 25       | 6,183    | 25        | 6,290    |

|                  |     |         |     |         |
|------------------|-----|---------|-----|---------|
| Annotto bay,     | 9   | 2,338   | 9   | 2,338   |
| Maria,           | 14  | 3,829   | 23  | 6,741   |
| St. Ann's bay,   | 8   | 1,614   | 24  | 4,118   |
| Falmouth,        | 81  | 10,912  | 81  | 12,135  |
| Savannah-la-Mar, | 18  | 2,653   | 20  | 4,009   |
| Total,           | 772 | 111,985 | 782 | 119,175 |

The following were the duties received at the several ports of entry, between the 10th Oct., 1850, and the 10th Oct., 1851:

| Ports.           | Ad valorem.  | Rated.       |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Kingston,        | £27,962 16 1 | £78,311 4 6  |
| Port Morant,     | 261 4 7      | 315 18 10    |
| Morant bay,      | 274 8 1      | 531 10 0     |
| Port Antonio,    | 1 16 5       | 15 5 2       |
| Port Maria,      | 306 4 7      | 2,478 2 7    |
| Annotto bay,     | 276 7 4      | 453 4 2      |
| Falmouth,        | 2,237 1 7    | 14,720 18 5  |
| Rio Bueno,       | 68 19 9      | 68 0 11      |
| St. Ann's bay,   | 611 8 9      | 838 5 7      |
| Montego bay,     | 2,685 1 5    | 9,670 18 6   |
| Lucia,           | 251 18 0     | 209 11 9     |
| Savannah-la-Mar, | 556 13 1     | 3,063 9 7    |
| Black river,     | 572 15 9     | 369 6 3      |
| Aligator pond,   | 60 0 0       | 58 10 8      |
| Old harbour,     | 556 3 4      | 414 0 7      |
|                  | £26,710 18 9 | £111,538 7 7 |

The total amount refunded in drawbacks during the same period was £4,524 2s. 5d.

*Currency.*] Until 1838 accounts were kept here, and in all the British W. India islands, in pounds currency, each consisting of 20 shillings; and each shilling of 12 pence currency. One hundred pounds sterling was equal to £140 currency; the crown passed for 7 shillings ditto; the Spanish pistole, for 24 shillings ditto; the hard dollar, for 6 shillings and 8d. ditto; the bit, or Spanish real, for 7½d. ditto. The currency of J., in common with that of the other British West India islands, was in 1838 assimilated to that of Great Britain. The specie in circulation consists almost entirely of Mexican dollars, and of English silver. While we are on this subject, we may state that the above account of currency monies generally applied to all the islands, with the exception of the Leeward islands, where the currency was £200 for £100 sterling, and the dollar, 9 shillings.—The following table of the paper circulation of the island since 1841 is given in the Jamaica journals, as illustrating the effects of the sugar-duty act of 1846 on trade and commerce:

| Average.               | Banks.   | Treasury. | Total.   |
|------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1841.                  | £181,648 | £99,605   | £281,253 |
| 1842.                  | 187,736  | 82,444    | 270,170  |
| 1843.                  | 256,397  | 73,559    | 329,956  |
| 1844.                  | 249,494  | 9,322     | 258,816  |
| 1845.                  | 216,249  | 4,340     | 220,589  |
| 1846.                  | 218,504  | 1,994     | 220,498  |
| 1847.                  | 207,123  | 1,244     | 208,372  |
| 1848, June, half year, | 159,459  | 812       | 160,271  |
| Dec., island issue,    | 88,906   | 30,000    | 118,906  |
| 1849, March quarter,   | 70,011   | 37,000    | 118,011  |
| June                   | 88,808   | 37,000    | 125,808  |
| Sept.                  | 84,165   | 37,000    | 121,165  |

*Government.*] The governor of J. is appointed by the Crown, and can be recalled at pleasure. He is assisted by a council and a house-of-assembly. The governor can adjourn or dissolve the house-of-assembly at his pleasure, and is vested with almost the entire patronage. He can also suspend any member of the council, or appoint a new member in his place.—The council or upper house of legislature, is generally chosen by the Crown from amongst the most respectable inhabitants; the members are 12; they are, *ex officio*, justices-of-the-peace, and form a privy council to the governor. The lieutenant-governor, chief-justice, attorney-general, and bishop, are *ex officio* members of council.—The house-of-assembly consists of 47 members, who are chosen by the freeholders; every parish sends 2 members, except Spanish-Town, Kingston, and Port-Royal, which send 3 each. The electors must possess a freehold of £6 per ann. in the parish, or pay taxes to the amount of £3 per ann. The representatives must possess a freehold of £180 per ann. in any part of the island, or a personal and real estate of £3,000. All bills originate with the lower house, but must pass the council before they become laws.—The supreme court of judicature, called the grand court, and combining the jurisdiction of the



courts of king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer in England, is held in Spanish-Town thrice a-year. —The military force at present maintained in the island consists of one regiment of the line, and a mixed contingent of the 1st, 2d, and 3d W. India regiment. All white males, from the age of 15 to 60, are obliged by law to provide themselves with their own accoutrements, and to enlist either in the cavalry or infantry of the militia. The infantry amounted in 1836 to 9,418; the cavalry to 650.

*Revenue and expenditure.*] The revenues of the island are perpetual and annual. The former were imposed by the revenue law of 1782, and amount to about £12,000 per annum; the latter are occasional grants of the legislature. The principal taxes consist of an excise on rum, a poll-tax, and a rate on rent and wheel-carriages. The revenue generally amounts to about £300,000 currency; but the military expenses of this island cost the treasury of Great Britain £120,000, exclusive of its revenue.—The revenue for 1846 was £281,400. In 1849 and 1850 the revenue and expenditure were as follows:

|                          | 1849.    | 1850.    |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Revenue, . . . . .       | £125,186 | £123,799 |
| Expenditure, . . . . .   | 121,949  | 121,927  |
| Import duties, . . . . . | 56,872   | 65,705   |
| Tonnage dues, . . . . .  | 9,596    | 9,836    |
| Stamp duties, . . . . .  | 3,466    | 3,617    |

It appears that the liabilities of J. have been annually increasing since 1847. And although the expenditure during the four years up to 1850 has been reduced to the extent of £86,000, or from £304,658 in 1847 to £218,648 in 1850, still it has been in excess of revenue, and has left a deficit of £163,531. And this is rendered likely to continue from the fact that revenue has been gradually on the decrease since 1847, and the total diminution up to 1850 has been from £240,000 to £180,000. The liabilities of the island amounted on the 10th of Oct., 1850, to £680,000, and the house-of-assembly had been forced to borrow money on exchequer bills and island notes to a large extent. Of the debt, the amount due to the British government, bearing interest at 4 per cent., was £160,000; and it was proposed to raise by loan in the island £300,000, and in England £225,000; making the entire sum of £685,000. It may be necessary to remark that the debt of the island is already divided in this way; that is to say, a portion of it is now due and owing to parties in England, a portion to parties and charities in the island, and another portion to the imperial government. It has been proposed to consolidate the whole of the island debt, the charities included, and equalize the interest which varies at present from 5 to 10 per cent.

*Church-establishment.*] Besides a bishop, there are 22 beneficed clergymen in J., all of whom receive an annual stipend from the island of £420 per annum, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent., which is applied towards a fund for the support of the widows and children of clergymen dying on the island. The value of the livings varies according to the number of inhabitants; and in some parishes the surplus fees are considerable, particularly in Kingston, Spanish-Town, and St. Andrews.—There are several Moravian, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist mission-aries on the island, whose labours are invaluable.

*Population.*] Humboldt estimated the pop. of J. at 402,000 souls, of whom 342,388 were slaves. The returns in 1826, however, only gave 331,119 as the amount of the slave pop. of this island. The returns for 1844 gave a total pop. of 377,433; of whom 15,776 were Whites; 68,529 Coloured; and 293,128 Black; which, upon the supposition that the whole area of the island somewhat exceeds 4,000,000 acres, gives a density of 1 person to 11 acres, or of 58 to a

sq. m. But half the island is still in a condition unfit for habitation, and the pop. is very unequally distributed. Several thousand E. Indian and African immigrants have been added to the pop. since 1844; but, on the other hand, upwards of 30,000 of the pop., it is estimated, were cut off by cholera in 1851. According to the census of 1844, the proportion of Whites in every 1,000 of the pop. was 41.79; of Coloured, 181.56; of Black, 776.63. The proportion of females to males was 107.79 for every 100 males; and 69.83 white females for every 100 white males.

*Topography.*] J. is divided into three counties: Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall. The county of Middlesex is divided into 8 parishes, which contain one town and 13 villages. The county of Surrey contains 7 parishes, in which are 2 towns and 10 villages. The county of Cornwall contains 5 parishes, in which are 2 towns and 8 villages. The villages of J. are generally small hamlets on the bays, where the produce is shipped in druggers, to be conveyed to the ports of clearance.—Kingston, the capital, is a thriving town, with 40,000 inhabitants—of whom 10,000 are whites. Its extensive commercial transactions render it a place of very high consequence in the British transatlantic dominions.—A railway now connects Kingston with Spanish-Town, or St. Jago-de-la-Vega, a very agreeable town in the interior of the island, 16 m. E of Kingston. The governor's residence is here, and the government offices; and here the house-of-assembly holds its session. Its pop. is about 5,000.—Port-Royal, opposite to Kingston, in the same bay, was once a flourishing place; but being visited, in 1692, by an earthquake, which buried nine-tenths of the houses several feet under water,—at the distance of 10 years, almost entirely reduced to ashes by fire,—and lastly demolished by a hurricane in 1722. In July 1815 it was again laid waste by a great fire, only the dock-yard, naval hospital, and artillery barracks being saved, nor has it ever recovered from this last disaster. The harbour is excellent, and the fortifications remarkably strong; and probably, as its advantages are great, it may recover some of its former consequence.—The few other places worthy of mention are, Falmouth, on the NW coast, on the S side of Martha-Brae harbour; Luca harbour, also on the N coast; Bluefield bay, on the S coast, 3 leagues E of Savannah-le-Mar, the usual rendezvous of the homeward-bound fleets; and Carlisle bay, also on the S coast.—The chief headlands on the island are Point-Morant, more generally known to seamen by the name of the East end of J., and dreaded by them for its thunder and lightning squalls; Negril by North, and Negril by South, two promontories on the W end of the island; and the islands deserving mention near J. are the Pedro cays, and Portland rock, on a large bank S of the island; and the Morant cays, 8 leagues SE of Morant-point. J. possesses a bi-monthly communication with England by way of St. Thomas. One of these routes is as follows:—

|                                                 |            |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Jamaica to Jacmel in Hayti, . . . . .           | 255 miles. |
| Jacmel to Porto-Rico, . . . . .                 | 388        |
| St. Juan in Porto-Rico to St. Thomas, . . . . . | 65         |
| St. Thomas to England via Fayal, . . . . .      | 3,622      |
| Total, . . . . .                                | 4,330      |

occupying from 22 to 24 days.—By the other route, the steamer which leaves Southampton in England on the 2d of the month, starts from St. Thomas to St. Juan; and thence proceeds direct to Port Royal in Jamaica, a distance of 643 m. Having taken in a supply of coal at Port Royal, the steamer starts for Vera-Cruz in Mexico, a distance of 1,118 m., and thence proceeds northwards to Tampico, a further distance of 250 m.; and returning by the same



route, coals again at Port Royal; whence she proceeds again to St. Thomas, in time to transfer her mails and passengers to the steamer about to start for England.

*Historical notice.* J. was discovered by Columbus in 1494. In 1509, it received a Spanish colony from Hispaniola; in 1655 all the establishments were abandoned except St.-Jago-de-la-Vega, now Spanish-Town; and during the same year it was conquered by the English under Penn and Venables. The first British colonists were 3,000 disbanded soldiers of the parliamentary army: these were soon followed by 1,500 royalists. Till the Restoration, the government was entirely military. On the surrender of the island to the English, the Negro slaves of the Spaniards fled to the mountains; and their descendants, called *Maroons*, committed great depredations till 1738, when a treaty was concluded with them. They remained peaceable till 1795, when a new Maroon war broke out. At first they were rather successful; but at last, by a more vigorous system of hostilities, and the introduction of blood-hounds from Cuba, they were driven to the mountains, and ultimately obliged to submit on condition that their lives were spared. Soon afterwards, 600 of them were conveyed to Nova Scotia, where lands were granted to them.

**JAMAICA**, a township in Windham co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 127 m. S of Montpelier. Pop. 1,586.—Also a township in Queen's co., in the state of New York, 12 m. E of New York. On the N of this township is a range of hills extending through Long Island; on the S are extensive salt-meadows. Pop. 3,781.

**JAMAN (DENT DE)**, a mountain of Switzerland, on the confines of the cantons of Vaud and Friburg, at the junction of the mountain of Jorat with the Bernese Alps, 21 m. ESE of Lausanne, and 5 m. NE of the E extremity of the lake of Geneva. It presents the form of a half-broken inclining column. The col, which is traversed by a road passable by horses, has an alt. of 1,225 yds. above the level of the lake.

**JAMANSU**, a river of the Western Caucasus, in the territory of the Nottakhaitzi tribes, which falls into the Kuban, 8 m. below the confluence of the Aphibs.

**JAMARI**, or **CANDEAS**, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, and comarca of Jaruena, near the junction of the Cordillera General with the Serra-Urucumacuan; runs through the territory of the Guariteris; enters the prov. of Para; and throws itself into the Madeira, on the r. bank, in S lat. 8° 40'. It has a total course, in a generally NNW direction, of about 300 m.

**JAMATURI**. See **JAMNOTRI**.

**JAMBA**, or **SAMBA**, a river of Abyssinia, which waters the N part of the prov. of Shoa and Efat; runs W; and joins the Blue Nile, on the l. bank, 15 m. above the confluence of the Jumma, and after a course of about 135 m.

**JAMBARA**, a district of Western Africa, in the country of the Makooas; between the territory of Mozambique on the E, and Lake Maravi on the NW. It is intersected by the Lupata mountains, and watered by the Suabo and Shire, affluents of the Zambese.

**JAMBE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, on the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 1,701; of com. 1,043. It has manufactories of tobacco and chicory, and a distillery.

**JAMBI**, a river, district, and town of Sumatra. The district lies on the E side of the island, between the district of Andragiri on the N, and Palembang on the S, and along the banks of the river of the same name. It is flat and swampy near the shore; and, except on the banks of the rivers, is thickly covered with jungle. It formerly possessed a considerable trade, but is now of little commercial importance. The inhabitants are chiefly Malays, and are, it is said, addicted to piracy. Many of them live perpetually in boats or on rafts, or in dwellings constructed on high poles in the midst of swamps,

and present a miserably squalid appearance. In the interior are two tribes, named Orang-Allas and Orang-Kalu, who employ themselves in the cultivation of rice, pepper, benzoin, dragon's blood, and other commodities.—The town is situated on the Jambi, 60 m. in a direct line from the mouth of its main branch, and 190 m. NE of Palembang. It extended in 1820 about three-quarters of a mile on both sides of the river, and was said at that period to contain a fixed pop. of about 3,000 persons, 700 of whom were capable of bearing arms, besides a large number of a class named Orang-Laut, or men of the sea, whose residence is chiefly on the water. The dwellings are constructed chiefly of mats, and are of the meanest description. Several English and Dutch factories formerly existed in this town. The trade, which consists chiefly in gold dust, cane, pepper, opium, salt, benzoin, dragon's blood, rattans, and common ware, is now comparatively limited, and almost wholly confined to Singapore. In 1629 this town fell into the hands of the Portuguese. In the environs are considerable architectural remains, supposed to have belonged to a Hindu temple.—The river J. has its source in the interior range of mountains, runs E, and, after a total course of 180 m., flows into the China sea, by 4 mouths, two of which are navigable for small vessels. At the town of J. it has a depth at low water of 3 faths., and is 460 yds. in breadth. When swelled by the rains it rises from 12 to 15 ft., and lays all the surrounding district under water. Its principal affluents are Simant, Tabir, Maragin, Asei, and Kampu.

**JAMBLINE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Villers-sur-Lesse. Pop. 105.

**JAMBOLI**, or **IAMBOLI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romelia, in the sanj., 165 m. E of Sophia, and 66 m. N of Adrianople, on the l. bank of the Tondja, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge, and opposite the junction of the Islamdji. It contains 5 mosques, and 2 public baths; and is noted for the manufacture of housings.

**JAMBOU**, a river of the island St. Vincent, Little Antilles, in the p. of Charlotte, which flows into the sea in N lat. 13° 10' 10".

**JAMBRINA**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 9 m. SE of Zamora, and partido of Toro, in a damp and unhealthy valley. Pop. 417.

**JAMBURG**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of St. Petersburg. The town is 75 m. SW of St. Petersburg, and 18 m. E of Narva, on the r. bank of the Longa. Pop. 1,500. It consists of an old and new town. The latter is built of stone, and contains a large market-place with an obelisk erected by Catherine II. In the old town the houses consist chiefly of wood. The only public buildings worthy of note are the churches, of which there are three, viz. a Greek, a Catholic, and a Lutheran. Glass, cloth, cambric, and silk stockings, form the chief articles of local manufacture. This town was formerly dependent upon Ingermannland. In 1444 it was besieged by the chevaliers of Lavia, taken in 1612 by the Swedes, and regained by Peter the Great in 1703. It is to Catherine II. that it chiefly owes its present prosperity.

**JAMES**, a river of the state of Virginia, U. S., formed by the junction of Jackson's and Cowpasture rivers, which descend from the Alleghany mountains, and unite on the SE confines of Alleghany co., runs with considerable sinuosities ESE, and opens by a large estuary into Hampton road at the entrance of Chesapeake bay, between Elizabeth city and Norfolk county. It has a total course of 500 m., 110 of which are navigable for vessels of 120 tons burthen. The falls above Richmond are passed by a canal. The chief towns on this river are Lynch-



burg and Richmond; its principal affluents are North, Rivenna, and Appomatox rivers. The latter is 120 m. in length, and is navigable in nearly its entire course.—Also a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which runs SSW through Greene and Taney counties, and unites with Greene river.—Also a township in Taney co. Pop. in 1840, 164.

**JAMES**, or **JAQUES**, a river of the Sioux territory, which has its source in the W side of the Coteau-des-Prairies, runs S, and, after a course of 360 m. to a great extent navigable, joins the Missouri.

**JAMES**, a village and factory of Senegambia, in the territory of the Feloops, on the Pasqua, an arm of the San Pedro, 45 m. NE of Cachao. To the NE of this village is a lake formed by an expansion of the Casamanza.

**JAMES (FORT)**, a fort of Senegambia, on a rocky island of the Gambia, 36 m. from the mouth of that river, and 2 m. SE of Jillifre. It is one of the chief establishments of the English on the Gambia.—Also a fort of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the kingdom of Inkran, 27 m. SE of Christianborg, and 135 m. ENE of Cape Coast Castle.

**JAMES (SAINT)**, a parish in the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 250 sq. m., bounded on the N by Amite river, and on the S by the Mississippi. Pop. in 1840, 8,548, of whom 5,711 were slaves; in 1850, 11,098. Its capital is Bringiers.

**JAMES (SAINT)**, or **LITTLE BERGERONNE**, a river of Lower Canada, in the NE part of the district of Quebec, which flows S, and enters the St. Lawrence, 6 m. NE of the embouchure of the Saguenay, and after a course of about 105 m.

**JAMES (SAINT)**, a chapelry in Bishop-Cannings parish, Wiltshire. Pop. in 1831, 1,765; in 1841, 2,285.—Also a parish on the W border of the co. of Wexford,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Fethard. Area, inclusive of the impropriate parishes of Dunbrody and Rathroe, 8,489. Pop. in 1831, 4,122; in 1841, 3,693.—See also DUBLIN.

**JAMES (SAINT)**, a parish of Jamaica, in the N part of the co. of Cornwall, between the p. of Trelawny on the E, and of Hanover on the W. On the NW coast of the p. is the chief town, Montego, on a bay of the same name, and 102 m. WNW of Kingston. The principal rivers are the Montego and its affluents Slippery and Orange rivers, which flow into Montego bay, and on the W confines of the p., Great river.—Also a parish of the island of Barbadoes, on the W coast, between the parishes of St. Peter on the N, and St. Michael on the S, and bounded on the E by those of St. Andrew and St. Thomas. Its chief town is Hole Town.

**JAMES (SAINT)**, or **SAINT JAMES-DE-BEUVRON**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, arrond. of Avranches. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,265; in 1841, 14,486. The town is 13 m. S of Avranches, near the Beuvron. Pop. in 1831, 3,236. It has manufactories of linen and druggets; and fairs for grain, lint, and hemp are held six times a-year. This town was formerly the cap. of a viscounty. It was fortified by William the Conqueror in 1065, and sustained several sieges.

**JAMES (CAPE SAINT)**, a headland of British America, on the W coast, at the S extremity of Queen Charlotte's islands, in N lat.  $51^{\circ} 58'$ , and W long.  $130^{\circ} 52'$ .—Also a headland of Cochin China, on the SE coast, 33 m. SE of Saigon, at the mouth of the Saigon river, in N lat.  $10^{\circ} 17'$ , and E long.  $7^{\circ} 14'$ . It is the extremity of a mountain-range which is supposed to be connected with the mountains of Yunnan in China.

**JAMES BAY**, an extensive gulf of British North America, on the S side of Hudson's bay, extending

between Rupert's river on the E, to Albany and New South Wales on the W; and bordered on the S by Abbitibbe and Moose districts. It lies between  $51^{\circ} 15'$  to  $55^{\circ} 4'$  N lat., and  $78^{\circ} 22'$  to  $82^{\circ} 40'$  W long. Its length from N to S is about 300 m.; its breadth from E to W varies from 75 m. to 195 m. The entrance is formed by Cape Jones on the E, and Cape Henrietta-Maria on the W. Numerous islands are scattered over its area, one of which, Agomska, is upwards of 50 m. in length. Of its numerous affluents the principal are East Main, Rupert's, Harricannay, Moose river with its tributaries, Abbitibbe and S. Branch rivers, Albany, Attahwahpiskat, and Eguan rivers. See HUDSON'S BAY.

**JAMES ISLAND**, an island in the Galapagos archipelago, in S lat.  $0^{\circ} 15'$ , and W long.  $90^{\circ} 47'$ , to the E of Albemarle island, from which it is separated by a channel about 18 m. in breadth. It is about 45 m. in length from E to W, and 24 m. in breadth; and is generally hilly. It is entirely volcanic, and, with the exception of a few trees and bushes, possesses little vegetation. The surrounding sea affords varieties of excellent fish, and the shores abound with turtles, herons, pelicans, crabs, &c. The iguana, a species of lizard of which the flesh is highly esteemed, is also common; in the interior are found land-turtles of large size. On the W side of the island is a bay of the same name.—Also an island in the group of the South Shetland islands, in the S. Pacific, to the W of Livingston island.

**JAMES' PEAK**, or **PIKE'S PEAK**, a summit of the Rocky mountains, in the SW part of the Indian territory, U. S., between the head-streams of the Arkansas and the Platte, in N lat.  $38^{\circ} 40'$ , and W long.  $105^{\circ} 30'$ . It rises to the height of 11,497 ft. above the sea, and 8,507 ft. above the level of the surrounding plain; and is covered with perpetual snow. Near its base is a spring strongly impregnated with carbonic gas.

**JAMES ISLANDS (GREAT AND LITTLE SAINT)**, two islands in the archipelago of the Antilles, and group of the Virgin islands, to the SE of the island of St. Thomas. Great St. James, which is the most northerly, is in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 19'$ , W long.  $64^{\circ} 59' 30''$ .

**JAMES (SAINT)**, **SOUTH ELMHAM**, a parish in Suffolk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by W of Halesworth. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 261; in 1841, 289.

**JAMES-BAYOU**, a township of Scott co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 648.

**JAMES-CITY**, a county in the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area, generally undulating, of 150 sq. m.; bordered on the S by James river; on the NE by York river; and on the W by Chickahominy river. Pop. in 1840, 3,779, of whom 1,947 were slaves. Its capital is Williamsburg.

**JAMES-HEAD**, a point on the SE coast of the peninsula of Cape Cod, in N lat.  $41^{\circ} 40' 16''$ , W long.  $69^{\circ} 57' 12''$ . There are two lights upon it.

**JAMESTOWN**, a village in the p. of Westerkirk, Dumfriesshire, 9 m. NW of Langholm.—Also a village in the p. of Kiltoghert, co. of Leitrim,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by E of Carrick-on-Shannon, on the Shannon. Area 17 acres. Pop. in 1831, 311; in 1841, 315.—Also a village in the p. of Taghboy, co. Roscommon.

**JAMESTOWN**, a small settlement in Upper Canada, in the SE corner of the township of Garmouth, on Catfish creek.

**JAMES-TOWN**, or **ST. JAMES**, a town in the island of St. Helena, on a bay of the N coast of the same name. It occupies a picturesque situation at the opening of a small valley formed by lofty mountains, the lower parts of which are covered with luxuriant vegetation. Running round the bay is a lofty terrace, planted with banana trees. The



town consists of about 200 houses. The governor's house, which is on the parade, is a large and well-built edifice. It contains a museum of natural history, and has a fine garden. Near it is the parish-church, built in 1770. The East India company's store is also a handsome structure, and stands in a large garden stocked with a great variety of indigenous and exotic productions. There are besides a hospital, an artillery school, and a marine storehouse. The barracks are situated in the valley, and are capable of containing a garrison of 1,500 men. The dwellings of the principal inhabitants are on the heights in the environs. The harbour is safe and well-sheltered. The entrance is defended by 6 batteries placed near the water's edge. Another battery guards the principal gate of the town, which is reached from the water by means of a narrow stair cut in the rock, and by a covered way through the terrace above, and which closes with a portcullis. On a hill at an alt. of 600 ft. above sea-level, commanding the town, bay, and roadstead, is the fort of St. James, the only approach to which is by narrow pathways formed in the rock. Signal-posts are placed on the most elevated points in the vicinity of the town, for the purpose of announcing the arrival of vessels.

**JAMESTOWN**, a township of Newport co., in the state of Rhode island, U. S., 3 m. W of Newport. It comprises the island of Canonicut, in Narragansett bay. Pop. in 1840, 365.—Also a village of Ellicott township, Chautauque co., in the state of New York, 331 m. W by S of Albany, on the N side of the outlet of Chautauque lake.—Also a village of Prince Edward co., in the state of Virginia, 69 m. WSW of Richmond.—Also an old settlement in James City co., in the same state, 8 m. SW of Williamsburg, near the N side of James river.—Also a village in Tentress co., in the state of Tennessee, 124 m. E by N of Nashville, on the side of Cumberland mountain, between the S fork of Cumberland and Obid's rivers.—Also a village of Russell co., in the state of Kentucky, 99 m. S of Frankfort, 4 m. N of Cumberland river. Pop. 180.—Also a village of Silver creek township, Greene co., in the state of Ohio, 64 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Boone co., in the state of Indiana, 28 m. NW of Indianapolis. Pop. 150.—Also a village in Andrew co., in the state of Missouri, 4 m. N of the river of that name. Pop. 50.

**JAMESTOWN**, or **HOLETOWN**, a small town of the island of Barbadoes, in the p. of St. James, 7 m. NNW of Bridgetown, on a bay of the W coast, which affords good anchorage.

**JAMETZ**, a town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. and 6 m. S of Montmedy, on the r. bank of the Loison. Pop. 951.

**JAM-GHAT**, a remarkable pass in Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, leading through the Vindhya mountains, about 30 m. S of Indore. The mountains have here a nearly perpendicular height of 1,600 ft. above the valley of the Nerbudda; and the pass rises to an alt. of 2,328 ft. above sea-level, effecting a steep and rapid ascent from the Deccan to the table-land of Malwah. At its extremity, in N lat. 22° 23', E long. 75° 49', is the small town of Jam.

**JAMICHEVSKAIA**, a fortress of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 285 m. SE of Omsk, on the Irtysh. Pop. 645. It contains a church, barracks, magazines, and about 200 houses, generally well-built. The fortifications and houses are constructed of earth. In the vicinity is a salt lake of Jamich, which gives its name to the town. J. was erected in 1715, rebuilt in 1717 of wood, and again in 1765 of earth.

**JAMIOULE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Philippeville. Pop. 114.

**JAMIOULX**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Thuin. Pop. 600.

**JAMNICZH**, a village of Croatia, in the com. and 15 m. SSW of Agram, near the l. bank of the Kulpa. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

**JAMNIR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, on the l. bank of the Umlah, 27 m. SW of Umravotti.

**JAMNIRY**, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, rising in the Pindarry hills, 60 m. E of Ujein, running N, and flowing into the Nimodje, after a course of 100 m.

**JAMOIGNE**, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, cant. and 3 m. E of Florenville, on the l. bank of the Semoy. Pop. 1,189.

**JAMPTA**, or **JERTOK**, a fort of Hindostan, in Gurwhal, 100 m. WNW of Sirinagar.

**JAMRUD**, a village of Afghanistan, 10 m. W of Peshawur, at the entrance of the Kyber pass.

**JAMU**, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the Punjab, on an affluent of the Chenab, 62 m. N of Amritsir. Pop. 8,000.

**JAMUHI**, or **JAUMUHI**, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which issues from the N side of Lake Codaya, and flows by two mouths into the Rio-Negro.

**JAMUNDA**, or **NHAMUNDA**, a river of Brazil, in Guayana, which descends from the S side of the Acaray; flows SSE; expands into two lakes; receives a branch of the Rio-Orix-Mina; and joins the Amazon, on the l. bank, 120 m. above the confluence of the Tocantins.

**JAN (SAINT)**, an island of the Danish Antilles, 1½ m. E of St. Thomas. Area 42 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,500. The soil is stony, but produces cotton, coffee, and sugar. The only town is Christiansborg.

**JANA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, 12 m. NW of Peniscola. Pop. 1,200.

**JANDULA**, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, descending from the S flank of the Sierra Morena, and flowing S to the Guadalquivir, which it joins, on the r. bank, to the W of Andujar, after a course of 33 m.

**JANDULILLA**, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, descending from the N flank of the mountains of Grenada, flowing N, and joining the Guadalquivir, on the l. bank, after a course of 30 m.

**JANEIRO**. See **RIO-DE-JANEIRO**.

**JANE'S TABLE-LAND**, a flat-topped hill on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 14° 29' 15", E long. 144° 4' 45". It rises abruptly from the surrounding low lands, at the distance of about 5 m. from the coast.

**JANGHIRA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 16 m. W of Boglipur, on the r. bank of the Ganges.

**JANGU**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Karamania, 18 m. N of Kaisarieh.

**JANGUTAI**, a town of Russia, in the prov. of Daghestan, on the l. bank of the Little Manas, 18 m. S of Tarki.

**JANIA**, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 20 m. NNE of Zvornik.

**JANIK**, a sanjak and town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas.—The sanj. is bounded on the N by the Black sea; on the E by the pash. of Trebison; on the S by the sanjaks of Devrighi, Sivas, Amasieh, and Churum; and on the W by Anatolia. It is a mountainous territory, and is watered by a number of large streams, amongst which are the Kizil-Ermak, the Jebel-Ermak, the Karilu-hissarsui, and the Termeh, all flowing into the Black sea. The coast-line presents the three promontories of Vona, Jasun, and Tenneh. The climate is moist; and the combination of moisture and extreme heat



gives astonishing rapidity to vegetation.—The town is 122 m. NNW of Sivas, on the Jebel-Ermak. It supplies the arsenals of Constantinople with hemp.

JANI-KALEH. See YENIKALE.

JANINA, or JOANNINA, the capital of Epirus and of the ephemeral kingdom of Ali Pasha, situated on the SW bank, and near the N extremity, of a large lake, in N lat. 39° 47', E long. 20° 53' [*Leake*], 44 m. N of Arta, at an elevation of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level. The ground on which it is built begins to rise and to become uneven towards the N and W; a triangular peninsula, jutting into the lake, and defended by fortifications, now dismantled, contained the residence of the pasha. There are two principal streets; one running nearly the whole length of the town, and the other cutting it at right angles, and extending to the fortress. Many of the houses are large and well-built; and in the time of its prosperity it was supposed to contain 6,000 hearths. The bazar, or street inhabited by tradesmen, is well-furnished with shops of a showy appearance; and the bizestein, or covered bazar, is of considerable size. The first view of J., on the road from Arta, is extremely beautiful. The houses, domes, and minarets, appear glittering through groves of orange, lemon, and cypress trees; and the lake spreads its smooth expanse at the foot of the city, while the mountains rise abruptly from its banks. The lake is about 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, stretching from NW to SE, and containing two woody islands, one of which towards the S is of considerable size, and contains a remarkably neat village. On the W side of the lake are seen a beautiful verdant plain, the whole line of the town, and a long succession of groves and gardens; on the N and E, a chain of lofty mountains, one range of which, running from N to S, called Tomorh, is the ancient *Tomasus*; and another, running from N to S, called Metzekali, is the first ridge on this side of the ancient *Pindus*, dividing that part of Albania from the plains of Thessaly. The S extremity of the lake extends into a hilly country, and forms a small river, which disappears for a few miles before it reaches the Kalamas, near the banks of the gulf of Arta; hence by some geographers it has been identified with the ancient *Acheron*, which however did not flow into the Ambracian, but into the Thesprotian gulf. The lake produces remarkably fine eels, and two species of fish called *marizia* and *tulinos*; and myriads of wild fowl breed within the covert of its reedy shores. The pop. of J. was computed in 1820 to be at the lowest 35,000, of whom one-tenth were Mahomedans, and the remainder Greeks, with a few Jews. Count Karaczay estimated the pop. in 1840 at about 36,000, of whom from 6,000 to 7,000 were Jews, and 20,000 Greeks. The Greek citizens are considered as a distinct race from the inhabitants of the adjacent country, and are supposed to be descended from ancient settlers who had retired from Peloponnesus. They are an industrious race, and excel in works of embroidery. The silk braid and gold lace, so universally used in Eastern costume, are extensively manufactured by the Jewish pop. of this town. Except the priests, and a few persons employed by the pasha, they are all engaged in trade; many of them have spent three or four years in the mercantile houses of Trieste, Genoa, Leghorn, Vienna, and Venice; and they are, in general, well-acquainted with the manners and languages of Christendom. The morocco leather of J. is in high repute. The inhabitants are subject to tertian fevers during the spring and autumn seasons, which has been ascribed to the vicinity of the lake; and the islands in the lake are said to be visited with earthquakes, especially in the month of October. The annual revenue, drawn from

the city by the pasha, is said to be about 250,000 piastres. A fair is held once a-year about 1½ m. from the city, and continues for the space of a fortnight. On this occasion all the tradesmen in the city are obliged to shut their shops, and to erect booths in the fair, which are regularly arranged like streets, and thus afford a full view of the merchandise of the place. There are caps from Trieste, Leghorn, and Genoa; knives, sword-blades, gun-barrels, glass, and paper from Venice; coffee and sugar from Trieste; gold and silver thread from Vienna; but the chief articles of importation are French and German cloths from Leipsic, which are purchased by all the richer Greeks and Turks of the neighbouring countries for winter-robcs and pelisses. English cloth is most esteemed, but is seldom met with on account of its high price. The articles of exportation are oil, wool, corn, and tobacco, for Naples and the ports of the Adriatic; spun cottons for the plains of Triccala; stocks of guns and pistols, embroidered velvets, stuffs, and cloths, for the inland consumption of Albania and Romelia. Large flocks of sheep and goats, and droves of cattle and horses, from the hills of Albania, are collected also at this fair, and sold for the supply of the Ionian islands.

J. was nearly burnt down, in 1820, by orders of the despot Ali Pasha, when his own fate was nigh at hand. This monster in human shape succeeded to the government of J. in 1788. In 1792, he engaged in war with the Suliotes, but was ignominiously defeated by them. This disaster he avenged by violating the terms of capitulation which he had granted them on the 12th of December, 1803. His history after this was for many years singularly interwoven with a complicated series of intrigues and counter-intrigues on the part of Russian, French, and English agents, in all of which he exhibited incredible duplicity. In 1810 he seized upon the pashalic of Delvino; and in 1812 outdid all his former atrocities by the massacre of the Gardikiotes. In 1819, he added the deserted city and soil of Parga to his dominions; and now saw himself, at the age of 78, master of Continental Greece, from Mount Parnes in Attica to the mountains of Illyricum: for of his own family Mukhtar was begler-bey of Berat; Veli, vizier of Triccala; and Salik, pasha of Lepanto. The dismissal of Veli from the government of Triccala, was followed, in 1820, by the nomination of his bitter enemy, Ismail Pasho Bey, to the pashalic of J., and the appearance of a Turkish squadron in the Ionian sea. Avlona and Berat soon after this opened their gates to the pasha of Skutari; and as soon as Pasho Bey had entered the defiles of Anovlachia, Ali's favourite general, Omer Bey Brioni, went over to the invading army. Ali now shut himself up in his castle on the lake of J., with a garrison of 8,000 men, after having pillaged and fired the town itself. On the 20th of August, 1820, Pasho Bey entered J.; but the Turkish army was without heavy artillery; and Ali maintained communication with the interior by means of his gun-boats, which still commanded the lake. In November 1821, Kurshed Pasha, who had superseded Ismail, appeared before J. and prepared to storm the castle. The island was taken towards the close of December; and treachery opened the gates of the fortress itself; whereupon Ali shut himself up, with 60 faithful adherents, in the citadel. From this retreat, however, he was lured by one of those deceitful stratagems he had so often practised upon others; and on the 5th of Feb., 1822, fell, loaded with the untold crimes of nearly 60 years, under the dagger of Mahommed Pasha, governor of the Morea.—*Hobhouse's Tour in Albania*.—*Holland's Travels in Greece*.—*Hughes' Travels in Greece and Albania*.—*Pouqueville's Travels*.



**JANISZKI**, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Wilna, 36 m. NNE of Miedniki.

**JANK**, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Szathmar, on the Erge-Er, 34 m. NW of Szathmar.

**JAN-MAYEN**, an island in the Greenland sea, between  $70^{\circ} 49'$  and  $71^{\circ} 8' N$  lat., and  $7^{\circ} 26'$  and  $8^{\circ} 44'$  W long. It is about 10 leagues in length from SW to NE; and 3 leagues in breadth. It increases in breadth towards its NE extremity, which presents the form of a trapezoid, having each of its sides about 3 leagues in length. This space forms the base of the remarkable mountain called Beerenberg or 'Bear mountain,' alt. 6,870 ft. The SW part of the island is joined to the NW part by a narrow isthmus, and varies from 1 to 5 m. in breadth. The Beerenberg is a volcanic mountain, placed on a base which is itself hilly, and has a mean alt. of 1,500 ft. The appearance of the whole island announces the action of subterranean fires, though most of the surface is covered with eternal snow and glaciers.

**JANNAH**, or **JENNA**, a small town of Africa, in the Yarbba territory, 3 hours N by E of Lalu, 45 m. NNW of Lagos, situated on a gentle declivity, in an undulating country covered with plantations of millet, yams, and maize. It commands an extensive prospect to the W; but towards the E the view is interrupted by dense woods. Clapperton gives a very favourable account of the natives of this place. He found them a civil and industrious race. They manufacture cotton cloth of a good texture with looms and shuttles, on the same principle as the common English loom, but the warp is only 4 inches wide. They dye the cloth blue, with indigo of excellent quality. They also manufacture earthenware; and their market is well-supplied with raw cotton, oranges, limes, plantains, bananas, onions, pepper, and gums which are boiled in soup.

**JANOPOL**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 12 m. SE of Telsk. Pop. 1,500.

**JANOS** (**SAINT**), a small town of Hungary, 32 m. W by N of Presburg.

**JANOSHHAZA**, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Eisenburg, on the Marza, 56 m. S by W of Raab, in N lat.  $47^{\circ} 6'$  45".

**JANOW**, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podlachia, 14 m. N of Wlodawa.—Also a small town in the palatinate of Plock, 10 m. ESE of Neidenburg.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 34 m. W by S of Pinsk.—Also a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 20 m. W of Lemberg.—Also a small town of Poland, on the Bog, 22 m. NW of Brzesc.

**JANOWIEC**, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandimir, on the Vistula, 16 m. E of Radom.—Also a small town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Volhynia, 29 m. NW of Tarnopol.

**JANOWITZ**, a small town of Bohemia, 30 m. SSW of Pilsen.—Also a small town in the interior of Bohemia, 8 m. S of Bentschow, where the Swedish general Torstenson defeated the Imperialists in 1645.

**JANOWKA**, a small town of European Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 40 m. NE of Zytomiers.

**JANS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Derval. Pop. 1,020.

**JAN-SEILAN**. See **JUNK-CYLON**.

**JANSI**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 110 m. NE of Seronje.

**JANTES-LA-VILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Aubenton. Pop. 900.

**JANTRA**, a river of Bulgaria, descending from the N flank of the Balkan, flowing past Kalrova and Ternova, and falling into the Danube, on the r. bank, near Novograd, after a course of 90 m.

**JANVILLE**, a small town of France, in the dep.

of Eure-et-Loir, 26 m. SE of Chartres. Pop. 955.—The cant. has a pop. of 11,047.

**JANZAT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 3 m. N of Gannat, on the r. bank of the Sioule. Pop. 1,180.

**JANZE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, 5 m. S of Chateau. Pop. 4,050.

**JAO**, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 35 m. S of Meaco.

**JAOU-CHOW-FU**, or **JAO-CHU-FU**, a city of China, in the prov. of Kiang-si, in N lat.  $28^{\circ} 59' 20''$ , near the SE border of Lake Pho-yang-hu, about 60 m. NE of Nan-chang-fu. It is the great emporium of porcelain in China, which, however, is chiefly made at King-te-ching, 42 m. ENE.

**JAO-PING**, a town of China, of the third class, in the prov. of Pe-che-li, dep. of Cho-chu-fu, in N lat.  $28^{\circ} 56'$ .

## JAPAN,

An extensive insular empire of Eastern Asia, called by the natives **HIPPON**, or **NIFON**, and by the Chinese **YANG-HU**, or **JEPUENKE**, and consisting of a great number of islands, comprehended between the parallels of  $26^{\circ} 35'$  and  $52^{\circ} N$  lat., that is, from the S extremity of the archipelago of Moninsima to the middle of the island of Tarakai or Saghalien; and between the meridians of  $128^{\circ}$  and  $151^{\circ} E$ . Within these limits we find the following large and small islands, and groups of islands:

1st, The island of **HIFON**, **NIFON**, or **JEPUEN**, with the small dependent islands of **SADO**, **OKI**, **AWASI**, **FATSISO**, and others; presenting a total superficies, according to Hassel, of 110,768 sq. m.

2d, The island of **KIUSIU**, or **XIMO**, with its dependencies of **FIRANDO**, **SUSIMA**, **TANEGASIMA**, **GOTO**, and other islands; the total superficies of which is estimated at 28,552 sq. m.

3d, The island of **SICOCO**, **XICOCO**, or **SIKOKF**, with a superficies of 17,372 sq. m.

4th, The island of **JESSO**, with **KUNASHIR**, **ITURUP**, and several small adjoining islets, forming the **JAPANESE KURILES**, as they are sometimes called; the total superficial area of which is 63,446 sq. m.

5th, The southern half of the island of **SAGHALIEN**, **KARAFTA**, or **TARAKAI**, with a superficies of 48,246 sq. m.

6th, The **BONIN** group, between the parallels of  $26^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ}$ , and the meridians of  $143^{\circ}$  and  $144^{\circ} E$ , with a total superficies of 1,827 sq. m. To this group may perhaps be added that of the **LU-CHU** or **LIEOU-KIEOU ISLANDS**, between the parallels of  $24^{\circ} 10'$  and  $28^{\circ} 40'$ , and the meridians of  $127^{\circ}$  and  $129^{\circ} E$ .

From the above approximative admeasurements of Hassel, it would appear that this vast insular empire of Eastern Asia possesses a superficies of above 270,000 sq. m. Its component islands, with the exception of the Bonin group—if indeed that group belongs to J.—are arranged in a long-curved chain, running from SW to NE, with the convexity towards the SE. This chain is terminated on one hand by the S point of the Great Lu-Chu, and on the other by the island of Iturup, or by that of Saghalien. The sea of Japan washes this monarchy on the NW; the strait of Corea separates it from the peninsula of that name on the SW; and the strait of Vries, on the NE, divides the Japanese and Russian Kuriles from each other.—About two centuries ago, the Koreans, and the inhabitants of the Lu-Chu islands, were conquered by the Japanese, who obliged them to pay a tribute which the Japanese emperors, it is said, receive annually. This tribute is, according to the assertions of the Japanese, very inconsiderable; and is levied by the Japanese emperors not so much on account of profit as a



manifestation of their power. For this reason the heir of the throne of Corea must always live at the Japanese court, and serve as a hostage for the fidelity of that prince. The Japanese have a fortress on the coast of Corea, with a numerous garrison; and, according to Golownin, keep a large force in readiness on an island which lies between Japan and Corea, and has, on the SW side, a strongly fortified town and a good harbour. This island is governed by an *obunjo*, who has the same rank as the governor of Matsmai: the Japanese fortress on the coast of Corea is also subject to him. Though the Japanese emperors do not derive much profit from the tribute which the Coreans pay, yet the trade with Japan is very extensive. The Japanese receive from Corea medicines, sweet potatoes, ginseng-root, ivory, and various Chinese productions; and give, on the other hand, salt and dried fish, shell-fish, sea cabbage, and some of their manufactures.—The inhabitants of the Lu-Chu islands not only pay tribute to the Japanese emperors, but are said to be subject to them; for though they have their own governor, religion, and laws, they cannot introduce any innovation, or form a connection with foreigners, without having received permission from the Japanese emperors.—The islands of Jesso, Kunashir, Iturup, and Saghalien, may be called Japanese colonies; but, for the honour of the Japanese be it said, necessity only forced them to settle on a foreign soil. About two centuries ago, a Japanese prince bought, from the natives of Matsmai or Jesso, a part of the SW coast of that island, which is still called the Japanese country; and in which, in many Japanese villages, not a hut can be found which belongs to an ancient native. The Japanese call the other part of the island Ainu-kfuni, or 'the country of the Ainu'; the name they give to the inhabitants of Matsmai. The abundance of fish found on the coast of Matsmai induced the Japanese to treat with the natives, and to enter into conventions, to receive permission to establish fisheries on the coast; in return for which they gave them a certain quantity of necessary goods. In this manner did the Japanese spread, by degrees, over the whole island. The profit which the Japanese derived from this farming of the fisheries led them to trade with the islands Kunashir, Iturup, Urup, and others, as also with the S part of Saghalien. The Japanese government farmed out this trade, in portions, to merchants; and in this manner long traded with those islands, without forming a settlement or thinking on conquest. By chance they heard that the Russians had conquered the northern Kurile islands, and extended their possessions further to the south. The Japanese then formed the resolution to make themselves masters of the southern islands, and since that time have built fortresses on the islands, furnished them with garrisons, and governed the natives as subjects of their emperor.

*Physical features.*] The general aspect of the three principal islands of J., viz. Nifon, Sikokf, and Kiusiu, is rugged and irregular, bristled with rocks, hills, and lofty mountains. Here and there narrow valleys of great fertility present themselves; but there are many extensive tracts naturally barren, and which are only compelled to yield the means of subsistence by the most unremitting industry. No precise estimate seems to have been formed of any of the mountain-peaks, except what may be inferred from the fact that Fusi, or Fusi-yama, on the S coast of Nifon, the most lofty of these peaks, is covered with perpetual snow. Several of them are volcanic, and they almost everywhere abound with mineral springs: earthquakes have frequently been felt in these islands.—The rivers are numerous, but do not

seem to be of great magnitude, considering the extent of the land. They generally rise in the mountains which occupy the interior. The courses of only a few of them are known to Europeans. The names of the principal rivers are the Itsi-gawa, Figami-gawa, and Sinao-gawa, all situated in Nifon; and the Yosino-gawa and Nanga-gawa in Sikokf. The principal lake in the Japanese islands, and the only large one known to Europeans, is the lake of Oiz, or Biwano, between Osaka and Meaco, which is said to be 50 Japanese leagues in length, each league being as much as a horse goes in an hour at an ordinary pace.

*Climate.*] The Japanese islands are exposed to the extremes of heat in summer, and of cold in winter. The weather is at all times changeable; about midsummer occur periodical rains; and thunder is frequent, with tempests and hurricanes. Thunberg found the greatest degree of heat at Nagasaki to amount to  $29\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , and the greatest cold to  $10^{\circ}$  F. The climate is most severe in the islands of Yesso, Saghalien, and the Kuriles. "On a comparison," says Golownin, "of the geographical situation of the Japanese possessions with that of the countries of the western hemisphere, under the same degrees of lat., it might be imagined that the climate, the changes of the seasons, and the atmosphere were alike in both; but such a conclusion would be very erroneous. The difference of the two parts of the world, in this respect, is so striking that it deserves more particular notice. I will take, as an example, Matsmai [in Jesso], where I lived two years. This town lies in the  $42^{\circ}$  of lat., that is, on a parallel with Leghorn in Italy, Bilbao in Spain, and Toulon in France. In these places the inhabitants hardly know what frost is; and never see any snow, except on the tops of high mountains: in Matsmai, on the contrary, the ponds and lakes freeze, and snow lies in the valleys and the plains from November till April, and falls in as great abundance as with us in St. Petersburg. Severe frosts are indeed uncommon, yet the cold is often  $15^{\circ}$  of R. In summer, the parts of Europe under the same lat. as Matsmai enjoy almost constantly serene and warm weather; in Matsmai, on the other hand, the rain pours down in torrents, at least twice a-week, the horizon is involved in dark clouds, violent winds blow, and the fog is scarcely ever dispersed. In the former, oranges, lemons, figs, and other productions of the warm climates, thrive in the open air; in the latter, apples, pears, peaches, and grapes, hardly attain their proper ripeness. I have not, it is true, been in Nifon, the principal island of the Japanese possessions; but I have heard from the Japanese that, in Yeddo, the capital city of the empire, in the  $36^{\text{th}}$  degree of lat., snow often falls in the winter nights to the depth of an inch or more. It is true, it melts immediately the next day; but if we consider that Yeddo is under the same lat. as Malaga in Spain, we shall be convinced that the climate of the eastern hemisphere is much ruder than that of the western. The Japanese assured me that, on the S part of Saghalien, in the  $47^{\text{th}}$  degree of lat., the ground is often thawed during the summer only to a depth of 1½ ft. If we compare with this the climate of a place in Europe whose lat. corresponds,—for example, Lyons in France,—how different are the results! That the accounts given by the Japanese are true I cannot doubt, for we ourselves met with great fields of ice so late as the month of May, off the Kurile island of Raschaua, in lat.  $47^{\circ} 45'$ . At this season no ice is to be seen with us in the gulf of Finland, in  $60^{\circ}$  N lat., though the water there, from being so confined, has not power to break the ice, which vanishes more in consequence of the effects of the rays of the sun; off Japan, on the contrary, the waves of the ocean must break it up much sooner, if the sun acted with the same power. The great difference of the climate proceeds from local causes. The Japanese possessions lie in the eastern ocean, which may be truly called the 'Empire of fogs.' In the summer months the fog often lasts three or four days without interruption, and rarely seldom passes a day in which it is not for some hours gloomy, rainy, or foggy. Perfectly clear days are as rare in summer there as fogs in the western ocean. Though the fine weather is more constant in winter, yet a week seldom passes without two or three gloomy days. These fogs and this gloomy weather make the air cold and damp, and hinder the beams of the sun from producing so much effect as in other countries which enjoy a clear sky. Besides this, the N parts of the islands of Nifon, Matsmai, and Saghalien, are covered with extremely high mountains, the summits of which are mostly above the clouds, whence the winds that blow over these mountains bring an extraordinary degree of cold with them. It is further to be observed, that the Japanese possessions are separated from the continent of Asia by a strait, the greatest breadth of which is 800 versts, and that the country of the Manchus and Tartary, which form the E frontier of Asia towards J., are nothing but immense deserts covered with mountains and innumerable lakes, from which the winds that blow over them bring even in summer an extraordinary degree of cold."

*Soil and productions.*] The soil of the J. islands is not naturally fertile, but has been rendered productive by the industry of its inhabitants. The Japanese equal the Chinese in the labours of cultivation; and



the modes adopted are generally similar in both countries. As in China, little ground is here appropriated to the rearing of cattle; the same scarcity of manure exists; the same solicitude is exhibited to procure it, and it is applied in a similar manner. Every spot of ground is made productive; and the terraced mountains in many parts exhibit an astonishing proof of what can be effected by human ingenuity and perseverance when prompted by necessity. The advanced state of agriculture in the southern district of J. is clearly proved by the fact recorded by Thunberg, that during a long journey from Nagasaki to Meaco, and in a country to which Europeans have seldom access, he was scarcely able to collect a new plant. The reason he assigns is, that in most of the fields which were sown early in April he could not discover the least trace of a weed, not even throughout whole provinces; for the industrious farmers pull them up so diligently that the most sharp-sighted botanist can scarcely discover any uncommon plant in their well-cultivated fields. Weeds and fences he describes as being equally uncommon. One day's journey in particular, between Osaka and Meaco, he praises as being only exceeded in Holland with regard to the beauty and delightful appearance of the country. Its population and cultivation exceeded all expression. The whole space on both sides, as far as he could see, was nothing but a fertile field; the whole jaunt extending through villages of which one began where the other ended, all built along the sides of the roads. The proprietors of lands receive six-tenths of the produce from the tenants. It is a fundamental law of the empire, that if any person permits a year to pass without cultivating his ground, he forfeits the property. The general crop in the island of Nifon is rice; wheat is little raised; but buck-wheat, rye, sesame, and barley, are frequently reared; beans, pease, cabbages, turnips, and a species of potatoes, are plentiful. Among the produce of J. may be mentioned the cotton-shrub, the mulberry-tree, the camphor-laurel, and the varnish-tree. Wheat and barley are sown in the beginning of winter, and are reaped in June; rice is sown in April, and is ripe in November. The progress of cultivation has left few forests, except upon the mountains. The larger trees consist of pines, willows, laurels, palms, cocoas, cypresses, cypresses, and bamboos. The plants of J. very much resemble those of China. The tea-shrub grows without culture in all the southern provs.; and tobacco, ginger, black pepper, sugar, and indigo, are cultivated with great success. Besides the sweet China orange, there is a wild species peculiar to J., the *Citrus Japonica*. Next to rice and fish, vegetables form the favourite food of the Japanese; and their melons, water-melons, gourds, cucumbers, turnips, carrots, and radishes, are all of excellent quality. They also use large quantities of red pepper, and of poppy seeds. A species of *algæ* is very extensively employed as food.—Cattle are still fewer in number in J. than in China. Sheep and goats are kept only at Nagasaki; the fleeces of the former by the abundance of cotton, and the latter being esteemed enemies of cultivation. For the same reason there are few swine, and these almost confined to the island of Kiusiu. The horses are a small but agile breed. Thunberg compares the number of horses in the whole empire to those of a single Swedish prov. Cattle are reared solely for the purposes of ploughing and drawing carts: the J. never use either their flesh or their milk. The animal food made use of consists of fish and fowl, but vegetables are more generally eaten. Dogs, though not necessary for the guarding of cattle, are kept. Bears, panthers, and leopards, occur in the forests. The

wolf and the fox are found chiefly in the N provs.; the latter is much dreaded, being by the common people supposed to be possessed by an evil spirit. Game is not plentiful; but there are wild geese, pheasants, and partridges. Hens and ducks are the only domestic fowls.

*Minerals.*] J. abounds in gold and silver, particularly in the former, which is found in many places; but every mine is under royal inspection; and only a certain quantity is allowed to be dug, that the metal may not be too much diminished in value. Gold is not exported; it is used in gilding, in embroidering, and for coining. The purest and the richest mines are in Sado, the largest of the small islands adjoining Nifon. Silver, though not scarce, appears to be not so plentiful as formerly, as, instead of exporting it, the Japanese gladly receive it from foreigners in exchange for other commodities. It is chiefly found in the prov. of Bingo, in the SW quarter of Nifon. The copper of J. is unequalled by that of any other country, and contains a large portion of gold. It is exported in large quantities by the Dutch and Chinese merchants; and, besides being applied to domestic purposes, is coined into money of low value. The quantity of gold, silver, and copper, exported from J. between 1611 and 1706, according to an official report of a Japanese minister of state, amounted to 413,036,800 dollars. The currency of the country is composed of gold, silver, and copper. Iron is scarcer than any other metal; but is furnished by some of the provs., and apparently in sufficient quantity for the use of the inhabitants, as they neither export nor import it. The Japanese form it into various kinds of tools, and sword-blades of exquisite temper. Amber is sometimes found. Brimstone is plentiful, especially in the W part of Kiusiu; coal is likewise abundant. In many of the provs. there are inexhaustible mines of the best bituminous coal, which have been worked from time immemorial. The coasts of the N dependencies, as well as those of the gulf of Tartary and island of Tarakai, are covered with vast forests of pine, larch, birch, and other woods suitable for burning in steamers, and which, it is presumed, could readily be supplied by the natives at very low rates. Agate, asbestos, steatites, pumice, and white marble, are mentioned among the produce of these islands. Thunberg mentions two kinds of fine porcelain-clay wrought in J., viz., kaolin and petunsee. Tin or white copper is found, and a kind of naphtha which is used in lamps.

*Population.*] Of the number of inhabitants in J., Europeans are necessarily ignorant, since the jealousy of the government effectually prevents any inquiries being made: but every traveller who has gained admission to this country describes it as exceedingly populous. Kämpfer assures us that the number of people one encounters on the roads and highways is incredible. Some have estimated the pop. of J. at 30,000,000; others at 50,000,000; and others, amongst whom are Brun and Fabri, at only 10,000,000 of souls. Siebold contents himself with stating that it is variously estimated at from 15,000,000 to 40,000,000. The Japanese are by Thunberg described as being well-made, and possessing great freedom and vigour in the use of their limbs; though in bodily strength he supposed them to be much inferior to the inhabitants of the N of Europe. Siebold describes the gait of both sexes as awkward and shuffling. In external appearance they considerably resemble the Chinese, from whom they are probably descended. They are middle-sized, seldom corpulent, and of a yellowish colour,—in some more white, in others approaching to brown. Their eyes have a close resemblance to those of the Chinese. "These organs," says Thunberg, "have not that rotundity



which those of other nations exhibit, but are oblong, small, and sunk deeper in the head, in consequence of which these people have almost the appearance of being pink-eyed. In other respects their eyes are dark brown, or rather black, and the eyelids form in the great angle of the eye a deep furrow, which makes the Japanese look as if they were shortsighted, and discriminates them from other nations. The eyebrows are also placed somewhat higher." They have for the most part large heads, short necks, and black hair. The nose is short and thick, though without any appearance of flatness. Siebold considers them to have all the organic characteristics of the Mongolian type. They are "a vigorous energetic people, and assimilate in their bodily and mental powers much nearer to Europeans than Asiatics. They are eager of novelty, open to strangers, extremely curious and inquisitive concerning the manners and habits of other countries; take great interest in learning the course of events and progress of the useful arts and sciences among the western nations; are frugal, ingenious, sober, just, and of a friendly disposition; warm in their attachments, but proud, distrustful, and implacable in their resentments. In courtesy and submission to their superiors few nations can compare with them; and they are distinguished from all other Orientals by a lofty, chivalrous sense of honour. Robbery and crimes against property are of rare occurrence among them. They have existed 2,500 years as a homogeneous race and independent nation, under the same form of government and system of laws, speaking the same language, professing the same national religion; owe no allegiance to China, and have never been conquered or colonized by any foreign power." Dr. Pickering classifies the Japanese with the Malays; but founds his observations on four or five natives who had been taken off a desert island by an American whale ship, and the fact of whose Japanese origin was very far from established. He says, "To inquiries respecting their native country, they uniformly answered, 'Tosa,' which is the name of a district in one of the southern J. islands. Their personal appearance differed from my preconceived ideas of the Japanese, and for a time I was unwilling to admit their connexion with the Malay race. In my note-book I find recorded, that 'they were all short, rather stout built men, with the complexion nearly as dark as in the Hawaiians, which, together with their slight profile, the nose rather flat, and their thick black hair, left me for some time in doubt. The eyes were neither small nor obliquely placed, though there was perhaps something of the rounded inner angle.' After laying aside their national costume, they had suffered their hair to grow; but they explained that it was usual at home to shave the top and sides of the head, and bringing the remaining hair forwards, to fasten it in a short tuft over the crown. Their language was rather soft, and was rapidly uttered, with usually the vowel termination, but the final 'ng' was sometimes heard."

**Manners and customs.]** The Japanese dress, though in some respects a little different from that of the Chinese, appears in general to have a strong resemblance to it. The chief part of it consists of several long loose robes, worn one over another, and fastened round the waist with a girdle. The form of these cloaks is in all ranks the same; the only difference being in the material—the rich wearing them of silk, the poor of cotton. The robes of the women are distinguished from those of the men, only by being a little longer. The robes of a man generally reach to his ankles; but when engaged in a journey, or if of the military profession, they are either cut short, or tucked up so as to reach only to the knees. The sleeves are wide, and longer than the arms. In winter, the garments are made of thick cloth, and are lined; in summer, they are of thin cloth without lining; and when the weather is very warm, the dress is entirely removed from the upper part of the body, and suffered to hang down upon the girdle. The neck is always bare. To the girdle are usually fastened a sabre, fan, tobacco-pipe, a box containing some medicines, and a pocket for smaller articles. The higher orders wear

two swords, on the same side, one above the other. The next in rank wear one. Over these long robes are worn, on some particular occasions, a kind of short cloak, made of different materials, according as it is meant to display the rank of the wearer, or is used as a habit of ceremony. Under the upper garments are worn a kind of loose drawers which reach to the ankles: these are either black or striped with brown or green. Stockings are unknown; though the soldiers, who use short garments, wear a kind of boots of cotton; in winter, many use a kind of socks to preserve their feet from the cold. The slippers are formed of rice straw interwoven; those of the higher ranks of split canes. These slippers are fastened on the foot by a strap, which crosses it about the middle, and from which another passes between the toes to the extremity of the shoe. In winter or in wet weather, a kind of wooden clogs is used. The Japanese never enter their houses without putting off their slippers, being unwilling to soil the neat carpets with which the floors are covered. The Japanese differ from the Chinese, in the mode of dressing their hair, more than in any other part of their dress. The whole head is shaven, except a little upon the temples and neck; what is left is dressed with greasy substances, and being drawn upwards and forwards, and turned up, is tied upon the crown of the head. The ends are then cut off about a finger's length above the tying, and the point thus formed, is turned down, so as to touch the head. Priests and physicians are the only classes who shave the whole head. Boys wear their hair till the beard begins to grow. The women never cut their hair, unless they be separated from their husbands; and in that case they shave the whole head. Among the female sex, the hair is either tied in a bunch on the top of the head, or dressed in such a manner, with pieces of fine tortoise-shell, as to have the appearance of wings on each side. In the hair, the women wear a few ornaments, chiefly different kinds of combs, made in various forms. The face is painted red and white, and the lips purple! Hats are seldom worn, except as a protection against rain, but a fan is carried in the hand or girdle of every one. Ear-rings are unknown. Ornaments in dress, indeed, appear to be much less common here than is generally the case in civilized nations. The mode of dress which has just been described is common to the prince with the peasant.—In their domestic economy, the Japanese have a near resemblance to the Chinese. In neither of the countries is polygamy prohibited; but every man has one woman, who may, with propriety, be called his wife, and who has much authority over every other female who may be introduced into the family. A wife in J., as in China, must be purchased. The lover is not permitted to see his mistress, and if she answers not his ideas, she may be returned, as in China, under a certain penalty. The subjection of the wife to the husband is still more severe than in China. The only law to which a married woman can appeal, is the will of her husband. If she be seen to speak to another man, unless he be one of her near relations, she may be put to death. The ceremony of marriage is performed in a temple. The bride lights a torch at the altar, and the bridegroom lights another at hers, and this significant emblem constitutes the ceremonial of marriage.—As cattle are scarce, animal food is seldom used. When presented, it is brought in upon lacquered wooden vessels, or in dishes of porcelain, cut into small pieces, and dressed with different kinds of sauces. A kind of beer made of rice is the common drink, but spirituous liquors are seldom used, and wine is unknown. Tea is used by all ranks, and is highly esteemed. The smoking of tobacco, which is said to have been introduced by the Portuguese, is now common.—The houses in Japan have seldom more than one floor; when they have two, the upper is used only as a garret for lumber. The style of architecture resembles that of China; but dwelling-houses, though equally neat, are said to be less gaudy. They are generally of wood; and consist of one large apartment, which, by moveable partitions or by mats, is divided into as many smaller apartments as are necessary. The floors are always covered with handsome carpets, and straw mats supply the place of seats. Many of the institutions of private life seem to resemble those of China. The same degree of formality is not perhaps general; but they have the festival of the games, and the public amusements, which are common only in the latter country. Among their festivals, the feast of lanterns makes an elegant appearance. Theatrical amusements are also common; and in the display of fireworks, they are said to excel even the Chinese. Of some of the more elevated personages, the bodies are burned—a custom which, if it ever prevailed in China, appears there to be laid aside. In general, however, in J., as in China, the dead are buried. The ceremonials of burial seem to be in both countries the same; periodical visits are paid to the tombs, in the one country, as well as in the other. Instead of the long and narrow coffin of the European, the Japanese are accustomed to thrust the corpse into a sort of tub not above three feet high.

**Science and literature.]** Many of the Eastern nations seem to have excelled the Japanese in scientific pursuits; in this respect they appear not to equal the Chinese. Astronomy is said to be studied amongst them; but they cannot even form an ordinary calendar, or calculate an eclipse of the moon, without the assistance of the Chinese or Dutch. Their medical knowledge is little superior to their knowledge of astronomy. They are acquainted with the virtues of a few simples; but from their ignorance of the true nature of diseases, they often apply them in an erroneous manner. In their historical narrations, their principal epoch seems to correspond with the year 660 A. C., so that the year 1830 of the latter corresponds with the year 2490 of the former. Their week, like that of the Birman empire, consists of a half-moon, or 14



days. The year begins in February or March. Being measured by lunar months, an intercalary month must be introduced to make the beginning of the year correspond with the motion of the sun. The day is divided into 12 hours. Clocks were introduced from China towards the close of the 16th century, but time is sometimes measured by the burning of tapers, or by the clepsydra or water-clock, and the hour is proclaimed by striking on bells in the temples. Music, poetry, and painting, are cultivated. The Japanese music is not agreeable to the ears of Europeans. Their poetry is said to resemble that of the Chinese, and their painting is probably no less defective than that of the latter. Their printing is precisely the same; but their ink and their paper are said to be much superior. They have long been acquainted with gunpowder; and in the fabrication of all kinds of weapons, particularly of sabres, they are unequalled.

**Language.** The language of J. is generally supposed to have been originally a dialect of the Chinese, but, according to Siebold, is radically different from it, and is rich in grammatical forms and flexions, of which the Chinese is almost totally destitute. The syntactical construction of the words, also departs wholly from the Chinese; but in what family of languages the Japanese should be classed is not yet determined, as it seems to hold as isolated a place among the languages of Asia as the Basque does among those of Europe. In the year 660 B.C., Zin-mu, the founder of the Japanese empire, settled in the island of Nifon, in the prov. of Jamato, where ever since, the purest dialect of the Japanese has been spoken. In the N and S parts of the empire, the language is not so pure, owing to frequent immigrations and intercourse with strangers. The old dialect, in all its purity, still prevails in poetry, and even at the court of the emperor attempts are still made to keep up its use. The works of Confucius were translated into Japanese in the 3d cent. of the Christian era, but it was not till the 6th cent., owing to the introduction of Buddhism from China, that the study of the Chinese language was universally diffused, so that every Japanese, who has the least pretensions to belong to the educated classes, is perfectly master of the Chinese as well as of his own language. The Chinese characters are used by the Japanese, but only to express sounds. The Japanese have a rich indigenous literature; primary schools, where children of both sexes and all classes are taught the elementary branches of education; colleges, with professors in the higher departments of learning and science, including mathematics, astronomy, geography, and the leading Asiatic and European languages, and possess an imperial library at Jedo or Yeddo, said to contain 150,000 vols. Like that of the Chinese, it is written in columns from the top of the page downward. The popular dialect has an alphabet of 47 letters; the Chinese character is used in the court-language. Besides the vernacular language, the sacred language of the Buddhist priesthood is also used in J. Its characters, like those of the sacred character of Thibet, are derived from the Sanscrit, and consequently of Indian origin. The priesthood denominate these characters Brahamma, because derived from the Brahmins. Dr. Siebold, who discovered this fact, also found a treatise on the Sanscrit language, printed at Su-jako, in Chinese and Japanese characters. The alphabet seems to be of Southern Indian origin. This new fact shows us, that wherever the Buddhists went they carried with them their sacred books and sacred language, and that this sacred language must be carefully distinguished from the vernacular language and alphabet of those countries where Buddhism is the established system.

**Religion.** The religious sects in J. are three; the most ancient religion of the country, or that which is now known by the name of the sect of Sinto,—the religion of Budo, which was imported from Hindostan, and is the same with that of Budha or Godama,—and the sect of philosophers, who are, properly speaking, pure deists. The sect of Sinto believe in the existence of one Supreme Being, to whose omnipotence all things owe their existence. To this Being they attribute every perfection of which they can

form any idea; but they suppose his nature to be too exalted to permit him to interfere in the government of this world, which is only an inferior portion of the universe; he has therefore committed the care of all sublimary matters to inferior beings, on whom are bestowed different degrees of power, according to the nature of the station which each of them is to fill. As these inferior deities have the immediate care of man, and of all that belongs to him, they are regarded as the proper objects of his daily worship. To impress common minds with sublime ideas of this great God and of his power, his images are usually made of immense size: Thunberg mentions one, made of wood, so large that six men could sit on its wrist, in the eastern mode. His power is sometimes also expressed by the number of deities who surround him: Thunberg notices one image of the supreme God surrounded by no fewer than 33,333 subordinate divinities. This sect holds the immortality of the soul; and that, immediately after death, the soul of each individual passes into a state of happiness or misery according as his deeds have been good or evil. They abstain from animal food, and are averse to touch any dead body. A mirror of polished metal often constitutes the only furniture of a temple, being intended symbolically to remind the worshipper that his external appearance is not more exactly represented by that mirror than his most private thoughts are known to the deity whom he worships.—The sect of Budo profess a religion which, as has been already remarked, is the same with that of Godama among the Birmanis. In its course through China towards this country it has undergone a few alterations. These, however, are so inconsiderable that they require not to be enumerated.—The philosophers of Japan have adopted a doctrine which has a near resemblance to that of Confucius in China, and from which it has probably been borrowed. They believe in an omnipotent and omnipresent deity, whom they denominate 'the Soul of the world.' They are said to deny the immortality of the soul; and to give their warmest approbation to suicide.—As already mentioned, the month is divided into portions of 14 days. The last day of each of these portions is celebrated as a holiday; and at that period the temples are much frequented. Besides the monthly holidays, there are several annual festivals.—Like the Mahomedans, the Japanese have attached to some of their temples a peculiar character of sanctity. To perform a pilgrimage to any of these is esteemed a highly meritorious action; and it is incumbent on every individual to undertake a pilgrimage to the temple of Ise at least once in his life. Besides the priests who take care of the temples, there are several other classes dedicated to the service of religion. Of these the most extraordinary is a class of which every member is blind. The monks of the order of Jambos, or 'Monks of the mountains,' are continually employed wandering in the most unfrequented parts of the mountains, and imposing on themselves many kinds of penance. Nunneries are likewise established in different parts; their number is said to be considerable. Vows and other superstitious practices are common, particularly among the lower classes.—The Christian religion was introduced into J. in 1549. During a considerable time it made great progress; and appeared to the government to be so worthy of encouragement that an embassy, with rich presents, was sent to Pope Gregory XIII. The conduct of the Jesuit missionaries, however, and of the Portuguese, who had settled here in great numbers, was such as ultimately led to an excluding decree directed against all Christians. A persecution was commenced; and an affront which was offered to a Japanese prince by a Portuguese prelate, produced an order that all Christians who did not leave the empire immediately should be exterminated: this took place in 1586. The order was effectually executed, and many thousands of Christians perished; but it was not till 1638 that the form of Christianity was finally extirpated in this country.

**Government.** The empire of J. is subject to the jurisdiction of a temporal emperor, who has the absolute direction of all civil and political concerns; and of a spiritual ruler, who has sway in what regards religion. The secular emperor is called *Cubo-Sama*, *Ziogu*, or *Djogoen*; the religious ruler is called the *Mikado*, *Ka-rey*, or *Dairi*. The latter derives his lineage in uninterrupted succession from the ancient emperors of the country, who enjoyed supreme power, from the year 660 B.C. till the year 1142. At that period the generals of the army began to arrogate a considerable share of authority; and in 1585 Gogin, one of the generals, and the founder of the present dynasty, assumed the absolute power in temporal matters, and confined the authority of the Dairi to things purely spiritual. The Dairi, though his authority be confined to matters of religion, enjoys much of the reverence of the people. He is honoured as a god; and seldom leaves his temple, for to expose himself to the view of any human creature, or even to the light of the sun, would be debasing the excellency of his nature. He is, however, only a splendid prisoner, since he is not permitted to go beyond the bounds of his palace in which he was born. He never uses the same vessel or clothes twice; and all his dishes are broken as soon as they are removed from his table, that they may not fall into unhalloved hands. His court consists generally of his own relations. He has 12 wives, of whom one only is esteemed as empress. The Dairi has the power of conferring, not only all ecclesiastical, but all civil titles of distinction. The Cubo-Sama himself receives his designation from the spiritual emperor; and, by his recommendation, the chief nobles receive their titles from the same hand. The revenues which sustain the splendour of the Dairi are derived chiefly from the town of Meaco and the district round it. The spiritual emperor is visited by the temporal emperor, or by an ambassador



in his name, once every year; the former, on that occasion, always receives from the latter many valuable presents. The palace of the Dai-ri is extensive and magnificent. It contains the only seminary in J. which resembles a university. To increase the apparent splendour of the Dai-ri, but in reality to prevent him from effecting any revolution in the government, a captain is appointed, with a strong guard, to reside within the palace of the spiritual potentate, and to take care of his person. All this, however, is little more than empty pageantry, the real power of the empire being vested in the temporal sovereign; and he too is so bound up in the inextricable web of law and custom as to be little more master of his own actions than the Dai-ri or Mikado. This monarch resides at Yedo; and with the assistance of 6 privy councillors, regulates the general concerns of the empire. As in China, each of the provinces is governed by a chief, who, within his own district, enjoys an authority which is nearly absolute. These governors are accountable to the Kubo-Sama. They are obliged to visit the Court at Yedo annually; to bring with them considerable presents; to remain there half the year; and, when they depart, their families are retained at court as hostages for their good conduct.—The Japanese have not that number of tribunals by which the government of the Chinese is distinguished; nor does so much formal regularity appear to pervade their transactions. The Japanese laws are very sanguinary, but appear to be administered with impartial severity. Death is more common than any other punishment. "All military men," says Titsingh, "the servants of the Djogwon, and persons holding civil offices under the government, are bound, when they have committed any crime, to rip themselves up, but not till they have received an order from the court to that effect; for, if they were to anticipate this order, their heirs would run the risk of being deprived of their places and property. For this reason all the officers of government are provided, in addition to their usual dress, and that which they put on in case of fire, with a suit necessary on such an occasion, which they carry with them whenever they travel from home. It consists of a white robe and a habit of ceremony made of hempen cloth, and without armorial bearings. As soon as the order of the court has been communicated to the culprit, he invites his intimate friends for the appointed day, and regales them with *sakki*. After they have drunken together some time, he takes leave of them; and the order of the court is then read to him once more. Among the great, this reading takes place in presence of their secretary and the inspector. The person who performs the principal part in this tragic scene then addresses a speech or compliment to the company; after which he inclines his head towards the mat, draws his sabre, and cuts himself with it across the belly, penetrating to the bowels. One of his confidential servants, who takes his place behind him, then strikes off his head. This disregard of death, which they prefer to the slightest disgrace, extends to the very lowest classes among the Japanese." The principal laws of the empire are posted up in every city in large characters, that no one may be ignorant of his duty. The police of the cities seems to have more resemblance to that of the Chinese than any other part of their government. Each city has a superintendent, who has under him several superintendents of separate districts, who in their turns take the charge of such as are intrusted with the care of a particular street or with part of a street. Several of the inhabitants patrol the streets at night, to give notice of the appearance of fire, and to take care that no disturbance be raised with impunity. It is perhaps owing to this careful and regular police, no less than to the severity of the general laws, that crimes are seldom committed. The rigidity of that part of their code of police which relates to the exclusion of foreigners from the kingdom, was strikingly illustrated by the reception and treatment of Resanoff's Russian mission in 1806. From the first day to the last of the ship's remaining at anchor at Nagasaki, a great number of guard-boats were stationed round it in close order, through which no Japanese boat, excepting those that brought the *banjos* or 'great men,' and interpreters on official visits, ever attempted to pass, though great multitudes of parties of curiosity and pleasure were sometimes rowing about on the outside. Six weeks of diplomatic and ceremonial quarantine would not probably have sufficed, without the additional circumstance of the pretended illness of the ambassador, to obtain the concession of the privilege to walk in a little spot on shore of the following dimensions and advantages. "This place," says Krusenstern, "was close to the shore, in a confined bay, and was shut in on the land side with a high wall of bamboo; and although its whole length did not exceed 100 paces, and its width at the most was 40, there were two watch-houses erected in its immediate vicinity. One single tree, but not a blade of grass, adorned this promenade, which was entirely upon a rocky ground. This place of course could not answer its intended purpose, nor was it used as such; but it was of great advantage for our astronomical observations, which the Japanese did not in any way attempt to disturb. A high bamboo fence surrounded the whole building, not only towards the land, but even on the sea-face in spite of the waves, the protection of which the Japanese did not seem to consider as sufficient. Besides these, there were two rows of bamboo-canes carried from the door down to the sea, as far as the tide ebbed, in order that when the boats came from the ship they might only land between these canes. An officer whose station was near the ship had the keys of the outer locks, and another those of the inside."

**Revenue.]** The emperor of J. derives the chief

part of his revenue from lands immediately belonging to the Crown. Each governor receives the whole revenue of his particular prov. With this he defrays the expenses of government, and maintains the roads and other public works; and from the remainder he makes an annual present to the emperor, which may be only a concealed method of making him pay his balance. Thunberg computes the produce of the Crown-lands to amount to 44,400,000 sacks of rice; each sack containing 20 lbs. But, unless we knew the value of rice in J., this conveys no clear idea of their worth. Of the total revenue of J. as an empire, Europeans seem not to have materials for a proper calculation; but some French geographers have ventured to estimate it at 814,820,000 francs, while Varenus calculates it at £20,000,000!

**Military force.]** The army of J. is said to amount, in time of peace, to more than half-a-million, and in time of war the number might be greatly augmented. Their arms are bows, arrows, sabres, and spears. Muskets are not in general use. The bows and arrows are long. The sabres are thick in the back, and about a yard in length, with a slight curve, and so exquisitely tempered that it is said they will cut through a large nail without injury to the edge.—Their marine force consists only of a few small ships. Their vessels are flat in the stern, and incapable of withstanding the waves of a heavy sea; and though the mariner's compass is used among them as well as among the Chinese, they are very awkward and ignorant sailors. It is, indeed, hardly conceivable, says Malte Brun, how they could attempt in former times to keep up an intercourse with Formosa, and even with Java, as they are said to have done. Their navigation to the N, according to some Japanese maps, extended as far as the American coast in the neighbourhood of Behring's straits, which they called Foonang. At present they scarcely venture farther than Iesso; and the inhabitants of that island speak of their voyages to Rakkosima, or 'the Country of Sea lions,' which is probably either Behring's island or Kamtschatka, as the Greeks did of the voyage of the Argonauts.

**Manufactures and commerce.]** The Japanese arts and manufactures appear to be fully on a level with those of the Chinese. They manufacture glass, porcelain, silk and cotton wares, iron and steel wares, and even useful telescopes, thermometers, and clocks. Of the lacker-work, known in this country as Japan, all writers assert that no adequate idea can be conceived from the specimens of the ware commonly seen in Europe. What is really fine cannot be purchased by foreigners; and the best ever obtained by the members of the Dutch factory have been received as presents from their Japanese friends, and are chiefly deposited in the royal museum at the Hague. The whole process of lakering is extremely slow. The varnish, which is the resinous produce of a shrub called *cerozino-ki*, or 'varnish plant,' requires a tedious preparation to fit it for use. It is tinted by slow and long-continued rubbing upon a copper-plate with the colouring material; and the operation of lakering is as tedious as its preliminaries. Five different coats, at the very least, are successively applied, suffered to dry, and then ground down with a fine stone or a reed; and it is only by this patient labour that the varnish acquires its excellence. The brilliant mother-of-pearl figures consist of layers of shell, cut and fashioned to the shape required, and coloured at the back; then laid into the varnish, and subjected to the same coating and grinding process as the rest, whence they derive their glittering splendour. The Japanese do not understand cutting precious stones, and therefore set little value upon them, which may account for the



want of jewellery in the dress of both sexes. In metallurgy they are, however, very skilful; and the beautiful work called *syakfdo*, in which various metals are partly blended, partly combined, producing an effect resembling fine enamel, is used in lieu of jewels for girdle-clasps, boxes, sword-hilts, &c. But the branch of this art in which they surpass most other nations is the tempering of steel; and their sword-blades are said to be of transcendent excellence, bearing the fine edge of a razor, and capable of cutting through an iron nail. They are valued accordingly; as we are told that a sum equal to £100 is not thought too much to give for a peculiarly fine sword-blade; whilst an old one, of exquisite temper, is esteemed beyond all price. Their exportation is prohibited, from some superstitious idea of an intimate connection between Japanese valour and Japanese arms, as a joint heritage from their divine ancestors. The porcelain ware of the Japanese has degenerated from its pristine superiority, owing it is said to a deficiency of the peculiar fine clay. Their most beautiful silks are woven by high-born criminals, who are confined upon a small, rocky, unproductive island, deprived of their property, and obliged to pay for the provisions, with which they are supplied by sea, with the labour of their hands. The exportation of these silks is likewise prohibited.

It has already been remarked, that this empire has long ceased to give encouragement to foreign commerce. The Chinese and the Dutch alone are permitted to enter their harbours; and, even with regard to them, the strictest regulations are observed. The Dutch, as they are known to be Christians, are more narrowly watched than the Chinese, whose religious ideas and political institutions have a greater resemblance to those of the empire. The Portuguese had, during the early part of the 17th cent., a strong footing in J., and, it is said, converted 180,000 families to Christianity. But their proselytizing zeal outran their discretion; they conspired to raise an army of 50,000 converted Japanese to dethrone the emperor, in which attempt they were finally defeated, and it is said that 300,000 reputed Christians were slain with the most barbarous tortures. At this period the English and Dutch had factories on the small island called Firando, close to the shore of one of the larger islands, with which an advantageous trade was conducted. The Dutch, with the view of expelling the English, informed the Japanese government that the English were Christians like the Portuguese, as evinced by the cross in their flag,—that the king of England had recently married the king of Portugal's sister,—and that the English were intriguing to re-introduce the Portuguese into J. Alarmed at this intelligence, the Japanese government, when the English shipping arrived A. D. 1664, ordered their European cargoes to be taken off their hands as before, and return Japan cargoes to be provided as usual, and the people to be civilly treated, but at the same time to be informed that they must quit J. under pain of death, and not return again to trade with the Japanese, whose commerce was henceforth restricted to the Dutch, and who have ever since artfully excluded every other European nation from intercourse with J. The amount of the Dutch trade at this time is not well known, but silver was the chief return until 1641. The Japanese copper was not in much estimation in Europe, so the Dutch sought and obtained gold, the export of which in 1671 amounted to 100,000 kobangs, which yielded a profit of 1,000,000 florins. The exportation of silver was prohibited in this year, and a new system of valuation was established on all articles of import. In 1685 the valuation system was abolished, and their annual trade was

limited to 300,000 taels in value. Two-thirds of this amount was required to be in piece goods, and the remainder in silk. In 1700 the company were restricted to four ships each year. In 1708 the kobang was reduced in value from 44s. 7d. to 41s. 10d. sterling, the new was estimated at 21s. 3d. sterling. This depreciated coinage the Dutch were compelled to receive at the old price, and the number of annual vessels were, in 1714, reduced to two or three, according to the quantity of copper on hand. In 1743 the limitations and restrictions were such as to reduce the company's profit, which for more than 30 years amounted to half-a-million florins per annum, to considerably less than the expense of their establishment, which was not less than 200,000 florins per year. Memorials and remonstrances were tried in vain to obtain better terms, so the Dutch were glad to accept of a bonus of 6,000 taels on their annual sales. The Dutch East India company in 1744 was on the decline, but still sent two vessels annually to Japan with ill-assorted cargoes, the average amount per annum being less than 300,000 dollars. The war between France and Holland interrupted the trade, so that the communication was interrupted with Japan. In 1815 the trade was again revived. When the Dutch ships are expected, watchmen are placed upon the highest hills in the neighbourhood of the port which they are to enter; so that their approach is known a considerable time before their arrival. They no sooner enter the harbour, than they are boarded by officers from Nagasaki accompanied by interpreters; for the Japanese are unwilling that foreigners should even learn their language. No duties are charged upon the goods imported; but the greatest care is taken that no prohibited goods be landed. For this purpose, when any person goes ashore, he is carefully searched before he leaves the ship, and after he has landed; every native who comes on board, except the superior officers, is searched in the same manner; and everything imported or exported undergoes a double examination. [See article DESIMA.] The imports of the Dutch are coarse sugar, ivory, tin, lead, cast-iron, chintzes, Dutch cloth, wood for dyeing, and tortoise-shell. Besides these articles, the officers of the ships often take, on their own account, saffron, sealing-wax, glass-beads, watches, and other trifles. From the Japanese they receive copper and raw camphor. The profits of the trade, however, are said to be so inconsiderable, that only two ships have of late been annually despatched. These ships sail from Batavia in June, and return towards the end of the year.—The trade with the Chinese is much more considerable than that carried on with the Dutch. From China are received raw silk, sugar, turpentine, and drugs; and in return are given copper, lacquered ware, and other manufactured goods.—Though the foreign trade of the Japanese be so inconsiderable, their internal commerce, like that of the Chinese, is very great. Every harbour is crowded with vessels; the cities abound in shops; and numerous fairs are held in different parts of the country, to which astonishing crowds resort. For the purpose of internal commerce, the roads are kept in a good state, but canals have not yet been formed. The islands, indeed, are so mountainous, as to render the formation of canals almost impossible; and the proximity of the sea to every part of the country renders it unnecessary. The commercial and seafaring classes of J. are said to be "very desirous of a more unrestricted intercourse and trade with foreigners, which is now confined to the Chinese and Dutch at Nagasaki, but are prevented by fear of their rulers and the law. The native merchants at the port of Kagōsima, principally of Satsuma, in the island of Kiusiu, carry on an in-



direct trade with Fu-chu, through Napakiang, in the Lu-Chu tribute junks, by which they receive regular supplies of foreign merchandise, including American cotton goods. The trade is understood to be conducted with the sanction of the prince of Satzuma, a member of the imperial family, and suzerain of the Lu-Chu and Meiacosima groups. Notwithstanding the severe prohibitions of the imperial government, it is said that a very considerable clandestine traffic is carried on with China and Russia, through the colonial dependencies of the empire. The shops and markets of the principal towns of J. are well-provided with every description of agricultural produce and manufacturing industry, and are crowded with people from the most distant parts of the empire. Accounts are published from time to time of the general state of trade and agriculture, and prices current for the chief articles of traffic at the trading marts of Yedo, Miako, Okosaka, and Semoneski, in the islands of Nifon, Kagosima, Sangar, Kokura, and Nagasaki in Kiusiu, Tosa in Sikokf, and Matsmai in Jesso; and a variety of regulations are in force to protect home-industry. Okosaka is the great mart of the empire for foreign goods. It is a large and populous city, situated at the mouth of the river Yodogawa, and distinguished for the great wealth, mercantile enterprise, and manufacturing industry of its inhabitants. With China the trade is carried on regularly between Cha-pu and Nagasaki, in 22 Chinese junks annually. Among their imports are considerable quantities of American cotton goods, which are in increasing demand in the J. market, and are sent into Corea through the factory of the Japanese prince, governor on the island of Tsus-Sima. As the Dutch find an excellent market for the very limited quantity of merchandise they are allowed to offer for sale, there can be no doubt that, were the country opened to foreign commerce, the demand for the chief articles of import would be very extensive. It is the opinion of the illustrious Humboldt, that an opportunity for opening a liberal and honourable communication between Europe and J. will happen when the two great oceans shall be united by a canal across the isthmus of Panama, and the productions of the W and NW coast of America, of China, and J., have been brought upwards of 6,000 m. nearer Europe and the United States. It is only by the opening of this route, Humboldt conceives, that any great change can be effected in the political and commercial policy of Eastern Asia, 'for this neck of land,' he observes, 'has been for many ages the bulwark of the independence of China and Japan.' The Dutch are no longer opposed, as formerly, to the intercourse of foreigners with J., and have been taught the necessity of adopting a more liberal system of commercial policy in Netherlands India. The late king of Holland, it is well known, was decidedly in favour of the opening of J. to foreign commerce. There seems," continues the American writer from whom we quote, "nothing to prevent the success of a mission properly managed, if the Siogoon, the council of state, and the Mikado or Cubo, their spiritual emperor, can be made thoroughly to understand that we have no design upon their religion or government; that we seek a peaceful and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse with their empire, and ask for neither lands, forts, factories, nor exclusive privileges therein; that we have no desire for conquest or colonisation, and will engage that our citizens, who may be permitted to visit J. on commercial business, shall strictly conform to its laws, pay the customary imposts and dues, scrupulously abstain from any interference in matter of religion and government, and yield due deference and respect to the established

authorities, usages, and customs of the country; that so soon as the imperial government shall accord permission, a special envoy or commissioner of the United States be sent to Yedo, to obtain an authentic record of such concession, privilege, or treaty as that government might be induced to make to the freedom and security of American commerce in its ports, and which shall at the same time guarantee on our part full reciprocity of trade and protection of Japanese subjects in our ports, and lay the foundation of a lasting peace between J. and the United States. It should be one of the objects of the proposed mission to visit the Lu-chu and Meiacosima groups, the Japanese Kuriles, and the island of Tarakai or Saghalien, and enter into arrangements with the independent chiefs of the latter island for the privilege of trading in their ports, and that our whalers may frequent them for wood, water, refreshments, or repairs. We should, moreover, keep one of our vessels of war cruising in those seas during the summer months for the protection of our whalers, and to obtain hydrographical and commercial information respecting Japan and its colonial dependencies."

**Monies.]** The Japanese have coins of gold, silver, and of copper; some of them of remarkable forms, and having devices no less remarkable. The *senis* or iron coins, like those of the Chinese, have a square hole in the middle, by which a certain number of them are strung together. 600 of these make a *thail* or *tayel*, which is worth about 6s. 6d. of our money. Large payments are generally made in silver ingots.

**Topography.]** The empire of J. is divided into 68 districts or principalities, and 7 large provs. These latter are, according to Roberts's chart, published at Weimar in 1811, Ochio, Quanto, Jetsegen, Jetsen, Jamaisoit, Kiusiu, and Sikoko. The topography, productions, and commerce of J. are further illustrated under the articles DESIMA, JESSO, NAGASAKI, NIFON, KIUSIU, SAGHALIEN, and YEDO.

**Historical notice.]** The Japanese are said to possess historical documents of unquestionable authenticity, extending over a period which commences several centuries antecedent to the Christian era. This history, however, is to us unknown. It is said that the indigenous Japanese were early subjugated by a tribe of Mongols or Manchus, who adopted the language of the conquerors. The sacred era of the Japanese goes back to the establishment of the hereditary succession of the Dairis or ecclesiastical emperors, 680 n.c. This dynasty retained its power till 1585 of our vulgar era. In this interval two invasions had been repelled: that of the Manchus in 799, the accounts of which are accompanied with many fables. In 1281, the Mongols, under Kublai Khan, having conquered China two years before, attempted to take possession of J. The learned Amiot has given us, in a work translated from the Chinese, the history of that expedition according to the Chinese authors. In this history the Chinese army, joined to that of the Coreans, amounted to 100,000. The Coreans furnished 900 ships of war, but this great armada was dispersed in a dreadful storm, an event which the Japanese attributed to the protecting care of their gods. All the acquisitions which the population of J. is known to have received from the continent of Asia are confined to some colonies of Chinese and Corean emigrants. The existence of these islands was first announced to Europeans by the Venetian traveller Marco Polo, who denominated them the country of Zipangri or Zipango. In 1542 or 1543, the Portuguese adventurer, Fernando Mendez Pinto, was shipwrecked upon this coast; and his countrymen, availing themselves of his intelligence, sent a commercial expedition to them shortly afterwards. The expedition established itself at Nagasaki, and for several years conducted a considerable trade with the natives. In 1585, a missionary deputation was sent from Rome to this country, and to its members we are indebted for the first distinct accounts of J. The Dutch succeeded the Portuguese in the Japan trade, and are now the only European nation who enjoy this privilege. The first Dutch ship that visited J. was in 1598, three years after the Cape of Good Hope was first rounded by vessels under that flag. Four of their ships were lost in the course of the voyage round Cape Horn; the fifth, navigated by the English pilot, Adams, was run into a port near Yedo, on the 19th of April 1600. Out of a crew of 170 men only 7 were able to do duty, and the Japanese regarded her as a vessel in distress, and consequently confiscated; but after considerable delay the ship was restored at a valuation, and the commander returned home with a part of the crew, and an expression of royal favour towards his nation. Adams, the pilot, was not permitted to return, as he became a



great favourite with the king. It was not until 1609 that the Dutch East India company took advantage of the permission to trade. The first vessel arrived at Firando, and had immediate permission to establish a factory at that place. The Dutch at this time had no footing in China, and the principal imports at J. being raw silk, the first object sought was to obtain a monopoly of the silk trade, which was then in the hands of the Portuguese and Spanish. On the second voyage, in 1611, an edict in favour of the Dutch was granted, which gave them the same privileges as their competitors, viz., no duties, restrictions, or charges, except some municipal regulations which were in force at each port. In 1623 the Portuguese and Dutch came under a restriction; the former were confined to Nagasaki, the latter to Firando. In 1626 it became evident that the Dutch were in favour, as their envoy met a favourable reception, at the same time the Portuguese and Korean ambassadors were rejected from court. This favourable reception induced the Dutch authorities at Batavia in the following year to send a mission to J. headed by an official named Nuits. The imposition was detected, and Nuits was sent away in the most unceremonious manner. In a few years after this Nuits was appointed governor of Fort Zelanda, on the island of Formosa, and being of a revengeful disposition, seized two Japanese junks, and detained them more than one year. The patience of the crew was worn out, and there being no excuse for detaining them so long, they took the governor prisoner, killed his guard, and demanded their cargo, which consisted of 25,000 lbs. of silk. These reasonable demands were complied with, and the crew reporting the case at J. in 1631, 9 ships belonging to the Dutch company, then in port, were seized and the trade stopped. This state of affairs remained so for three years; the authorities in Batavia became alarmed, and sent a private vessel to J., which was discharged and received a cargo, but nothing was communicated that would throw light on the state of the company's affairs. During this period of suspense Nuits was recalled from Formosa, and sent a prisoner to J. in 1636. This atonement appears to have had the desired effect, as the trade was reopened, but Nuits was kept a close prisoner. The succeeding year brought an embassy from Holland with valuable presents, at whose intercession Nuits was released and returned home. The Dutch again renewed their application that the Portuguese and Spanish might be altogether rejected from J., the Dutch guaranteeing to supply every article that the country required, and likewise to aid the Japanese to take possession of Macao. The Portuguese and Spanish trade was stopped; the Dutch were removed to Nagasaki, and permitted to continue their trade, on the condition of ceasing to observe the Christian Sabbath, which terms were readily complied with; and from that time to the present their monopoly has never been disturbed. [J. Martin.] From 1699 to 1792, the English appear to have lost sight of J. for commercial purposes; and in the latter year, a committee of India directors reported that a trade with J. could never become an object of importance to our merchants or manufacturers. We have already had occasion to notice the reception given a Russian embassy in 1805.—In 1845, Admiral Cecilie, with a French squadron, after touching at the Lu-Chu islands, visited J. His object, says the *Journal des Debats*, "was to present France to the Japanese as a power peaceful if not allied; and this is what has been done. Scarcely had our vessels anchored off Nagasaki than they found themselves surrounded by a multitude of boats full of curious spectators and sellers of vegetables and other provisions. Among these were some boats more showy than the rest, which carried Japanese officers, who came on board without any signs of ill-will. They came to request the admiral, with regard to the laws of the country, and to their interest as official men, not to make any attempt to land. In all other respects they were very polite, were most ready to furnish any provisions that were needed, and manifested a great curiosity in examining our engines of war, which were new to most of them. The admiral ordered that everything should be shown for the amusement of his visitors, several of whom stayed to dine on board. During the night the whole coast was lit up with a multitude of fires and lanterns, and a considerable movement was observed on the shore, especially in the forts and batteries around Nagasaki. But these appeared to be simply measures of precaution; for on the following day our vessels were again visited by the officers of the watch and others, who showed the same politeness, amiability, and curiosity, as the visitors of the preceding day. When they had asked all their questions and written all their notes (for there were some who were busy in writing down observations), the admiral gave them to understand that he had laid in all necessary provisions, and was about to set sail to continue his voyage. Such is the simple and exact account of this visit, which, although very brief, has not been without effect. If the endeavours of our bold French missionaries in J. are ever crowned with success, or if one of our whalers should be thrown on the coast of J., the court of Jeddo will have learned from its officers that France possesses large ships of war sufficient to guard its rights and protect the interests of its citizens. Having sailed from Nagasaki, the squadron spent a few days in the gulf of Pedeli, and the eastern coast of the Corea, where no French vessel had before appeared."—Information having been received through the Dutch government at Batavia of the detention and imprisonment in J. of 16 American shipwrecked seamen, the Preble was despatched in February 1849 to demand and obtain their release. As the Preble neared the coast of J., signal guns were fired from the prominent headlands to give warning to the surrounding country (as it was afterwards ascertained) of the appearance

of a strange ship. As she entered the harbour of Nagasaki, the Preble was met by a number of large boats, which ordered her off, and attempted to oppose her further ingress; but by standing steadily in, with a fine breeze, their ranks were soon broken, and a desirable position selected for anchoring. Fleets of boats crowded with soldiers shortly afterwards began to arrive, and from that time until the Preble left they poured in in one incessant stream, day and night. Each squadron of boats had banners ornamented with distinctive symbols and devices, which were transferred with the troops to their encampments, on the elevated shores surrounding the anchorage of the Preble. From these heights were at intervals unmasked batteries of heavy artillery, numbering in all upwards of 60 guns, which were trained upon the Preble's decks. It was in the face of this array, and with a cordon of boats drawn around the ship, that negotiations were carried on for the release of American citizens from an ignominious imprisonment of nearly 17 months. Against these men the Japanese urged not the slightest charge, except the difficulty they had had in building prisons and cages strong enough to hold them. Yet they were treated with great barbarity, and when first confined were made to trample on the crucifix, being told that it was 'the Devil of J.' and that if they refused to comply their lives would pay the forfeit. The demand for their release was at first received with a well-affected haughty indifference by the Japanese authorities. This subsequently gave place to an evasive diplomacy; but upon being peremptorily told that they must immediately deliver up the men, or means would be found to compel them, they changed their tone, and deprecating any anger or excitement on the subject, the lieutenant-governor—who had conducted the interview on behalf of the Japanese—promised that they should be sent off to the ship in two days from that time. This was strictly fulfilled. We believe an attempt is now making by the mercantile interest of the United States to induce the American government to undertake an exploration and reconnaissance of the seas surrounding the J. islands.

[Authorities.] The earliest European writers upon J. are the Jesuit missionaries. Kämpfer published his *Histoire du J.* (La Haye, 2 vols. fol., 1738) towards the end of the 17th cent. Dr. K. was a German physician, and only two years resident in the Dutch factory; but his ponderous tomes contain in much and authentic information respecting this country. Dr. Thunberg, a Swedish physician, who visited J. in 1775, in the same capacity as Kämpfer, devoted one of his 4 vols. of *Travels to J.*—After the lapse of about a quarter of a century, Capt. Golownin published his *Memoirs of a Captivity in J.* (London, 3 vols. 8vo).—Heer Titsingh, head of the Dutch factory, soon after Thunberg left J., collected much and various information respecting J., which has been partially published since his death in 1812.—Klaproth made some contributions to Japanese geography and philology.—Meylan's *Japan*, published in Dutch in 1833; Fischer's *Contributions*, also published in Dutch in 1833; and Dr. F. von Siebold's *Nippon*, published in German (Leyden, 1823—1836); complete the cycle of existing works on J.

JAPARA, a province, town, and fortress of the island of Java, on the N coast, to the N of the provs. of Grobogan, and E of Semarang. The prov. comprises the large rounded promontory of J. point, in the centre of which rises a mountain of the same name. It contains a superficies of 1,025 sq. m., and is divided into 4 districts. Pop. 400,000. Rice, maize, and teak, form the chief productions of its soil.—The town is situated on the W side of the peninsular promontory, 35 m. NNE of Samarang, in N lat. 6° 39', E long. 110° 40', 300 m. from Batavia by Kodus. Pop. in 1815, 103,290, of whom 2,290 were Chinese. This was one of the first settlements of the Dutch in the Eastern seas, and was previously the cap. of an extensive state. It has a good harbour, and still possesses a considerable trade. About 3 m. inland are the ruins of an ancient Javanese temple.

JAPARANA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, about 12 m. in circumference, which discharges itself into the Rio Doce, on the r. bank, near the town of Linhares.

JAPARATUBA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, in the Serra Japarutuba or Pacatuba. It has a church, and is inhabited by Indians, who employ themselves in the culture of cotton, and other articles of provision for local use. A river of the same name flows into the ocean in this prov., to the S of the Rio Francisco.

JAPITARACA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Bom-Jardim, in the Serra Grande, near Cocal.

JAPO, or HYAPO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source on the W side of the Serra-do-Mar or Cubetam, to the E of a village



of the same name, called also Castro; flows WNW, and with the Tibagy forms an affluent of the Paranapanema.

**JAPOMSKAIA**, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, and district of Kola, in N lat. 67°, E long. 35° 20'. It is 17 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth.

**JAPORE**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Paracatu, which runs E, and joins the Rio São-Francisco, on the l. bank, 21 m. above the confluence of the Carinhenda, and after a total course of about 90 m.

**JAPUHIBA**, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which flows into a small inlet of the same name, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

**JAPURA**, **CAQUETA**, **HYAPURA**, **POPATAN**, or **YAPURA**, a river of South America, which has its source in New Grenada, on the E side of the Andes; runs ESE through the S part of the Llanos-de-Caguan, and along the frontiers of Brazil and Ecuador; enters the Brazilian prov. of Para; and, after a total course of about 1,050 m., discharges itself into the Amazon, by numerous channels, spreading themselves over an extent of 400 m., of which the principal to the W of the main stream, which joins the A. opposite Ega, are the Rios Avatiparana, Eucatiba, Manhama, and Uaranapu; and on the E the Codaya, and its offsets the Uanana, Aroatanuba, Copeya, and Hyucara. Its principal affluents are the Frigua, Caguan, Miriti, Apoparis, Jaracapi, and Itavarane. Its bed is filled with numerous islands and shoals, which, during the dry season, render it quite unnavigable; but after the rains it swells to an impetuous torrent. Its banks are inhabited by numerous Indian tribes, but from the unhealthiness of the region through which it flows, few Europeans have hitherto attempted settlement upon it. It is reputed to communicate with the Negro by some of its upper branches.

**JAUQUEMEL**. See **JACMEL**.

**JAUQUES**. See **JAMES**.

**JAQUES**, or **JACK-JAQUES**, a village of Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, 6 m. E of Trade Town.

**JAQUESILA**, a town of Upper California, in the Moquis territory, which has its sources in the Rocky mountains; runs W; and throws itself into the Rio Colorado, in N lat. 36° 15'.

**JAQUIN**. See **ANIMAS**.

**JAR**, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Georgia, 24 m. SE of Sianag, and 99 m. ESE of Tiflis. It is one of the chief towns in the territory of the Lesgis, and is the residence of one of their chiefs.

**JAR**, or **DJAR (EL)**, a seaport town of Arabia, in the prov. of Hedjaz, 42 m. SSE of Yambo, and 153 m. SW of Medina, on the Red sea. The depth of the water admits of vessels coming close up to the shore. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the Eziongeber of sacred scripture.

**JARACO**, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, partido of Gandia.

**JARAFUEL**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. WSW of Valencia, and 39 m. WNW of San Felipe, on a hill. Pop. 2,102. The partido comprises 9 pueblos. The streets are narrow, and the houses small; and, with the exception of the parish-church and custom-house, it contains no buildings worthy of note. The surrounding country is fertile and well-cultivated, and produces excellent wine, oil in large quantities, and timber.

**JARAGUA**, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and comarca of Goyaz, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Almas, 80 m. NE of Goyaz. Pop. 2,500. Since the exhaustion of the gold-mines in the J. branch of the Serra-do-Monte-

queira, about 3 leagues NW of the town of J., which were very productive in the early part of the 17th cent., the inhabitants find their chief employment in the cultivation of sugar-cane, mandioca, cotton, rice, and coffee, and in the rearing of cattle.—Also a seaport in the prov. of Alagoas, on the Atlantic, to the E of Macayo, and 132 m. SSW of Recife. On the N it is sheltered by the promontory of Ponta-Verde, and on the S a reef of rocks forms a natural breakwater against the violence of the sea during the winds which prevail from that quarter.—Also a river in the prov. of Santa Catharina, which descends from the mountains, runs SE by E, and joins the Itapicu, on the r. bank, 30 m. from its mouth, and after a course of about 36 m., 12 m. of which are navigable.

**JARAI**, a mountain in the Malayan peninsula, in the territory of the prince of Quedah, bordering upon Siam. It is inhabited by Negro tribes, subdivided into hordes of 30 or 40 families each, who roam about the forests picking-up wild roots or honey, and shooting small game with poisoned arrows.

**JARAICEJO**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Caceres, partido and 12 m. N of Truxillo, in a plain near the Rio-del-Monte. Pop. 871. It is well-built, and possesses a convent. At the distance of 3 m. from this town is the fortress of the gorge of Miravete.

**JARAIZ**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 57 m. NNE of Caceres, and partido of Jarandilla, to the S of the Sierra-de-Pananeira. Pop. 1,610. It is supplied with excellent water, and possesses several flour and oil mills. This town is supposed to be of Moorish origin, and contains considerable remains of antiquity.

**JARAMA**, a river of Spain, which has its source in the N part of the prov. of Guadalajara, on the S side of the Sierra-Somo; runs S through the prov. of Madrid; and joins the Henares on the l. bank, 9 m. E of Madrid, and after a course of upwards of 60 m. Its principal affluent is the Lozoya.

**JARANDILLA**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Caceres. The partido comprises 18 pueblos. The town is 63 m. NE of Caceres, and 33 m. E of Plasencia, on the road thence to the Puerto-di-Pico, in the Sierra-di-Avila. Pop. 2,370. It has a parish-church, a ducal palace, a custom-house, and in the environs several convents, and possesses several manufactories of common cloth for local use. This town is supposed to be of Moorish origin, and in the suburbs are considerable ruins of the Moorish epoch.

**JARANSK**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 114 m. SSW of Viatka, on the r. bank of the Jaran. Pop. 4,751. It possesses an active trade in hides, furs, wax, honey, and hops, and has a weekly market. The district comprises the SW part of the gov. It consists to a great extent of forest and pasture-land, and in some parts possesses considerable fertility. The pop. consists chiefly of Tcheremisses, with a small admixture of Tartars. The former find their chief employment in the culture of hops and in rearing bees.

**JARARACA**, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, and district of São-Francisco.

**JARAU-BAHIBA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which flows into the Sipotuba, on the r. bank.

**JAR-BASCHI**, a town of Turan, in the state and 75 m. E of Bokhara.

**JARBINSKA**, a village of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, district and 105 m. SW of Olekminsk, on the l. bank of the Lena. It is inhabited by Tartars.

**JARCIEU**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Beaurepaire.



Pop. 715. Fairs for cattle, linen, &c., are held here 4 times a-year.

**JARCSINA**, a canal in Slavonia, which commences at the Save, near Jarak, in the district of Peterwardein, traverses the SE part of the comitat of Symria, re-enters the district of P., and rejoins the Save near Projar, and 18 m. WSW of Belgrade, after running a total extent of 66 m.

**JARCZOW**, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 78 m. SE of Lublin, obwod and 32 m. SW of Rubieszow, on the frontier of Galicia. Pop. 350.

**JARD**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and cant. of Talmont. Pop. 1,017.

**JARDIM**. See **VILLA-NOVA-DE-SONZA**.

**JARDIN-DEL-REY**, a chain of small islands and rocks, extending along the N coast of Cuba, in the Old Bahama channel. The largest of these islands are Guayjaba, Silla, Cruz, Romano, Cocoa, Encenachos, and Francis.

**JARDINES**, a small island group in the North Pacific, to the NE of the Ladrone islands, in N lat.  $21^{\circ} 31'$ , and E long.  $151^{\circ} 40'$ . They were discovered in 1788.

**JARDINES AND JARDINILLOS**, or **JARDIN-DE-LA-REYNA**, a group of islets and rocks, in the Caribbean sea, extending between the island of Pinos and the S side of Cuba. Many of these islets are covered with luxuriant vegetation, while others exhibit complete sterility. The rocks consist of pieces of coral, cemented by carbonate of lime, and interspersed with quartz sand. The largest of the group, named Largo, is in N lat.  $21^{\circ} 36' 30''$ , and W long.  $81^{\circ} 33' 30''$ .

**JARDRES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 3 m. ENE of St. Julien, and 11 m. E of Poitiers. Pop. 400. Cattle-fairs are held here 3 times a-year.

**JARENGA**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda and district of Jarensk, runs first SW, then SE, and, 6 m. below Jarensk, throws itself into the Vitchehga, on the r. bank, and after a course of 96 m.

**JARENSK**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda. The district is extensive, and is to a great extent covered with wood or brushwood, lakes, and marshes. It has some iron-mines, and carries on a considerable trade in fur, pitch, and fish. Pop. in 1796, 27,057. The town is 375 m. ENE of Vologda, and 69 m. WNW of Oust-Sisolsk, on the Jarenga. Pop. 915. It has some manufactories of iron-ware, and carries on an active trade in fur.

**JARESANG**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Nepal, 15 m. SE of Khatang, and 120 m. ESE of Khatmandu, on the l. bank of the Arun, at the confluence of the Lejuga.

**JARETTA**. See **GLARETTA**.

**JARGEAU**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, arrond. of Orleans. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,418; in 1841, 8,917. The town is 11 m. ESE of Orleans, on the l. bank of the Loire, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 2,450. This town was formerly fortified. In 1420 it was taken by the English, but was regained the following year by the duke of Alençon.

**JARHISSAR**, or **YARISSAR**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Khodavenkiar, on the r. bank of the Gatipo, 45 m. ESE of Brusa.

**JARI**, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, flowing into the Amazon, on the l. bank, below the confluence of the Paru.

**JAR-IAKCHI**, or **JAR-YAKCHI**, a river which has its source in the mountains in the SW part of the prov. of Omsk, flows WSW into Turkestan, re-

ceives the Sara-su, bends SSW, and, after a course of 530 m., falls into Lake Telekoul. Its banks are frequented by Kirghis of the great horde.

**JARICHENSKAIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, on the r. bank of the Bouzoulouk, 255 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask.

**JARICHEV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 11 m. N of Mohilev, on the l. bank of the Ladova.

**JARJARYA**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 70 m. SE of Bagdad, on the r. bank of the Tigris.

**JARLSBERG**, a town of Norway, in the bail. of Jarlsberg-Laurvig, 2 m. W of Tönsberg. There are large iron-works here.

**JARLSBERG-LAURWIG**, a bailiwick of Norway, in the S part of the division of Aggershus; bounded on the N by the bail. of Buskerud; on the E by the gulf of Christiania; on the SW by the co. of Laurvig; and on the W by the bail. of Bradsberg. Area 1952 Swedish sq. m. = 850 English, of which about one-half are arable. Pop. in 1833, 42,376; in 1845, 54,870. It is divided into the 2 fogderi of Jarlsberg and Laurvig; and contains the 4 towns of Laurvig, Sandefjord, Holmestrand, and Tönsberg.

**JARMELO**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 12 m. S of Guarda, and 84 m. E of Coimbra. Pop. 2,750. It has 3 churches.

**JARMEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 60 m. NW of Stettin, circle and 12 m. E of Demmin, on the Peene. Pop. 800. It has a church.

**JARMERITZ**, or **JAROMIRZICE**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 18 m. NNW of Znaim, and 35 m. WSW of Brünn, on the l. bank of the Bokitna. Pop. 1,630. It has a castle with a library and fine park.

**JARMOLINTSI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 19 m. S of Proskourou.

**JARNAC**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente and arrond. of Cognac. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,611; in 1841, 11,820. The town is 8 m. E of Cognac, on the r. bank of the Rhine, in the midst of extensive prairies. Pop. in 1841, 2,510. It is noted for its brandy, and is the entrepot for the vinous productions of the locality. Fairs for brandy, cattle, mules, and leather, are held monthly. This town is noted for the victory gained in the environs by the duke of Anjou over the prince of Condé in 1569.

**JARNAC-CHAMPAGNE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. N of Archiac. Pop. 1,108.

**JARNAGES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Creuse and arrond. of Boussac. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,692; in 1841, 7,867. The town is 15 m. SSW of Boussac, on a hill. Pop. 843. Fairs for cattle, horses, and hard-ware, are held here 5 times a-year.

**JARNAIN**, an island of the Persian gulf, in N lat.  $25^{\circ} 8'$ , near the coast of Arabia. It is remarkable for three lofty hills—two towards the N of the island, and one towards the S—all desolate of vegetation, and apparently of volcanic formation.

**JARNOSE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 5 m. SE of Charlieu. Pop. 1,197.

**JARNY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE of Conflans, near the r. bank of the Iron. Pop. 500. It has a paper-mill.

**JAROCZEWO**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle and 16 m. SE of Schrimm. Pop. 613.



of whom 150 are Jews. It has a Catholic church, and possesses a manufactory of potash.

**JAROCZYN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle and 15 m. WNW of Pleszew. Pop. 1,500, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has manufactories of cloth and linen.

**JAROM**, a district and town of Persia, in Farsistan, in a fertile and well-watered valley, 100 m. SSE of Shiraz. Pop. of town 400. It is enclosed by old dilapidated walls, and covers a considerable area, the houses, which are built of earth, being all surrounded with enclosed gardens. It has 4 caravansaries and a small bazaar, and carries on a considerable trade in tobacco and iron, both articles of local produce. The manufacture of calico, plain and printed, and the preparation of sheep's skin for the making of hats, form also important branches of industrial occupation.

**JAROMIERZ**, or **JAROMIR**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgrätz, 31 m. N of Chrudim, and 84 m. ENE of Prague, at the confluence of the Aupa with the Elbe. Pop. 3,490. It has a large nursery-garden.

**JAROMIRZKA**, or **JAROMERITZ**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 21 m. NNW of Znaim, on a river of the same name. Pop. in 1834, 2,018. It has a fine castle belonging to the princes of Kaunitz. The river J. has its source near the village of Rokenitz; runs first SE, then ESE, to Weimislitz; thence it takes the name of Robitna, bends NE, and joins the Eglawa a little below Erbenschitz.

**JAROSLAV**. See **YAROSLAV**.

**JAROSLAW**, a considerable town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the l. bank of the San; 18 m. N of Przemyśl. Pop. 3,372. The principal trade is in linen and flax, and wax and liquors. A large annual fair is held here on the 15th August.

**JAROTSCHIN**, a small town of Prussian Poland, 32 m. NW of Kalisch. Pop. 1,617.

**JAROVINA**, a village of European Turkey, in Albania, district of Liapi, 7 m. E of Delvinaki. Near it is an extremely deep lake, which appears to have been the crater of a volcano.

**JARQUE**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Aranda. Pop. 858.—Also a town in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Teruel, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Guadalupe. Pop. 498.

**JARRA**, a considerable town of Senegambia, in Ludamar, 36 m. W of Benown. The greater part of the inhabitants are Negroes, but they are subject to the Moors. They conduct a considerable trade, especially in salt, which they procure at Tishyt, in the Sahara.

**JARRIE (LA)**, a canton and town of France, dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 6 m. SE of La Rochelle, and 14 m. N of Rochefort. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 11,794; of town, 1,067.

**JARROW**, a parish of Durham, 2½ m. SW of S. Shields, on the river Tyne, comprising the chapelries of Heworth and S. Shields, and the townships of Harton, Westoe, and Monkton-with-Jarrow. The village, which is chiefly inhabited by pitmen and their families, is pleasantly situated on the S side of the Tyne. The parish abounds in coal, and contains numerous manufactories connected with the trade of Newcastle. Area of parish, 8,640 acres. Pop. in 1801, 15,624; in 1831, 27,995; in 1841, 33,945.

**JARS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. of Vailly. Pop. 1,490.

**JARSY**, a small town of Savoy, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Chambéry. Pop. 1,000.

**JARUCO**, a town of Cuba, in the Depart. Occidental, 18 m. E of Havana. Pop. in 1841, 838.

**JARVILLE**, a commune and town of France, in

the dep. of Meurthe, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Nancy, on the l. bank of the Meurthe. Pop. 338. On the 5th of January 1477, René II, duke of Lorraine, here defeated Charles the Bold, who fell in the battle.

**JARZE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 6 m. W of Beaune. Pop. 1,800.

**JASENITZ**, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, where the Oder issues from the Frische-haf, 10 m. N of Stettin.

**JASIANOWKA**, a small town in Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Grodno, 17 m. N by W of Bialystock.

**JASK**, or **JASHK**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Mekran, at the bottom of a bay, formed by the cape of the same name, towards the W. It is governed by a chief, who is tributary to the imam of Muscat.

**JASK**, or **JASQUES (CAPE)**, a headland on the coast of the Persian gulf, marking its entrance on the E side, in N lat. 25° 38', E long. 57° 48' [Raper], 8 or 9 leagues W by N of Cape Muksa. It is a low sandy point.

**JASLO**, a town of Austrian Galicia, at the confluence of the Jasielka and the Wisloka, in N lat. 49° 44', E long. 21° 25', 30 m. SE of Tarnow. Pop. 1,950. It is the capital of an extensive district or circle, having an area of 60·6 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 244,518.

**JASLOWITZ**, a small town of Austrian Galicia, circle of Zaleszycki, on the river Strypa.

**JASMUND**, a peninsula on the NE coast of the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, having at its northern extremity a mass of chalky rock forming a remarkable promontory. Its highest point, called the Königstuhl or 'king's chair,' is about 550 ft. above the sea. A part of the peninsula is covered with a thick forest, in the middle of which is a lake. It is connected with the main on the S by a long narrow granitic ridge.

**JASPER**, a county in the state of Texas, U.S., lying between the Sabine river on the E, and the Neches on the W. It is a wooded region, destitute of prairies, with one or two hilly ridges in its NW extremity.—Also a co. near the centre of the state of Georgia. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,111; in 1850, 11,486. Its cap. is Monticello.—Also a co. in the SE of the state of Mississippi. Pop. in 1840, 3,958; in 1850, 6,174. Its cap. is Paulding.—Also a co. in the NW of Iowa. Area 980 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,267; in 1850, 1,288. Its cap. is Reusselaer.—Also a co. in the E part of Illinois, intersected by Embarras river. Area 475 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,472; in 1850, 3,198. Its cap. is Newton.—Also a co. in the SW part of Missouri. Area 988 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 4,223.—Also a township in Steuben co., in the state of New York, 18 m. SW of Bath. Pop. 1,187.—Also a village in Pike co., in Ohio, 3 m. W of Piketon.—Also a village in Marion co., Tennessee, 114 m. SE of Nashville.—Also the cap. of Hamilton co., in Florida, 90 m. E of Tallahassee.—Also the cap. of Dubois co. in Iowa, 124 m. SSW of Indianapolis.—Also the cap. of Jasper co. in Missouri, 163 m. SW of Jefferson.—Also a township in Ralls co., and another in Newton co., both in Missouri.

**JASSO**, or **JASSAU**, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Aba-Ujvar, situated in a valley, 25 m. S of Eperies.

**JASSY**, or **YASSY**, a considerable town of European Turkey, the capital of Moldavia, the residence of the hospodar or prince, and see of the Greek archb. or metropolitan of the prov., in N lat. 47° 8' 30", E long. 27° 30' 15", 370 m. N of Constantinople, and 3 hours' drive over a hilly country from the banks of the Pruth. It is supposed to have been the *Jassiorum Municipium*, a garrison-town in the time of the



Romans; and was formerly a place of great size, containing nearly 80,000 inhabitants; but their number was progressively reduced by the effects of war, fire, and pestilence, to little more than 15,000. In 1753 almost the whole town was burnt down; and in 1772 it was laid waste by the plague. It has however revived considerably of late years, and has now a pop. supposed to exceed 50,000. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church; but there are also some Catholics, and above a third of the pop. are Jews. There are 200 synagogues in the town, and about 30 of these are large. The showy dress of the more affluent females forms a curious contrast to the general wretchedness; for J., like the rest of Moldavia, swarms with beggars. The town, with its white houses and glittering spires, situated partly on an eminence, partly in a pleasant valley, with wide-spreading suburbs, has a promising external appearance, which its interior fails to realize. The principal streets are paved or boarded, as is usual in Russia, with logs; and the houses, which amount to nearly 5,000, are built without the smallest attention to regularity; there are not above 200 houses of stone, and not more than 50 have a second floor. The town is unhealthy, owing to the total neglect of cleanliness, to the miasmata exhaled from the neighbouring lake of Bakiui, and to the sewers, which, running under the boarded streets, often overflow in time of heavy rains, so as to render the streets impassable. Since the war with Russia in 1788, the fortifications of J. have been demolished, with the exception of a small fortress on an eminence opposite to the residence of the hospodar. Here are schools for teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, the classics, and theology. The environs produce good wine; a great deal of canvas is made in the town, and sent to Constantinople; other articles of trade are flax, corn, hides, wool, wax, honey, and tallow. The soil of the surrounding country is rich, but only a few spots here and there are under cultivation. To the W and NW is a marshy flat.—J. has been frequently taken by the Russians; but, as yet, has always been restored at the conclusion of peace. In 1792, a treaty of peace was negotiated here between Russia and the Porte.

**JASTROW**, a small town of W. Prussia, near the borders of Pomerania, in the reg. of Marienwerder, 67 m. W of Culm. Pop. 3,750. It is a thriving place, with manufactures of cloth and fire-arms.

**JASTRZAR**, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomir, 15 m. SW of Radom.

**JASUN**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, on the Black sea, 75 m. NE of Samsun.

**JASZ-APATHI**, a town of Hungary, 11 m. E of Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 8,800.

**JASZ-BERENY**, a considerable town of Hungary, on the Zagya, 38 m. E of Pesth, in N lat. 47° 30'. It is the residence of the military commandant of the united provs. of Jazygia and Cumania. The environs are fertile; and their trade, particularly in corn, centres here. An extensive traffic is also conducted in horses and horned cattle. The town contains a Franciscan monastery; but is remarkable chiefly as having been the residence of the famous Attila.

**JASZENOVACZ**, a town of Austrian Croatia, 9 m. NNE of Dubitz, at the confluence of the Unna and Save. Pop. 2,600.

**JASZ-FENSZAM**, a town of Hungary, on the Zagya, 18 m. NW of Jasz-Bereny. Pop. 3,500.

**JASZKA**, or **JASZTRAVICZ**, a town of Austrian Croatia, in the co. and 27 m. SW of Agram.

**JATAHY**. See **JUTAH**.

**JATRINOLI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, 3 m. W of Casalnuovo. Pop. 1,000.

**JATSHENKA**. See **YATSHENKA**.

**JATUARANA**, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which discharges itself into the Madeira, on the r. bank, between the village of Borba and the Canoma arm of that river.

**JAU**, a commune and small port of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Saint-Vivien, on the l. bank of the Gironde. Pop. 1,608.

**JAUCHE**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, cant. of Jodoigne, 7 m. SE of Hougard. Pop. 850.

**JAUDONIERE (LA)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Vendée, cant. and 6 m. NE of Sainte-Hermine, near the l. bank of the Loing. Pop. 612.

**JAUER**, a principality of Prussia, in Lower Silesia, bounded on the S and W by Bohemia and Lusatia. The surface is in general mountainous; but it has fruitful plains, and the hills are covered with wood. Corn is imported; on the other hand, manufactures are extensive, and the district exports linen, gauze, iron, glass, and porcelain. The chief towns are J., Hirschberg, Lowenberg, and Bunzlau, which are severally the capitals of the small districts into which it has been administratively divided. It now forms part of the government of Liegnitz.

**JAUER**, or **JAUERBACH**, a fortified town, the cap. of the foregoing principality and of a circle, stands on the r. bank of the Neisse, 10 m. SE of Liegnitz. It contains 5 Catholic churches and monasteries, and a Lutheran church; and has a pop. of 6,500, who manufacture woollen and cotton, and trade in corn, flax, and yarn. In 1776 the greater part of this place was burnt down; but it was rebuilt with considerable improvements.

**JAUERNICK**, a small town of Austrian Silesia, in the circle and 50 m. NW of Troppau, with 1,950 inhabitants.

**JAUA**, or **XAUA**, a river of Peru, in the dep. of Junin, which unites with the Rio-do-Sal, near Huanta, to form the Mantaro, which joins the Apurimac.

**JAUA**. See **ATANJAUA**.

**JAUJAC**, or **JAULNAC**, a small town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, 15 m. SW of Privas, on the r. bank of the Alignon. Pop. 2,270. There are silk mills here.

**JAUEMU**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, on the W bank of the Ganges, in N lat. 26° 25'.

**JAULDAH**, a town of Bengal, dist. and 34 m. SE of Ramghur, in N lat. 23° 22'.

**JAULNAH**, a town of Hindostan, in the Deccan, 34 m. ESE of Aurungabad.

**JAULNAIS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Vienne, on the small river Clain, 6 m. N of Poitiers. Pop. 1,580.

**JAUMOAD**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, in N lat. 21° 13'.

**JAUN**, a village and bail. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Friburg, 4½ m. E by S of Boll, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Saane.

**JAURRIETTA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Pampeluna. Pop. 600.

**JAURU**, or **JAURA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its rise in a mountain ridge of the same name, belonging to the Cordillera-dos-Parexes, in W long. 58° 30', S lat. 14° 42'; runs in a S course to lat. 15° 45'; after which it turns to the SE for 34 leagues, and by a further course of 60 leagues falls into the Paraguay on the W side, in lat. 16° 24', 25 m. S of Villa-Maria. On its banks are salt-pits from which the prov. of Mato-Grosso derives large supplies of salt. The confluence of the J. with the Paraguay is a point of importance. It guards and covers the great road between Villa-Bella, Cuiaba, and their intermediate establishments;



commands the navigation of both rivers, and defends the entrance into the interior of the latter province. The Paraguay from this place has a free navigation upwards almost to its sources, which are scarcely 70 leagues distant, with no other impediment than a large fall. In S lat.  $16^{\circ} 23'$ , W long.  $60^{\circ} 20'$ , a mark placed at the mouth of the J., consisting of a pyramid of beautiful marble, brought to this distant point from Lisbon, bears inscriptions commemorative of the treaty between the courts of Spain and Portugal, by which their respective territories were defined in 1754.—Also a river in the same prov., a tributary of the Coxim, which it joins on the r. bank after a course from E to W of 100 m.

JAURU (Do), a small river, which rises on the W ridge of the mountains of Paraguay, and falls into the river Cochín, by which its waters are carried into the Taquari, and thence into the main stream of the Paraguay.

JAUSTONI, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Mississippi from the SW, in N lat.  $48^{\circ} 55'$ . It is about 30 yds. wide at its mouth.

JAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 3 m. SW of Compiègne, on the r. bank of the Oise. Pop. 1,200.

JAUIER, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 4 m. NE of Barcelonnette, on the r. bank of the Ubaye. Pop. 1,880.

JAVA, a large and fertile island of the Eastern archipelago, belonging principally to Holland, and forming the centre of the power of a commercial company which once ruled all the Eastern sea, lying between  $5^{\circ} 52'$  and  $8^{\circ} 46'$  N lat., and  $105^{\circ} 11'$  and  $114^{\circ} 33'$  E long. It is of a rectangular form, 642 m. long, and from 50 to 128 m. in breadth. Its superficial area, inferior to that of Borneo or Sumatra, is estimated by Stein at 52,335 sq. m., but this is probably above the truth: with the neighbouring island of Madura, British geographers assign to it an area of only 45,700 sq. m. In the *Moniteur des Indes-Orientales et Occidentales*, edited by Baron Carnébe, the surface of J. is estimated at 2,313 sq. geog. leagues, or 1,269 sq. myriametres; that of Madura at 97.3 sq. leagues, or 53.4 sq. myriam.; and that of other adjacent islands near J. at 34.3 sq. leagues; making a total of 2444.6 sq. leagues, or 1341.3 sq. myriam. On the N it has the sea of Java separating it from Borneo; on the E, the straits of Bali, which separate it from the island of that name; on the S, the Indian ocean; and on the W, the straits of Sunda, which separate it from Sumatra.

*Coasts.*] The most remarkable circumstance in the form of J., is its irregularity, narrowness, and great length, which necessarily give it an extraordinary extent of coast. The N coast presents a considerable number of bays. Setting out from Cape Sandaro, the NE extremity of the island, and going W, we encounter a vast bay protected on the N by the island of Madura. The next object is Cape Mandalia, at the extremity of a remarkable peninsula, which is succeeded by Cape Indramayo, Batavia and Bantam bays, and Cape St. Nicholas. At the extreme NW point, the coast turns suddenly SW, forming Pepper bay, and Delkom bay. The S coast commences with Cape Java, and presents one of the deepest bays in the whole island, the bay of Winkoopers, to the SE of which we encounter Cape Vinezen. Eastern Cape forms the SE extremity of the island, and between this point and Cape Sandava the only remarkable inlet is the bay of Balemboang. The principal harbour, next to Surabaya, is that of Batavia, which is a kind of roadstead sheltered by several islands. Indeed, the whole of the N coast, from the smoothness of the sea, and the numerous islands with which it is studded, may be considered

a harbour, at least when we regard the mildness of the seasons, and the tranquillity of the seas in these parts.

*Physical features.*] “The general aspect of J. on the N coast,” says Sir Thomas Raffles, “is low; in many places swampy, and overgrown with mangrove trees and bushes, particularly towards the W. The S coast, on the contrary, consists almost entirely of a series of rocks and cliffs which rise perpendicularly to a considerable height. In the interior, stupendous mountains stretch longitudinally throughout the island; while others of an inferior elevation, and innumerable ranges of hills running in various directions, serve to form and confine plains and valleys of various elevation and extent. On the N side, the ascent is in general very gradual from the sea-coast to the immediate base of the mountains; particularly in the W part of the island, where it has the greatest breadth, and where the mountains are situated far inland. Although the N coast is in many parts flat and uninteresting, the interior and southern provinces, from the mountainous character of the country, may be reckoned amongst the most romantic and highly diversified in the world,—uniting all the rich and magnificent scenery which waving forests, never-failing streams, and constant verdure, can present, heightened by a pure atmosphere, and the glowing tints of a tropical sun. Quitting the low coast of the N, in many parts unhealthy, the traveller can hardly advance five miles inland, without feeling a sensible improvement in the atmosphere and climate. As he proceeds, at every step he breathes a purer air, and surveys a brighter scene. At length he reaches the high lands. Here the boldest forms of Nature are tempered by the rural arts of man, stupendous mountains clothed with abundant harvests, impetuous cataracts tamed to the peasant's will; here is perpetual verdure; here are tints of the brightest hue. In the hottest season the air retains its freshness; in the driest, the innumerable rills and rivulets preserve much of their water. These the mountain-farmer diverts in endless conduits and canals, to irrigate the land, which he has laid in terraces for its reception; it then descends to the plains, and spreads fertility wherever it flows; till at last, by numerous outlets, it discharges itself into the sea.”

J. is almost wholly volcanic; and a series of mountains betraying this origin, and varying in their elevation from 800 to 12,000 ft. above the level of the sea, extends from E to W through the whole length of the island. The several large mountains in this series, though different from each other in external figure, agree in the general attribute of volcanic features, having a broad base, gradually verging towards the summit in the form of a cone; but they also exhibit indications less equivocal of their origin, such as craters completely extinct, others with small apertures which continually discharge sulphureous vapours, and some which have emitted flame within a recent period. The following is a list of the principal elevations, as measured by M. Reinwardt:—

|                                                  |           |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Tjikaracha in the district of Manahaija,         | 4,017 ft. |
| Source of the Tjiturun.                          | 4,645     |
| The N peak of Tiloe in the district of Banjarua. | 5,425     |
| Gunong-Guntner in the district of Timangamen,    | 6,085     |
| Salak,                                           | 7,172     |
| Gede,                                            | 9,075     |
| Semiru, as measured by M. Carnébe,               | 12,292    |

They all rise from a plain, but little elevated above the level of the sea, and each must be considered as a separate mountain raised by a cause independent of that which produced the others. Besides the larger series, there are extensive ranges of inferior elevation, sometimes connected with the larger series



and sometimes independent of them. Various volcanic rocks are intermixed among the primary formations of this island. On either side of the great intersecting mountain-chain limestone and argillaceous ironstone occur. The N coast rests entirely upon coral; and great calcareous formations run along the S coast, in some instances rising to 500 ft. above sea-level, and full of shells and corals.—The geological constitution of the island is unfavourable to the existence of metals. No diamonds are found, or any other precious stones; but schist, quartz, felspar, potstone, and trap are abundant; porphyry is also said to be found.

*Rivers.*] Numerous streams pour down from the central mountain ridge of J., into the plains on both sides. None of these are navigable for any considerable way into the interior; but there are probably 50 streams that in the wet season bear down rafts charged with timber and other rough produce, and 5 or 6 which are at all times navigable to the distance of 5 or 6 m. from the coast. The largest river is the Solo, which discharges itself by two mouths near Gressik on the N coast. The second in magnitude is the river of Surabaya. Along the N coast, almost every district has its principal river. A few insignificant streams discharge their waters on the S coast, which is little known or frequented.—Among the mountains of the interior, are scattered several small but beautiful lakes, most of them supposed to be the craters of extinct volcanoes, and there are some extensive swamps.

*Climate.*] The seasons are here distinguished not by hot and cold, but by wet and dry. The W winds—which bring rain generally—set in during the month of October, become more steady in November and December, and gradually subside, till in March or April they are succeeded by the E winds and fair weather, which continue for the remaining half of the year. The heaviest rains are in December and January; the driest weather occurs in July and August, when the nights are coldest and the days hottest. Thunder and lightning are frequent. Occasional showers, even in the driest season, refresh the air; and the landscape is at all times of the year covered with the brightest verdure. The therm. has been observed on the N coast, and particularly in the large and low capitals of Batavia, Samarang, and Surabaya, to indicate above 90°; but by a series of observations published under the authority of the Dutch government, it has been found usually to range between 70° and 74° in the evenings and mornings, and to stand about 83° at noon. In the interior, among the hills, it seldom rises higher than from 67° to 70°, and on the summit of Lindora it has been observed so low as 27°. On the whole, the climate of this island—with the exception of Batavia and some other low swampy places on the N coast—is considered on a level, in point of salubrity, with the healthiest parts of British India, or of any tropical country in the world.—Governor Raffles gives a table discovered among the Dutch records, by which it would appear, that the amount of deaths in Batavia, from the year 1730 to 1752, exceeded 11,000,000 of souls, or nearly 50,000 a-year! In 1722, upwards of 4,000 souls were destroyed by an irruption of the Papandjang.

*Productions.*] The soil of J. is for the most part rich, and remarkable for its extraordinary depth and fertility. By the side of tropical plants are found most European vegetables, and various fruits of more temperate zones; these are sure to succeed wherever proper attention is paid to the relative qualities of soil and climate. At Wonosari, alt. 6,217 ft. above sea-level, excellent potatoes, cabbages, carrots, lettuces, pease, peaches, and strawberries are grown. The mountains and valleys, hills and dales, coast-exposures and inland shades, offer an inexhaustible variety of vegetable productions. Magnificent untouched forests clothe the mountain-sides; the elegant tree-ferns seek the seclusion of the deepest ravines; an infinite variety of climbing weeds bind the taller vegetation into almost solid piles and mounds of rich vegetation. Rice is here—as almost everywhere in the East—the staff of life; maize, or Indian corn, is an important article in the agriculture of the island, as is *katchang*. The sugar-cane, coffee-shrub, pepper, indigo, tobacco, several tuberous roots,

nutmegs, aloes, cloves, cinnamon, most of the European plants, and a great number which afford oils, all contribute abundantly to the necessities and luxuries of the inhabitants of J., and furnish valuable articles of commercial export. Neither the nutmeg, the clove, nor the cinnamon, is indigenous in J.; but they have been cultivated, and are found to thrive well. The choicest fruits of tropical climes abound; likewise ornamental and medicinal plants, and those whose fibres are convertible into rope, thread, and cloth. Amongst the former are the *datura*, the cubeb-pepper, and the *upas*, the extreme poisonous qualities of which have given rise to some ridiculous exaggerations. A tree, however, named *anchar*, and a shrub called *chetik*, are possessed of a malignity almost as quickly destructive to life as the gum from the *upas* has been described to be. Coffee, sugar, indigo, tea, cinnamon, cochineal, pepper, and tobacco, are extensively cultivated by the Dutch in J.

Temminck, in his *Coup-d'Œil Général* (Leyden, 1846-7), says, quoting Count de Hogendorp, "The soil of Java does not present any products which are exclusively proper to it; but such is its happy fecundity, such is the goodness of its climate, that all the productions which Providence has granted to other countries situated between the tropics can be transplanted there, and cultivated with success. If the imperfect knowledge and limited means of the Javanese have only until now permitted them to cultivate rice, coffee, tobacco, *siré*, *katchang*, maize, and a little cotton, we may reasonably hope that a gentle and enlightened persuasion will easily lead them also to cultivate pepper, gambier, cardamoms, and the many kinds of tobacco and cotton, on procuring for this purpose seeds from Virginia and Brazil; whilst the culture and manufacture of indigo, sugar,—the extensive culture of cotton, coffee, tobacco,—the manufacture of potash, of rum, &c.,—may furnish to European industry powerful means of augmenting products suited to exterior commerce, and immense sources of riches and prosperity. In 1830 we could calculate that only two-ninths of J. were cultivated, and that the other seven-ninths still presented a vast field for improvements. In the domains ceded to private persons by sale," continues Temminck, "particularly in those of a large extent, it was calculated in 1830, that the uncultivated lands were in proportion to those already put under cultivation as 7 to 1, and in the domains where remarkable improvements had been introduced this proportion did not exceed 7 to 2. We perceive, by the view given of the state of the finances before 1830, that the different systems under which our Indian possessions have been mercantilely managed could not furnish in the long run an assured benefit to the government. The system adopted since that time has given birth to the hope that this expectation may be realized, and that the state may count upon sure revenues which the agricultural industry will annually furnish to the chief treasury; without doubt a very remarkable result, perhaps unique in the history of distant possessions which have not been colonized. The system of monopoly of the company,—that of the *corvées* under Marshal Daendels,—the registration laws of the 'ryot war system' of the English,—those mitigated and more liberal, introduced after the English occupation,—the strict economy put in practice by the commissioner, General Du Bus, have not realized the expectation of the European government. General van den Bosch, who was clothed with the authority in 1830, deemed it necessary to administer the interests of government in a different manner from that followed by his predecessors. The old sovereigns of J. were masters of the whole soil, at least to the extent of the recognised right by which they had the power of levying on the cultivated land a tax consisting of a part of the crop, or they could exact personal service. Nevertheless the proprietor had the power of freeing himself from this tax by restoring the land to the commune, the latter appropriating to itself the profit under the burden of the charges. The tax as well as the forced labour were regulated by *adat*, and consisted, as regarded the price, in the fifth part of the crop, or in labour calculated at the rate of 66 days' work per annum. During the English occupation they acted contrary to the *adat*, by exacting the half, two-fifths, or one-third of the crop, instead of one-fifth.

"Indolence is the supreme happiness of the Javanese, while he partakes with all men in the desire to augment his enjoyments at the expense of the labour which he believes obligatory upon him. According to this basis, it is established as a principle that a *desa*, [i.e. a commune or village,] is freed from the land-tax by relinquishing the fifth part of the rice-fields for the cultivation of a product in demand for the European markets; that the *desa* should enjoy one part of the benefit whenever it is proved by estimate that the produce of the cultivation brings more than the amount of the land-tax due by the village; that in case of failure of the crop the loss should be borne by the government, provided the carelessness or laziness of the cultivators were not the cause of this loss of the crop. In order not to overburden a part of the native pop. with a too heavy *corvée*, care was taken to distribute the labour—for example in the cultivation of the sugar-cane—so that one part of the inhabitants of the *desa* were charged with bringing



the cane to maturity, another had the reaping, and a third, were charged with the transport; finally, whenever necessary, a fourth fulfilled the labour of manufacture, and only in the localities where the workmen were not in sufficiently great numbers, the last were paid a fixed quantity of rice and salt, over and above the remission of the tax. As a Javanese prefers to work under the immediate surveillance of his countrymen, this favour was granted to him. All the care which the culture, the harvest, and the manufacture demanded were intrusted to the vigilance of the European heads. In the districts where the cultivation of the sugar-cane had existed for a length of time, permission was given to the Javanese to manage their own ground, under the obligation of paying the tax with which the rice-fields were charged. In the localities where the rice-fields are not much extended, the right of draining the soil in the higher districts was accorded to the pop. After having set apart the fifth part of the rice-fields of the *desa*, or after having chosen elevated soil fit for the culture, the work is distributed among the pop. in the following manner: In order to execute the necessary work on an extent of soil of one *bouw*, the *desa* is obliged to furnish 4 men, 2 of whom are obliged to work alternately for a week or a month, according to the arrangement made. The working men have, as superintendents, Chinese called *mandur* [literally 'master-servant'], who are under the surveillance of the chief of the village. A part of the pop. employed in these labours is intrusted with them until the produce is perfectly ripe, when they are set free from all other work." The manufacture is ordinarily intrusted to free workmen.

"The produce of a *bahu* planted with sugar-cane," says Temminck, "may be stated at a minimum of 15 piculs. Consequently an establishment which furnishes 6,000 piculs of sugar, requires an extent of 400 *bahus* of land, on which 400 men require to be employed daily; from which it results that 1,600 persons who possess 2,000 *bahus* of rice-fields are exempted from the land-tax. A man cuts from 500 to about 550 canes, of which 2,000 to 2,200 are sufficient to furnish a picul of sugar, in which way 4 men are required to cut the quantity of canes necessary for a picul of sugar. Considering that the mill is only at work for 10 months in the year, the produce of one day is calculated at 20 piculs, which occupies 80 cane-cutters, so that 320 persons receive exemption from the tax by this labour. For the transport of the canes to the mill 140 loads are reckoned, each of 320 canes. A cart makes ordinarily two trips a-day, which makes the number of carts belonging to the establishment 70; each cart is accompanied by one man, which makes 280 persons exempt from the tax. There are 40 others required for cutting the wood used in the furnaces, and when the manufacturer, from want of free workmen, is obliged to employ the inhabitants of the *desa*, he requires 50 men daily. More than 200 men are thus freed from the tax.

|                                           |            |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|
| For the field works, . . . . .            | 1,600 men. |
| For cutting the canes, . . . . .          | 320        |
| For the transport of the canes, . . . . . | 280        |
| For cutting wood, &c., . . . . .          | 40         |

|                                                                        |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| The manufacturer employing workmen furnished by the village, . . . . . | 2,240      |
| by the village, . . . . .                                              | 200        |
| Total, . . . . .                                                       | 2,440 men, |

of which only 610 are employed daily. The 2,240 men enjoy the remission of the tax calculated at f. 7½, which makes f. 18,300. They may be required 300 days in the year; but it may be that the mill requires repair, or is stopped by other causes, so that we may calculate on 250 or 260 working days, which makes 65 days' work per head, calculated at the ordinary price of manual labour in J., 12 Dutch cents per day. It is proved that the new system permits the Javanese to execute less work while enjoying the same benefits; but from labour equal to that which he is obliged to expend in his rice-fields, his profit is considerably augmented. Some fear has been entertained that, by the employment of the fifth part of the rice-fields for the more precious cultivation, that of rice would suffer, and that this produce would become less abundant. The results prove clearly that the cultivation of this grain is not diminishing, that the export is still considerable, and even increases yearly. The calculation established and the balance struck of all the expenses, it results that the picul of sugar costs to the manufacturer f. 7. 50; the government pay for it f. 8. 50 or f. 9 copper. We have already mentioned that advances without interest are made to these establishments, but with security for the capital, which ought to be returned in two or at most three years by means of the deliveries of sugar. The *Handelsmaatschappij* [i. e. Dutch 'Trading company'], receives this produce, with the other articles of which the culture is reserved, in warehouses established for this purpose in different parts of the island, where they are placed under the surveillance of its agents, who take charge of the loading of the vessels chartered by the company. The merchandise on its arrival in Europe is sold by public auction in the two principal ports, and at two fixed times in the year.

"Rice for a great number of years has served as the principal food, not only in J., but also in the other Sunda islands. J. is the granary of plenty for all the archipelago; and the company occupies itself in this culture with solicitude, well persuaded that a scarcity of rice might be fatal to its power. Ordinances to encourage and to increase this branch of agriculture have been promulgated at different times by an authority called to watch

over the physical well-being of many millions of inhabitants. We now state that the produce of this culture has always been on the increase, whilst at the same time others more valued in commerce have been established at the expense of the rice-fields, and we shall give proof of this. Taking as the basis of comparison the land-tax (uncertain as it is for establishing a just view), we find that in 1818 the sum total of the tax upon lands brought in 2,000,000 florins to the treasury; from 1820 to 1830 it was raised to 5,000,000 fl.; in 1840 to 8,000,000 fl.; and in the table of revenues for 1845, the land-tax of the Javanese communes amounted to more than 10,000,000 fl. As an evident proof that the culture of rice, of which it would be difficult to fix the quantity produced annually, increases considerably, we may mention that the exportation in 1840 was 1,488,350 piculs of 125 lbs. The foregoing exportation does not comprehend the crops in the provs. of Batavia, of Buitenzorg, of Soerakarta, and of Djokjakarta."

Since 1825, the production of sugar in J. has been increasing annually. Previous to that date it was impossible to estimate the exact export, but it did not exceed 3,000,000 kilogrammes. The mode of culture and extraction was very defective, the sugar-mills being in the hands of the Chinese, who used the same process in the 19th cent. as had been practised in the 17th. In 1828, the commissary-general of the island granted a subsidy of 150,000 fl. for the improvement of sugar-culture and its productions. This produced a great increase in the export of 1849 as compared with 1847 and 1848. And in 1830, for the further development of the resources of J., the governor-general made large advances in money to those persons who would establish plantations on a new plan, the government also undertaking to construct the buildings necessary for the manufacture. The planters readily accepted this offer, and borrowed from 40,000 fl. to 50,000 fl., which they were allowed to repay in manufactured sugar. In 1832, the adoption of the new system was found to exercise a favourable influence, by increasing the products very considerably; and the exports in 1830 of 6,700,000 kil., were increased in 1832 to 15,567,000 kil. The quantity produced has increased annually, and the quality has improved in almost equal ratio; it is packed in baskets usually weighing 220 kil. = 433 lbs. The export of sugar from J. during the last 25 years has been as follows:

|                 | Kil.       |                 | Kil.       |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1825, . . . . . | 5,500,000  | 1837, . . . . . | 42,000,000 |
| 1826, . . . . . | 1,250,000  | 1838, . . . . . | 46,000,000 |
| 1827, . . . . . | 2,000,000  | 1839, . . . . . | 52,500,000 |
| 1828, . . . . . | 1,500,000  | 1840, . . . . . | 63,500,000 |
| 1829, . . . . . | 4,500,000  | 1841, . . . . . | 64,500,000 |
| 1830, . . . . . | 7,000,000  | 1842, . . . . . | 66,000,000 |
| 1831, . . . . . | 7,000,000  | 1843, . . . . . | 49,000,000 |
| 1832, . . . . . | 15,000,000 | 1844, . . . . . | 70,000,000 |
| 1833, . . . . . | 15,000,000 | 1845, . . . . . | 90,000,000 |
| 1834, . . . . . | 24,500,000 | 1846, . . . . . | 87,500,000 |
| 1835, . . . . . | 27,000,000 | 1847, . . . . . | 82,750,000 |
| 1836, . . . . . | 33,000,000 | 1848, . . . . . | 90,000,000 |

In 1849 it amounted to 104,000,000 kil., equal to about 100,000 tons.

The manufacture and exportation of indigo is a Crown monopoly. The calculations upon which its cultivation is based are as follows: "With one set of tubs, 12,500 lbs. weight of leaves, or 10 loads each of 10 piculs = 1,330 lbs., which yield 15 to 20 lbs. of indigo, can be daily prepared, giving, in the course of the year, 4,000 lbs. of indigo, as the work cannot be carried on with equal vigour all the year round. About 100 *bouws*, of 500 square rods each, cultivated with indigo plants, are required for one set of tubs. In order to obtain these, 400 householders must be fixed from rent, and the other operations performed by natives in the factories demand 200 householders besides; so that the rent of 600 *bouws* of Sawa land is sacrificed. The production of the plant, transport to the factory, and the remaining labour of the Javans, cost thus 4,500 florins, or nearly 1 florin 12 cents per lb. The salaries of the European workmen, and other requisites, amount to an outlay of 50 cents; so that one pound of indigo in this manner costs 1 florin 62 cents, or about 2s. 8d. per lb. English. A better result has, however, been obtained in Cheribon, from the experiment to obtain indigo manufactured by the natives themselves, which they deliver in payment of rent, at 1 florin 50 cents per lb., to which 60 cents for packing and allowance to officers must be added. There are already 150 of these small factories established." In this case, as in that of the cost of producing sugar, no account is taken of the rent of the land; which being added gives 1 florin 80 cents, or nearly 3s. per English pound, as the price which indigo delivered in this manner costs the Dutch government at the factory.

The increased productiveness of J. may be inferred from the following exports:

|                   | 1826.          | 1839.     | 1846.     |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Sugar, . . . . .  | 19,795 piculs. | 842,017   | 1,394,086 |
| Coffee, . . . . . | 340,911        | 757,476   | 916,876   |
| Indigo, . . . . . | 76             | 1,191,636 | 1,751,954 |

The harvest of 1849 was estimated to have produced as follows:

|                      | On Government account. | Private account. | Total.    |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Sugar, . . . . .     | 981,423 piculs.        | 391,395          | 1,372,818 |
| Coffee, . . . . .    | 482,526                | 66,993           | 549,489   |
| Indigo, . . . . .    | 1,059,817              | 166,490          | 1,226,307 |
| Tea, . . . . .       | 963,232                | 40,000           | 1,003,232 |
| Cochineal, . . . . . | 48,699                 | 36,320           | 85,019    |



These latter returns are exclusive of those for the residences of Pasarewan and Socararta, which had not been received when they were made up.

*Animal kingdom.*] Of domestic animals the buffalo is the most important. It is used for the purposes of agriculture in place of the horse. Cattle of every description are numerous all over J.; but the cows in general are of an inferior kind, and give little milk. Sheep, goats, and pigs are also numerous; hares and rabbits are common; and deer and antelopes are also plentiful. The horses are small but active, and show a good deal of the blood and make of the Arabian; the Bima breed is esteemed the best, and great numbers of them are annually imported. Wild hogs and monkeys are found in all the jungles. The forests, especially in the E parts of the island, are inhabited by various kinds of wild beasts. The royal tiger is here as powerful and as large as in Bengal; and a species of black tiger, which is often found, is very ferocious. The rhinoceros is sometimes met with, but principally in the W parts of the island, in the high grass jungle, remote from observation. Snakes occur in great numbers, and of various kinds. The numerous marshes on the coast, where the principal towns are situated, are infested with reptiles and insects. Lizards of all kinds, from the variable camelion to the guana tribe, frequent the bushes, trees, and roofs of the houses. In the woods a venomous spider is common, the body of which is nearly 2 inches in diameter, and the forelegs or claws 4 inches in length.—Among the feathered tribes found in J., we may remark the cassowary, or emu, a very large and powerful bird. Of the parrot species, the louris are very beautiful. Birds of paradise, from Gillolo, Papua, and New Guinea, sometimes visit this island. The J. sparrow is of a peculiar kind, and very handsome. Pigeons, domestic and wild, with the most beautiful plumage, abound; pheasants, jungle and pea-fowl, are also numerous, together with quails and snipes.—The aquatic tribe is equally diversified, and the extensive fisheries along the great line of coast are highly productive. Oysters and every kind of shell-fish occur in great abundance.

*Exports and imports.*] The following is a statement of the value of the articles exported from the islands of J. and Madura in 1842 and 1849:

|                                          | 1842.      | 1849.      |
|------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Produce of Indian archipelago,           | £4,594,086 | £4,733,509 |
| Produce of the west of India and Bengal, | 5,263      | 3,881      |
| Produce of China, Manilla, and Siam,     | 22,506     | 17,343     |
| Produce of Japan,                        | 615        | 32,971     |
| Produce of Europe and America,           | 201,400    | 208,816    |
| Specie from all countries,               | 41,420     | 29,005     |
|                                          | £4,865,290 | £5,025,526 |

The distribution of these exports was as follows:

| To                              | 1842.            | 1849.          |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Holland,                        | 41,217,520 flor. | 46,461,553 fl. |
| Sweden,                         | 468,737          | 925,864        |
| Denmark,                        | 112,080          | 306,571        |
| Prussia,                        | 43,350           | ...            |
| Hamburg,                        | 317,774          | 439,464        |
| Bremen,                         | ...              | 185,448        |
| Great Britain,                  | 1,338,446        | 1,278,976      |
| α. Bengal and Coromandel coast, | 750              | 9,458          |
| β. Cape of Good Hope,           | 25,345           | ...            |
| γ. Australia,                   | 473,519          | 236,742        |
| Belgium,                        | 170,717          | 192,542        |
| France,                         | 1,018,779        | 1,127,433      |
| Portugal,                       | 910              | ...            |
| Sardinia,                       | 4,050            | ...            |
| United States,                  | 856,939          | 597,907        |
| Arabia,                         | 44,840           | ...            |
| Gulf of Persia,                 | 38,479           | 127,906        |
| China and Macao,                | 1,325,674        | 1,055,730      |
| Cochin-China,                   | 58,370           | ...            |

|                      |              |              |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Siam,                | 50,898       | 88,338       |
| Manilla,             | 5,445        | 8,049        |
| Japan,               | 374,425      | 321,414      |
| Eastern archipelago, | 10,436,426   | 6,962,918    |
|                      | 58,383,493   | 60,306,813   |
|                      | = £4,865,290 | = £5,025,526 |

The following is a statement of the value of the articles imported into J. and Madeira in 1842 and 1849:

|                                          | 1842.      | 1849.      |
|------------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Produce of Europe,                       | £1,403,096 | £1,241,851 |
| Produce of the west of India and Bengal, | 27,323     | 46,715     |
| Produce of China, Manilla, and Siam,     | 170,993    | 213,380    |
| Produce of Japan,                        | 62,633     | 40,649     |
| Produce of Indian archipelago,           | 435,365    | 427,150    |
| Specie from all countries,               | 74,024     | 38,479     |
|                                          | £2,173,434 | £2,008,224 |

The distribution of these imports was as follows:

| To                              | 1842.            | 1849.         |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Holland,                        | 11,296,250 flor. | 8,290,108 fl. |
| Sweden,                         | 381,024          | 111,698       |
| Norway,                         | 45               | ...           |
| Denmark,                        | 6,105            | 68,066        |
| Hamburg,                        | 108,823          | 152,379       |
| Bremen,                         | ...              | 88,658        |
| Great Britain,                  | 3,955,559        | 5,140,915     |
| α. Bengal and Coromandel coast, | 168,062          | 31,286        |
| β. Mauritius,                   | 6,789            | 2,084         |
| γ. Cape of Good Hope,           | 23,723           | 4,440         |
| δ. Australia,                   | 26,667           | 73,036        |
| Belgium,                        | 31,777           | 7,780         |
| France,                         | 628,383          | 355,639       |
| Madeira,                        | 7,670            | ...           |
| Sardinia,                       | 4,406            | ...           |
| United States,                  | 129,349          | 394,041       |
| Arabia,                         | 18,495           | ...           |
| Gulf of Persia,                 | ...              | 150,583       |
| China and Macao,                | 737,270          | 1,312,598     |
| Cochin-China,                   | 22,771           | ...           |
| Siam,                           | 100,938          | 283,228       |
| Manilla,                        | 197,754          | 383,986       |
| Japan,                          | 751,265          | 487,791       |
| Eastern archipelago,            | 6,569,793        | 6,448,675     |
|                                 | 25,192,918       | 23,636,941    |
|                                 | = £2,099,409     | = £1,969,745  |
| Specie,                         | 74,024           | 38,479        |

*The Handel-Maatschappij.*] This company was started in 1819, and fully organized in 1824, under the patronage of the king of the Netherlands, Frederick William, who, to encourage capitalists to assist in its formation, purchased himself shares to the amount of 20,000,000 florins, and guaranteed to those interested an interest of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This society, whose character is purely commercial and subordinate, possesses a capital of 97,000,000 florins. In J. it possesses simply a factory, governed by a president and 2 members. Its only functions are to direct the cultivation of the lands. Compelled to make use only of vessels built in Holland, and commanded by Dutchmen, it is not allowable for them even to own ships in their own right. But it being necessary that the benefit of its freightage should be participated in by as large a number of vessels and of individuals as possible, and that its success may be felt in every part of the monarchy, it is expected to average the arrivals and departures from Europe of the vessels employed in its service, in such manner that Amsterdam shall have  $\frac{1}{10}$ , Rotterdam  $\frac{1}{10}$ , Dordrecht  $\frac{1}{10}$ , and Middlebourg the remainder, being  $\frac{1}{10}$  likewise. The government functionaries deliver at the factory the produce they have acquired in J.; and the company undertakes to transport it to Europe, at a certain freightage, which reached in 1839 to about 2½d. per kilogramme, or 2½ lbs. English, of coffee; and 2½d. per 2½ lbs. of sugar. To encourage ship-building premiums were originally given, but at the end of a short time these became totally unnecessary; but the impulse given by them was such,



that in 1839, after their withdrawal, there were constructed in the docks of Holland 123 vessels of 39,918 tons of burden, intended for the Indian trade, and the society at that time employed 150 large vessels of 116,000 tons. The charter of the *Handel-Maatschappij* expressly stipulates that the society shall make use of the products of the country for its commercial enterprises. King William, in causing this clause to be inserted, aimed at restoring the national manufactures, a task extremely difficult in a country like Holland; he met, on this subject, with determined opposition, but, owing to the engagements which he obliged the society to fulfil with the manufacturers, in the space of twenty years Holland has nearly arrived at the point aimed at by its monarch. In 1824 the Dutch manufacturers exported to J. cottons to the amount of £25,000, and the English manufacturers supplied the market to the extent of £220,000; but in 1846 Holland imported linen and cotton manufactures into J. to the value of 7,596,420 flor., while the English imports were only 4,192,366 flor.; and in 1849 the total imports from Holland into J. were 8,290,108 flor. = £690,842; while the total from England were 5,140,915 flor. = £428,409.

*Population.*] The Dutch government has always had much difficulty in obtaining any census of the pop. of its East Indian possessions. Governor Raffles prepared two tables of the pop.,—the first taken by the Dutch, and not to be depended on,—the second by the British government, and under far more favourable circumstances. From the latter it appears that the pop. of J. and Madura, in 1815, amounted to 4,615,270 souls: the number of males and females being nearly equal. The pop. of the native capital, Surakarta, was estimated at 105,000; and that of Yogyakerta at something short of this; that of Batavia had dwindled to 60,000, or about one-half of its former number. Pfyffer, in his *Skizzen von der Insel Java*, published in 1829, says that the pop. was then thought to exceed 5,000,000 souls. M. Bean estimates it at 8,000,000; and the Dutch consider that the yet uncultivated land in the island would abundantly support a pop. of 24,000,000. Among the foreign settlers, the Chinese are the most numerous, as well as the most important. There are nearly 200,000 Chinese on this island, and they are said to be "the life and soul" of its commerce. The Bugis and the Malays are established in the maritime towns only; of the latter about 500,000 inhabit the W part of J., and speak the Sunda language. Like the Chinese, they have their own officers, who are responsible to the government for the conduct of the people under their command. The majority of the Arabs on the island are priests; they are a mixed race, and prevail most on the E extremity of the island, where Mahomedanism was first planted. The Javanese possess no slaves; those which are found on the island are the property of Europeans and Chinese alone, and are generally procured from the islands of Bali and Celebes. They amount to about 30,000.

*Javanese.*] In common with the inhabitants of the whole Indian archipelago, the inhabitants of J. are pronounced by Sir S. Raffles to bear in their features marks of Tartar origin. The Javanese are in general taller than the Bugis, but inferior in stature to the Malays. Their colour is that of "virgin gold;" their limbs are slender, their wrists and ankles particularly small, the forehead high, the eye of the Tartar cast, the nose small and somewhat flattened, the mouth well formed, the cheeks prominent, the beard scanty, the hair lank and black. The countenance is mild, placid, and thoughtful; and easily expresses respect, gaiety, earnestness, indifference, bashfulness, or anxiety. The women are in general less good-looking than the men, and when old appear hideously ugly; those of the higher class, who are not exposed to hard labour and the weather, have a share of personal beauty. The manners of the Javanese are easy, courteous, and respectful even to timidity; pliant and graceful, the people of condition carry with them an air even of fashion and good breeding. The cottages of the Javanese are never insulated, but

formed into villages, whose pop. extends from 50 to 200 or 300 inhabitants; each has its garden; and this spot of ground surrounding his simple habitation, the cottager considers as his peculiar patrimony, and cultivates it with peculiar care. "He labours," says Raffles, "to plant and to rear in it those vegetables that may be most useful to his family, and those shrubs and trees which may at once yield him their fruit and their shade; nor does he waste his efforts on a thankless soil. The assemblage of huts that compose the village become thus completely screened from the rays of a scorching sun, and are so buried amid the foliage of a luxuriant vegetation, that at a small distance no appearance of a human dwelling can be discovered; and the residence of a numerous society appears only a verdant grove, or a clump of evergreens." Every village forms a community within itself, each having its officers, its priests, and its temple appropriated to religious worship. The furniture of the cottage is equally simple with the cottage that contains it, and consists but of a few articles; the bed is nothing more than a mat, with pillows; the inhabitants use neither tables nor chairs, but sit cross-legged; and in common with other Mahomedans, make use of the right hand only at their meals. Rice is the chief article of their subsistence; but various pungent pickles and condiments are used almost with every species of food. Water is the principal and almost exclusive beverage; it is generally drank warm; sometimes a little cinnamon or other spice is thrown into it; and tea is commonly taken between meals. The betel-leaf and areca-nut are indispensable articles for all classes; and the use of that deleterious drug, opium, is far too extensive for the health and happiness of the inhabitants. Agriculture is the principal employment of the Javanese; indeed they are a nation of husbandmen. The wealth of a province or village is measured by the extent and fertility of its land,—its facilities for rice-irrigation,—and the number of its buffaloes.—Though the Chinese in a great measure monopolize the manufactures and handicraft trades, the Javanese are far from being deficient in natural sagacity or docility. Like most eastern nations, they are enthusiastic admirers of poetry; and are said to possess a delicate ear for music. They have a kind of improvisatori amongst them, in their *ronongs* or dancing-girls. Pfyffer says of a *ronong*: "Her songs are impromptu, and suited to her auditory. In the twinkling of an eye she selects the preferable points of her admirer's exterior; an arch smile lights up her features; she extols his handsome figure, his noble bearing, his eyes, feet, and dress, and sums up her eulogy with a seductive, and apparently artless portraiture of his liberality and munificence. These girls also recite national ballads, of which the substance is derived from the legendary recollections of their ancient rulers. Many of these ballads are perfect fac-similes of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and constitute a portion of Javanese mythology." The Javanese are remarkable for an unsuspecting and almost infantine credulity, lending an easy credence to omens, prognostics, soothsayers, and quacks; they are the ready dupes of any religious fanatic; and give credit, without scruple or examination, to the claims of every pretender to supernatural powers. Listless and unenterprising as they generally are, no sooner is their religious enthusiasm excited than they become at once adventurous and persevering, esteeming no labour arduous, no result impossible, and no privation painful.

To the eastward of Surabaya are the Zenger mountains, on which is found the remnant of a people, amounting to about 1,200, who follow the Hindu worship. They occupy about 40 villages, in the most beautifully rich and romantic spots in Java,—a region where the therm. is frequently as low as 42°,—where the summits and slopes of the hills are covered with alpine firs,—and where plants common to an European climate flourish in luxuriance. At the opposite extremity of the island, in the interior of Bantam, is another tribe called the Bedi, the descendants of those who escaped into the woods after the fall of the western capital of Bajagaram, in the 15th cent., because they would not change their religion; and who, when at length they submitted to the sultan of Bantam, did it on condition that they should not be compelled to adopt the faith of the Koran: they retain some singular customs, but their numbers are inconsiderable.

The native government of the Javanese is a pure unmixed despotism; but there are customs of which the people are very tenacious, and which the sovereign seldom invades. His subjects have no right of liberty, of person or property. There is no hereditary rank; nothing to oppose his will. Not only honours, posts, and distinctions depend upon his pleasure, but all the landed property of his dominions remains at his disposal, and may, together with its cultivators, be parcelled out by his order among the officers of his household, the members of his family, the ministers of his pleasures, or the useful servants of the state. Every officer is paid by grants of land, or by a power to receive from the peasantry a certain proportion of the produce of certain villages or districts.

*Language.*] The Javanese language, though now supplanted by that of the Malays on the coast, is admitted to be the most ancient, and seems to have at one time been current throughout the whole extent of the island. In the interior, not one native among ten thousand can speak the Malay language; and the two people are not in the least intelligible to each other in their speech. The Java is sufficiently copious, and overflows with words of pure Sava origin. The Hindi names for the days of the week, though now obsolete, are universally known to the learned Javanese. The alphabet of J. is nevertheless peculiar; and has no resemblance, in the order of the characters, to the Deva-Na-



gari. The simple letters are 20 in number, besides compound characters. Each letter has an inherent vowel, as in the Bengali, which is always pronounced like *a* in the English word *ample*, and is always sounded in reading, unless when a mark indicates its suppression. The other vowels are always joined to the consonants, and have generally one determinate sound. The compound characters are commonly placed beneath the simple letters; and then the inherent vowel of the upper letter is suppressed, while that of the compound one is sounded. The plural is formed, as in the Malay, by merely repeating the word; and there is no variation on account of number or person in the verbs. The orthography is extremely simple, and the construction not unlike that of the Malay. The Javanese is divided into two dialects,—the high and the low tongue. An inferior addressing his superior uses the *bhasa krema* or polite language; while the superior replies in the ordinary dialect.

*Dutch administration.*] The East Indian dominions of Holland have been ruled over since 1725 by a governor-general and a council. The council is composed of 4 members, and a vice-president: the governor himself being president. It will, however, presently be seen that the council is a purely deliberative body, exercising no power of its own; and can only offer advice to the governor, who may act quite independently of it. The governor-general is understood to receive his orders from the colonial minister of Holland; and it is in Holland that the initiative of all important measures is taken. The new Indian code for J. divides the Indian pop. into two classes, viz., 1st, Europeans, and persons who are placed in the same capacity, e.g. Americans and indigenous inhabitants who have been baptized; and 2d, natives and those who are placed in the same capacity, e.g. Arabs, Moors, and Chinese. The civil and commercial codification only concerns the first class of the pop.; but the natives may be partially subjected to the Dutch East India laws by notarial act. We have, therefore, two nations in the East Indies, of which one reigns and the other is subject; and two legislative systems in the same territory. But the exclusively exceptional part of the matter is this, that the native possesses certain political rights, is subject to his own chiefs, and is tried by a sort of jury when accused of crime, whilst the European enjoys no political right whatever, the members of the Indian council alone excepted. The latter may, in an isolated case, elect a governor-general *ad interim*; at all other times their right is limited to giving advice. The executive and legislative power—the *summum imperium* in its greatest extent—belongs to the governor-general, as the representative of the king. Hence the natural consequence is, that the governor-general is utterly irresponsible for the exercise of his powers; that his acts and orders are never illegal; and that he must always be obeyed; and that he is responsible to the king alone. One single act is interdicted him, viz., the establishment of extraordinary tribunals. "Judgments by commissioners" are prohibited; in all other points the governor-general's power is only limited by that of the king, and he may do everything without the royal authorization, except the following acts: 1. The postponement of a sentence to death, if the high court requires it. 2. The institution or alteration of taxes, of the monetary system, of the post-office revenues established by royal ordinances, of the institution of the chamber-of-reckoning. 3. The alteration of the three monopolies possessed by the state, viz., that of salt and that of opium, and that of the trade to Japan; the cultivation of coffee, &c., in the regencies of Pre'anger, and of spices in the Molucca islands. 4. The regulation on the alteration of the position of the slaves. 5. The conclusion of treaties containing sessions of territory. 6. The institution or definition of the president of the supreme tribunal. But if the governor-general should act in any one of these cases, *ex auctoritate propria*, obedience is still due to his authority, until the king shall have

disposed of the matter. In conclusion, the governor-general may delegate a portion of his power to private governors or residents out of J. Every person, even a Dutchman, must obtain the governor's permission to settle, or even to reside in the Dutch East Indies. The rights of foreigners are generally the same as those of the inhabitants. The inhabitant has civic rights, but he possesses them *precario*, that is to say, only so long as the supreme authority does not deem it necessary to deprive him of their enjoyment. He enjoys the protection of the laws so long as he behaves like a quiet and peaceable citizen; his property is sacred so long as the governor-general does not consider it necessary to sequester it; he enjoys freedom of trade and professions so long as the latter attack no monopoly or abrogate no legal cultivation. If accused of crime, he is tried before the regular tribunals so long as the governor-general does not consider it necessary to banish him from the colonies without any judicial sentence. His civic claims are tried by the ordinary judge so long as the governor-general fails to prove that they fall within his own peculiar jurisdiction; he can only be imprisoned by the law so long as the governor-general does not deem it necessary to incarcerate him by force or for precaution; and, in short, he possesses his rights as an inhabitant so long as the governor-general does not consider it necessary to expatriate him!—Next in rank to the governor-general, in the Dutch administrative system, are a commander-general of the forces, a rear-admiral who is head of the naval department, the attorney-general of the supreme court, the director of the interior, who is charged with the system of police, and the government state-secretary from whom orders emanate.—The administration of justice is confided to judges bearing the title of counsellors. These form two courts: one denominated the supreme court, and fulfilling the duties of a court-of-appeal in all cases both civil and criminal; the other courts are established at Batavia, Sanderang, and Surabaya, and exercise jurisdiction in all cases, civil or criminal, without a jury. The Europeans are judged according to Dutch law; in Javanese causes the judges are assisted by the regent of the district, and the high priest. Towards the centre of the S side of the island is a considerable but now greatly reduced tract of country, still under the nominal rule of native princes, who have viceroys over them, in the shape of Dutch residents at their courts. These two native princes are styled the *senaan* or emperor of Surakarta, and the sultan of Yugyakerta. Madura is also divided between the sultan of Bankalang and the *panambahan* of Suminap, who are likewise controlled by Dutch residents. The remainder of the island is divided into about 20 districts, each of which is called a *residency*, from being governed by an officer styled a *resident*. Each resident has under him two sets of officers, native and European; and each residency is divided into districts, over each of which is placed a native chief, called a *regent*, and an European officer, styled *assistant-resident*, who has under him several controllers. Each resident has also a secretary, who takes rank next to an assistant-resident. An assistant-resident merely acts as a police magistrate, and can only inflict petty punishments. In the towns of Samarang and Surabaya there are two assistant-residents, one for the police, the other for the financial department. The controllers inspect the cultivation of the land, assess it for the land-tax, look after the condition of the roads, bridges, &c., and report generally on the state of the district committed to their charge. The native government officers are, first, a regent, whose district is styled a *regency*, which is generally co-extensive with that of an as-



sistant-resident. Each regent has a secretary or deputy, called a *pati*. Each regency is also divided into districts, over each of which is an officer called in some places a *widono*, in others *demang*, who has likewise a secretary or deputy called a *bukkel*. The principle of subdivision is still farther carried out, and over the successively diminishing portions are officers whose title and rank are *arris*, and his deputy a *bow-arris*; and *loosa*, and his deputy *patinghi*. These last have only a few *kampongs* or villages under them, but each *kampung* has also its little chief, called *kapella kampung*, i. e., 'head of the kampung.' *Rongo* is the title given to an officer who, with the power of a regent, governs a smaller and less important district than is usually given to a regent. These titles are those in use in the E part of the island, towards the W similar offices bear different native titles. In this way the whole pop. is, as it were, marshalled and arranged under a chain of officers like an army. The people all live in communities, every man being obliged to belong to and reside in one particular *kampung*, which is fenced in, is governed by its *kapella* or head-man, has its constable or police officer, called *kadjenaman*, and is guarded at night by one or two sentinels, armed with spears, stationed at the gate. All these native officers are appointed by the governor in council; the residents not having the power of appointing any one above the degree of the head of a *kampung*, or a native constable. The *kapella kampung* is most commonly elected by the inhabitants of the *kampung*. When a village is composed of only one *kampung*, it is called a *deesa*; but when of more than one, it is termed *cota* or 'town.' Each regency has also its *panghulu*, or head-priest, and its *head-jacksa* and *jacksa*, who have the management of the native police, and act as procurators-fiscal. There is also a native collector and sub-collector of revenue. The regent makes his reports to and receives orders from the resident of the district only. Each controller has to keep a journal, a copy of which he transmits to the assistant-resident of his district, and also to the general government at Batavia. All the government officers, both native and European, besides a regular salary, are allowed a certain per centage on the produce raised in the district. This per centage is calculated on the produce of each residency, and the whole is divided among the officers of that residency on a scale according to their rank. The Dutch wisely make as little military display as possible; and the residents, it is said, often prefer even the total absence of any military force. In the interior of J., a pop. of upwards of 500,000 are, in some instances, easily governed by two European officers.—The inhabitants are not forbidden to have slaves, but only to import them or to traffic in human flesh. The natives in J. and Madura are freemen or slaves; out of those islands there exists one more class, that of the "hypothecated."—those who hypothecate themselves and their labours to their creditors for a certain period.

*Army.*] The Dutch possessions in Java are governed chiefly by soldiers drawn from the different Malayan isles and Africans. Of the entire military force in the Dutch Indian possessions, amounting to 30,000 men, only from 8,000 to 10,000 are Europeans. This force garrisons all the larger coast towns in J., and occupies in small detachments a number of inland military stations, passing through the heart of the country, from Batavia to Surabaya, at distances of 40 or 50 m. apart.

*Revenue.*] The annual budget of the J. government shows an average expenditure of 8,000,000 florins, in which, however, are comprised the expenses of Sumatra and the Malayan islands. The revenues

arise from customs, a poll-tax, the monopoly of the opium and arrack trades, and of every species of colonial produce raised upon the lands granted by them. These productions it resells to the agents of the *Handel-Maatschappij*, which in its turn exercises a complete monopoly over the whole of Dutch India. The total revenue now amounts to 55,000,000 guilders = £4,750,000, of which, after deducting expenses, there remains a clear surplus of 25,000,000 guilders = £2,084,000, which is yearly transmitted to the credit of the home-government.

*Topography.*] The two natural and grand divisions of J. are the eastern and the western, forming two nearly equal portions of land, separated by the river Losari on the N side, and the Chitandui on the S, in E long. 108° 52', about 240 m. from Java-head, in the strait of Sunda. Only that part of the island which lies E of the Losari is called Java by the natives, who designate the W division by the name of Sunda. Such was the division when the whole island comprised only two distinct kingdoms, each governed by a powerful and independent sovereign; and between the descendants of those two nations there is still a marked and striking distinction. Those provs. which are now under the immediate authority and administration of the European government, are the W and the N, a few inland districts, and the island of Madura off the NE coast; the rest of J., comprising the SE provs., is still subject to the native princes.

Those portions of the island which are under European authority are divided into sixteen residencies or separate administrations, including the seat of the colonial government.

1st, BANTAM, comprising 3,428 sq. m., and containing 23,164 inhabitants. This division comprises the NW section of the island. It is washed on three sides by the sea and the strait of Sunda, and comprises several dependent islands scattered along its shores, with bays and harbours. The town has been deserted by the European establishment, which has removed about 7 m. inland, to a more elevated and healthy station, called Sirang or Ceram.

2d, BATAVIA and its environs, including Buitenzorg, comprising 2,411 sq. m., and 408,327 inhabitants. This division comprises what formerly constituted the native prov. of Jacatra. The city of Batavia is the capital and the seat of the colonial government.

3d, The BATAVIAN and PRIANGEN REGENCIES, comprising 10,000 sq. m., and 243,628 inhabitants. This division, which is extremely mountainous, lies SE of that just mentioned, and extends from the Blue mountain ridge to Wyn-Cooper's bay on the S coast, and from thence E to the river Chiwulan.

4th, CHERIBON, comprising 1,334 sq. m., and 216,000 inhabitants. This division extends across the island from N to S, at the point where its breadth, by an abrupt indentation of both coasts, is suddenly reduced from 150 m., its narrowest part, except one across the prov. of Proboling, near the E end of the island. Cheribon, on the N coast, is the capital.

5th, TEGAL, comprising 1,297 sq. m., and 178,415 inhabitants. This division, which is bounded on the N by about 50 m. of sea-coast, extends S to the centre of the island, with Cheribon on its W, and Pakalongan on its E. The town of Tegal, on the N, is the capital.

6th, PAKALONGAN, comprising 650 sq. m., and 115,442 inhabitants. This division, which is also bounded on the N by the sea of Borneo, extends S between Tegal on the W and Semarang on the E. Ulajami, on a river of the same name, is the capital.

7th, SEMARANG, comprising 1,166 sq. m., and 327,610 inhabitants. This division is bounded by



Japara and the sea on the N; Pakalongan on the W; Kedu on the S; and Grobogan on the E. Kandal, on the river Bodei, is the capital.

8th, KEDU, comprising 826 sq. m., and 197,310 inhabitants. This division is bounded by Semarang on the N; Kertasura on the E; and the native provs. on the S and W. Probolingo is the capital.

9th, GROBOGAN and JIPANG, comprising 1,219 sq. m., and 66,522 inhabitants. This division is bounded by Japara on the N; Gresik and Surabaya on the E; Kertasura on the S; and Semarang on the W. Grobogan is the capital.

10th, JAPARA, comprising 1,025 sq. m., and 103,290 inhabitants. This division comprehends a peninsula which juts out on the N side of the island, at the point of its greatest breadth; it being here 135½ m. wide, between the SW point of Pachitan bay and the N point of Japara. Japara is of course washed on three sides by the sea, which, with Rambang, bounds it on the E, Grobogan being on its S, and Semarang and the sea on its W. Jawana, on its NW, is the capital.

11th, REMBANG, comprising 1,400 sq. m., and 158,530 inhabitants. This division is bounded by the sea on its N, by Gresik on the E, Jipang on the S, and Japara on the W. Rembang, on a river of the same name, is the capital.

12th, GRESIK, comprising 778 sq. m., and 115,442 inhabitants. This division includes Point Panka, the NE extremity of the island, at the entrance of Madura strait. It is bounded on the N by the sea, on the E by the strait, on the S by Surabaya, and on the W by Rembang. Gresik, on the strait, is the capital.

13th, SURABAYA, comprising 1,218 sq. m., and 154,512 inhabitants. This division is bounded on the N by Gresik, on the E by the strait of Madura and the sea, on the S by Pasuruan and the native provs., and on the W by Jipang. The town of Surabaya, which has an excellent harbour, is the capital. It is near the principal mouth of a river of the same name, the second in magnitude of the whole island, which discharges itself into the strait of Badua by five outlets, which form as many separate rivers.

14th, PASURUAN, comprising 1,952 sq. m., and 108,812 inhabitants. This division is bounded on the N by Surabaya and the sea, on the E by Probolingo, on the S by mountains, and on the W by the native provs. The town of Pasuruan, near the coast, is the capital.

15th, PROBOLINGO, comprising 2,854 sq. m., and 104,359 inhabitants. This division is bounded on the N by the sea, on the E by Banyuwangi, S by the Indian ocean, and W by Pasuruan. Probolingo, on a river of the same name, is the capital.

16th, BANYUWANGI, comprising 1,270 sq. m., and 8,873 inhabitants. This is the last European division, and is the eastern extremity of the island; bounded on the N by the sea, and on the E by the strait of Bali, on the S by the Indian ocean, and on the W by Probolingo. The capital is a town of the same name, on the strait.

The native provs. comprise an area of 11,313 sq. m., and 1,657,934 inhabitants; and the island of Madura, comprising two residencies, has an area of 1,260 sq. m., and 218,659 inhabitants.

[History.] The early history of J. is entirely lost in the fables of antiquity. Its annals give accounts of political relations having subsisted in more modern times between the island and various states in Sumatra and Borneo; and this is partly confirmed by the circumstance of the written language and the language of the court in these districts being Javanese, while the indigenous dialect is entirely different. History and tradition relate that the inhabitants of J. were once united under one sovereign, which is corroborated by the similarity of their language and institutions; but when the Dutch first established themselves in the

island, about the year 1619, it was divided into three great states, namely, Bantam, Jacatra, and the empire of the Soesoehoeinan, or emporer; which last was the most extensive, and comprehended more than two-thirds of the whole island. In 1751 it became subject to the Dutch East India company, who had been invited to interfere in its intestine commotions. [See BANTAM.] Jacatra, rather larger but less populous than Bantam, was conquered by the Dutch in 1619, and taken entirely under their government, who built Batavia near its ancient capital Jacatra. [See BATAVIA.] Cheribon, about half the size of Jacatra, and situated to the E of it, is divided between two princes, who are feudatories of the Company. The empire of the Soesoehoeinan before the war of 1740, comprehended all the rest of the island to the E of Cheribon; but after that period 30 of its 56 provs. were ceded to the Company, and 7 to Sultan Manko-Boeni. The whole of these countries were divided by the Dutch into 123 districts, in each of which they established a resident to secure the fulfilment of their commercial privileges, and also a native chief or governor, called *tomogong*, to collect the produce payable by the peasants for the use of the sovereign, the Dutch, and themselves. The Dutch, especially in later times, held the supremacy in the island by a very precarious tenure; and were obliged to adopt the policy of fomenting disunion among the more powerful native princes, who governed as their tributaries and allies, as well as of bringing large reinforcements of troops from Europe to keep them in due subordination. In 1811, a British armament sailed from India against the settlements in Java, and speedily succeeded in reducing the whole island under the dominion of the East India company. Its new masters immediately instituted numerous schemes for its improvement; and in a short time rendered the greatest benefit to the whole community, by clearing and cultivating the waste and unhealthy grounds around the capital, by abrogating the extreme severity of the Dutch code, in the punishment of crimes, while the police was rendered more effectual for their prevention; by collecting the revenue in a more equal and less oppressive manner, and by augmenting the colonial and coasting trade of the island. All the courts of justice were modelled on the plan of those of Great Britain, so as to separate the judicial from the police duties, and insure the more prompt and impartial administration of justice. The principal courts were established at Samarang, Surabaya, and Batavia, which last was supreme. Regular custom-houses were appointed at the same places; and no vessels were allowed to enter for trade at any other port in Java. In 1808, under General Daendels, the revenue was only 818,128 rucpes; while in 1814, under the English governor Raffles, it amounted to 5,368,085 r.; leaving a clear surplus revenue of 2,800,000 r. per annum. In this flourishing condition the island was restored by treaty to its former masters; a measure to which the native authorities are said to have manifested the greatest reluctance. The change once more effected in the island from the ryotwar tenure of land introduced under the British government to the old system of prescribed cultivation and forced deliveries, excited an insurrection in which, according to the testimony of M. Van den Bosch, "more than 30,000 men on the side of the Dutch, and 200,000 Javanese were sacrificed."

JAVA, a township of Wyoming co., in the state of New York, U. S., 267 m. W of Albany, watered by Seneca creek, and the head-waters of Cattaraugus creek. Its surface is undulating, and its soil well-adapted to pasturage. Pop. 2,331.

JAVA SEA, that part of the Eastern Indian sea which lies between the parallels of 3° and 7° S, and between 106° and 116° E long.; having the island of Java to the S, Sumatra to the W, the islands of Banca, Billiton, and Borneo to the N, and the island of Celebes to the E.

JAVALERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Cuenca, partido and 14 m. N of Huete, in a valley. Pop. 508.

JAVALQUINTA, or JABALQUINTO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Jaen, partido and 17 m. WNW of Baeza, on the slope of a mountain between the Guadalimar and Guadil, near the r. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1,586. It has 2 convents.

JAVANA, a district and town of Java. The dist. is bounded on the N by the sea of Java; on the E by the prov. of Rembang; on the S by that of Patti; and on the W by the prov. of Japara; and comprises an area 21 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth. The town is 54 m. NE of Samarang, on the road from that town to Surabaya, about 2 m. from the coast, and near a small river which is here crossed by a bridge of boats.

JAVAT, or DJAVAT, a small town of Russia in Asia, in Shirvan, on the l. bank of the Kur, a little above the confluence of the Aras. The river Kur is here crossed by a bridge of boats, and large blocks



of rock interrupt its navigation. Its inhabitants are chiefly Armenians.

**JAVAZ**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Bas-Oha. Pop. 62.

**JAVELLE**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Seaux, and com. of Vaugirard, 3 m. W of Paris, on the l. bank of the Seine. It has several chemical manufactories.

**JAVENE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Fougères. Pop. 1,286.

**JAVERDAT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. NE of Saint-Junien. Pop. 1,044.

**JAVERLHAC**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. NW of Nontron, on the r. bank of the Baudiat. Pop. 1,454. In the environs are mines of antimony, and 2 iron-works.

**JAVERNIK**, a village of Austrian Silesia, in the circle of Troppau. Pop. 2,300.

**JAVIE** (LA), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, arrond. of Digne. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 3,281; in 1841, 3,401. The v. is 9 m. NNE of Digne, on the r. bank of the Bléone. Pop. 428.

**JAVISA**, a village of New Granada, in the dep. of Ystmo, on the Santa Maria or Tuyra river, about 36 m. from its mouth. Large vessels can ascend to within a few miles of this v., which has a pop. of little more than 100, mostly Negroes and Sambos.

**JAVITA**, a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, near the source of the Tuamini, one of the head-streams of the Atapabo, and 90 m. above the confluence of that river with the Orinoco.

**JAVOLS**, or **JAVOUX**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. of Aumont, 11 m. NNE of Marvejols. Pop. 1,169. It has a manufactory of caddis, and in the environs are several thermal springs. The v. derives its name from the *Gabales*, a people of ancient Gaul. It was the capital of Gevaudan.

**JAVORNIK**, a chain of mountains in Turkey in Europe, in the E part of Bosnia. It extends a distance of about 45 m. between the Krivaja and Drin, terminating near the l. bank of the latter, a little to the N of Zvornik.

**JAVRON**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. SW of Couptrain, on a height near the r. bank of the Aisne. Pop. 2,271.

**JAWOROW**, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. ENE of Przemyśl, and 29 m. W of Lemberg, on a lake abounding with fish. Pop. 3,985, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has a Catholic and a United Greek church, and thermal baths. In its vicinity are extensive paper-mills.

**JAWORZNO**, a village of Poland, in the republic and 35 m. WNW of Cracow, and 8 m. NW of Krzanow. In the environs are several coal-mines.

**JAWUD**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 65 m. WSW of Kotah, on an affluent of the Bunnas, at an alt. of 1,410 ft. above sea-level. It consisted in 1820 of about 500 houses, and is surrounded by a wall of stone.

**JAWUD-NIMUCH**, a district of Gwalior, in Hindostan, comprising an area of 443 sq. m., or 283,868 acres, of which 110,940 are cultivated, and 18,963 cultivable. Pop. in 1846, 84,866, nearly all Hindus. Land-revenue in 1846-7, 3,78,442 rupees.

**JAXARTES**. See *Srn*.

**JAXT**, a river of Germany, which has its source in Würtemberg, in the circle of the same name, near Waldheim; makes a curve W to Ellwangen; thence bends first NNW, then NW, to the confines of Baden, along which it runs in a SW direction about 8

m. Pursuing its course to the SW, it passes alternately through small portions of the duchy of Baden and Würtemberg, and finally terminates in the Neckar, on the r. bank, in the circle of that name, between Jaxtfeld and Wimpfen, and after flowing a distance of about 105 m. The principal towns which it passes in its course are Ellwangen, Creilsheim, Kirchberg, Langenberg, Krauthausen, Jaxthausen, Mockmühl, and Jaxtburg. Its principal affluents are the Erlen, Kirschach, Seckach, and Scheffenz. It possesses a large volume of water, but the mountainous character of the country through which it flows renders it unnavigable.—Also a circle of the kingdom of Würtemberg, extending between 48° 32' and 49° 35' N lat.; bounded on the N and E by the kingdom of Bavaria; on the S by the circle of the Danube; on the W by that of the Neckar; and on the NW by the grand-duchy of Baden. It comprises an area 51 m. in length from N to S, 54 m. at its greatest breadth; and a superficies of 2,104 sq. m.; and is divided into 14 bailiwicks. Its cap. is Ellwangen. Pop. 355,700. It is intersected in the S by the Suabian Alps, which divide it into two unequal parts, the larger of which belongs to the basin of the Rhine, and is watered by the Tauber, Jaxt, from which the circle takes its name, the Kocher, and Rems. The other section, on the SE, gives rise to several small streams which flow into the Danube. This part contains also numerous ponds. The climate is mild. The soil, though to some extent stony and sandy, is in many parts fertile, and produces grain of all kinds, hemp, lint, colza, and wine. Large tracts are covered with wood or herbage. The rearing of cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, and bees, forms one of the most important of the industrial occupations of the locality. Game and fish are also abundant. Its mineral productions consist chiefly in iron, salt, marble, gypsum, alum, agate, and porcelain clay. Linen and wood-ware are manufactured to a considerable extent, and tanneries, dye-works, and paper and oil-mills, are numerous. The principal articles of export are cattle, corn, wine, salt, iron, iron-ware, wool, and wood.

**JAXTBERG**, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 6 m. NNE of Künzelsau, on the l. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 350. It has a castle.

**JAXTFELD**, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 4 m. NW of Neckar-Sulm, and 35 m. N of Stuttgart, at the confluence of the Jaxt and Neckar, opposite Wimpfen. Pop. 520. In the vicinity is an extensive salt-mine.

**JAXTHAUSEN**, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 17 m. NE of Neckar-Sulm, and 44 m. NNE of Stuttgart, on the r. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 1,160. It possesses 2 castles, and has a cotton-spinning mill.—Also a village in the circle of the Jaxt, SE of Ellwangen, on the Jaxt.

**JAXTHEIM**, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 4 m. S of Crailsheim, and about the same distance N of Ellwangen, on the l. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 900. The environs are noted for their breed of horses.

**JAXTZELL**, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 6 m. N of Ellwangen, on the l. bank of the Jaxt.

**JAY**, a county in the E part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area, generally fertile, of 370 sq. m., watered by Salamanie river. Pop. in 1840, 3,863; in 1850, 7,051. Its cap. is Portland.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, 29 m. WNW of Augusta, bounded on the S by Androscoggin river. It is generally fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. 1,750.—Also a township of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, 58 m. N of Montpelier, on the Canada line, watered by branches



of Mississique river. It is in some parts mountainous, but is to a considerable extent fertile. Pop. 308.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of New York, 18 m. N of Elizabeth. It has some good land on the banks of a branch of Au Sable river, but is generally mountainous. Pop. 2,258. Pop. of village 400.—Also a village in Jay co., Indiana, on the N side of Salamanie river.

JAYAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 3 m. N of Montrevel. Pop. 1,218.

JAYBALPUR. See JEBALPUR.

JAYENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 24 m. SW of Granada, partido and 9 m. ESE of Alhama, on a small river of the same name, which a little below takes that of Cacin. Pop. 978.

JAYME, or JAIME (SAN), a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Apure and 160 m. ENE of Varinas, near the r. bank of the Portuguesa river, between the Guanaparo and one of the branches of the Apure.

JAYSULMIR. See JESULMIR.

JAZ, or IAZ, a town of Turan, in the district and 60 m. NNE of Hissar, on the Kafernikhan or Hissar, a little below the confluence of the Jassa.

JAZAK, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Syrmia, 12 m. SSW of Peterwardein. Pop. 1,800.

JAZENEUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 4 m. NW of Lusignan, on the Vonne. Pop. 928. Fairs for cattle and woollen fabrics are held here 4 times a-year.

JAZLOWIEC, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 17 m. WSW of Czortkow, and 34 m. E of Stanislawow, on the l. bank of the Olchowiec, a little above the confluence of that river with the Stripa. Pop. 2,100.

JAZTREBACZ, a chain of mountains in Turkey in Europe, in Serbia, in the N part of the sanj. of Kruchovatz. It extends E from Mount Kopauneg to the l. bank of the Morava, a distance of about 48 m.

JAZVA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, which has its source in the E part of the district of Cherdin, on the W side of the Ural mountains, runs in a W direction, and joins the Vichera, on the l. bank, 15 m. E of Cherdin, and after a course of about 120 m. Its principal affluent is the Gloukhia-Vilva, which it receives on the l.

JAZYGES, or JASZSAG, a privileged district of Hungary, comprising an area of 141 m., between the comitats of Pesth and Heves. It is flat and marshy, and is intersected by the Zaggyva and Tarna, which unite and join the Theiss a little below this district. Its principal productions are corn, maize, wine, and tobacco. Wood is scarce, and it has no manufacturing industry. The rearing of horses and cattle forms the chief branch of local employment. The inhabitants, amounting in number to 55,056, consist of Jazyges and Magyars professing Christianity. This district comprises some small detached portions of the two adjacent comitats. Its capital is Jasz-Bereny. The Jazyges are descended from the ancient Jazyges-Metanastes, who inhabited the NW part of Dacia, between the Danube and Theiss.

\* J. JEAN (SAINT). For names not found under JEAN (SAINT), see JAK and JOIN (SAINT).

JEAN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux Sèvres, cant. and 1 m. S of Thouars. Pop. 400. It has an annual fair for grain and cattle.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. E of Duras. Pop. 1,500.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 778.

JEAN (SAINT), or SCROPHI, an island of the Archipelago, to the SE of the island of Stampalia, in N lat. 36° 20' 51", and E long. 26° 40'. It is 3 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth.

JEAN (SAINT), a river of Lower Canada, which flows E into the Saguenay, opposite Cape Diamond.—Also a river in the co. of Kamouraska, which runs NW and falls into the Sainte Anne.

JEAN-D'ACRE (Str.). See ACRE.

JEAN-D'ANGELY (SAINT), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inférieure.—The arrond. comprises an area of 132,068 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 80,175; in 1841, 81,773.—The cant. contains 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,434; in 1841, 16,733.—The town is 36 m. ESE of Rochelle, on the r. bank of the Boutonne, which is here navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons burthen. Pop. in 1789, 4,674; in 1821, 5,541; in 1836, 5,915; and in 1841, 6,107. It possesses 2 parish churches, an hospital, public baths, a theatre, a communal college, and a tribunal of commerce; and has manufactories of serge, a powder-mill, distilleries of brandy, and several printing establishments. It is the entrepot for the brandy, wine, and timber of the surrounding country. Fairs for cattle, grain, and brandy are held monthly.—This town owes its origin to a monastery founded in the locality in the 10th cent. by Pepin II., king of Aquitaine. It was fortified at an early period, and in the era of Philip-Augustus had risen to a place of considerable importance. Several privileges were conferred upon it by that monarch, in consequence of the repulse which it gave the English in 1372. In 1572 it was taken from the Protestants by the duke of Anjou, after a siege of three months, and in 1620 it again fell into their hands; but the following year they were compelled to evacuate it by Louis XIII., and its fortifications were destroyed.

JEAN-D'ANGLE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inférieure, cant. and 4 m. S of St. Aignan. Pop. 435. Fairs for cattle, horses, and merchandise, are held here 4 times a-year.

JEAN-D'ARDIERES (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 1½ m. N of Belleville-sur-Saône, near the Ardère. Pop. 1,057. It has two annual fairs for cattle, sheep, pigs, and mercery.

JEAN-D'ARVES (SAINT), a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Maurienne, mand. and 7 m. SW of St.-Jean-de-Maurienne, on the l. bank of the Arvant. Pop. 2,087.

JEAN-D'ASSE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Ballon. Pop. 1,906.

JEAN-D'AUBRIGOUX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. of Craponne. Pop. 1,112.

JEAN-D'AULPH (SAINT), a commune and town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Chablais, mand. and 2 m. S of Biot, 12 m. SE of Thonon, on the l. bank of the Dranse. Pop. 2,000. It has an ancient abbey.

JEAN-BABEL, a town of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the Nord, 15 m. E of the Mole-St.-Nicolas, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, 9 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic. The estuary of this river forms a safe and commodious harbour. To the NE of the harbour is a headland of the same name, in N lat. 19° 56'.

JEAN-DES-BAISANT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. N of Torigni. Pop. 1,190.

JEAN-DE-BAPTISTE (SAINT), a parish and village of Lower Canada, in Orleans island.—Also a parish in the seignory of Ecureuils.—Also a parish in the seignory of Ronville.—Also a village in the seignory of St. Michel.

JEAN-DE-BELLEVILLE (SAINT), a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Tarentaise,



mand. and 6 m. SSW of Moutiers, in a valley. Pop. 1,256.

**JEAN-LE-BLANC (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 8 m. NW of Conde-sur-Noireau. Pop. 1,311.

**JEAN-AUX-BOIS (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Chaumont. Pop. 650. Fairs, chiefly for hemp, thread, cattle, poultry, mercery, and iron-ware, are held here three times a-year.

**JEAN-DES-BOIS (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Tinchebraye, 12 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 1,000. It has extensive manufactories of hardware.

**JEAN-DE-BOISSEAU (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 1½ m. E of Le Pellerin, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,456.

**JEAN-BONNEFOND (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 4 m. NE of St. Etienne. Pop. in 1841, 4,880. It has manufactories of ribbon and a nail-work. A fair for cattle is held once a-year.

**JEAN-DE-BONNEVAL (SAINT)**, a small river of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, which has its source 1½ m. SW of St. Seine, and, after a NW course of about 15 m., throws itself into the Loze, an affluent of the Brenne.

**JEAN-DE-BOURNAY (SAINT)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, arrond. of Vienne. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,524; in 1841, 15,922.—The town is 15 m. E of Vienne, and 39 m. NW of Grenoble, on a small river. Pop. in 1841, 3,492. It has extensive manufactories of sail-cloth, tweeled cloth, and leather. Fairs for grain, cattle, hemp, linen, &c., are held 7 times a-year.

**JEAN-DE-BRAY (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. and 3 m. E of Orleans, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,269. It affords good wine.

**JEAN-DE-BREVELAY (SAINT)**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and arrond. of Ploermel. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,795; in 1841, 1,169. The village is 17 m. WSW of Ploermel, near the r. bank of the Claye. Pop. 2,189. It has 5 annual fairs for cattle, grain, hemp, wool, &c.

**JEAN-DU-BRUEL (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Nant, 15 m. ESE of Millau. Pop. in 1841, 3,218.

**JEAN-LA-BUSSIÈRE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 2 m. S of Thizy. Pop. 1,765. It has an annual fair for cattle, pigs, linen, mercery, &c.

**JEAN-CAPELLE (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. N of Bailleur, near the Métébecque. Pop. 3,000. It has a manufactory of linen damask.

**JEAN-LA-CHALME (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Caires, and 11 m. SW of Puy. Pop. 1,210. It has numerous cattle-fairs.

**JEAN-CHAMBRE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, and cant. of Vernoux. Pop. 1,151.

**JEAN-CHAZORNES (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Villefort. Pop. 300. In the vicinity is a mine of lead.

**JEAN-DES-CHOUX (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. N of Saverne, and 23 m. NW of Strasburg. Pop. 800. It has an annual fair for iron-ware, cloth, silk, &c.

**JEAN-DE-COLLE (SAINT)**, a town of France,

in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. W of Thiviers, on the l. bank of the Colle. Pop. 930. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held here 6 times a-year.

**JEAN-DE-CORCONE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Ségé. Pop. 1,093.

**JEAN-DE-CORNAC (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarne-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Moissac, and 21 m. WNW of Montauban.

**JEAN-SUR-COUESNON (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. NE of St. Aubin-du-Cormier, on the l. bank of the Couesnon. Pop. 1,500.

**JEAN-DE-DAYE (SAINT)**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, arrond. of Saint-Lô. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,479; in 1841, 9,513. The village is 9 m. N of Saint-Lô, near the l. bank of the Vire. Pop. 302. It has 2 annual fairs for cattle and mercery.

**JEAN-DE-SCHAILLONS, or RIVIERE-DU-CHENE**, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Lotbinière, bounded in front by the St. Lawrence. It is watered by the Petite-Rivière-du-Chêne, and possesses a good soil, but is still to a great extent uncultivated. Pop. 658.

**JEAN-DE-DOIGHT (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. of Lanmeur, 9 m. NE of Morlaix, near the shore of the English channel. Pop. 1,402.

**JEAN-SUR-ERVE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Sainte-Suzanne, on the Erve, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 1,003. About 6 m. S of this village are the ruins of the ancient capital of the Ervians, a Gallic people who inhabited the bank of the Erve.

**JEAN-DE-FOS (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 5 m. N of Gignac, and 13 m. E of Lodève. Pop. in 1841, 1,518.

**JEAN-DU-GARD, or JEAN-DE-GARDONNEQUE (SAINT)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, arrond. of Alais. The cant. comprises 3 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,650; in 1841, 5,751. The town is 11 m. W of Alais, on the l. bank of the Gardon-d'Anduze. Pop. in 1841, 4,191. It has a consistorial church; and possesses several silk spinning-mills, manufactories of silk and cotton, hosiery, several paper-mills, tanneries, and tile-works. Fairs are held 3 times a-year. In the environs is a mine of manganese.

**JEAN-SAINT-GERVAIS (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Jumaux. Pop. 1,163.

**JEAN-DE-LAUR (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 5 m. S of Cajarc, and 18 m. SW of Figeac. Pop. 800. It has 4 annual cattle-fairs.

**JEAN-LIGOURE (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 3 m. E of Pierre-Buffière, on the Ligoure. Pop. 1,026. It has 4 annual fairs for cattle and mercery.

**JEAN-DE-LICHY (SAINT)**, or **SAINT-JEAN-AUX-AMOGNES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. WNW of St. Benin-d'Azy, on the rich plateau of the Amognes. Pop. 644. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle.

**JEAN-DE-LIVERSAY (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NW of Courson. Pop. 2,289. It has 7 annual fairs for cattle and grain.

**JEAN-DE-LOSNE (SAINT)**, or **BELLE-DEFENSE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, arrond. of Beaune. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,618; in 1841, 12,870. The town is 21 m. SE of Dijon, on the r.



bank of the Saône, at the junction of the canals of Burgundy and Monsieur. Pop. in 1841, 3,208. It has an hospital, and possesses several breweries, manufactories of hats, cloth, and serge, and carries on an active trade in iron, wood, salt, fish, grain, hay, stone, and brick. Fairs for cattle, cloth, mercery, &c., are held here 5 times a-year. This town is noted for two sieges which it sustained, the first in 1273, and the second in 1639, against the united forces of the Spaniards and imperialists.

**JEAN-DE-LUZ (SAINT)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, arrond. of Bayonne. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,618; in 1841, 12,070. The town is 12 m. SW of Bayonne, on the Nivelle, near its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. in 1841, 3,208. It is of considerable antiquity, and has a hydrographical school. The port is exposed to a heavy sea, but formerly possessed an active foreign trade. Fishing and salting fish form the chief branches of local industry. A fair is held once a-year. The Spaniards were here repulsed by the French in 1793, and several engagements between the same parties took place in 1813 in the environs.

**JEAN-DE-MARSACQ (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 4 m. SE of St. Vincent-de-Tyrosse. Pop. 1,286. It has 9 annual fairs.

**JEAN-DE-MARUEJOLS (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 5 m. SW of Barjac, near the l. bank of the Ceze. Pop. 1,081. It has an annual fair for cattle and horses.

**JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE (SAINT)**, or **SAN-GIOVANNI-DI-MORIANA**, a town of Sardinia, in the gov. of Savoy, capital of the prov. and mand. of Maurienne, at the opening of a valley, on the l. bank of the Arran, near the confluence of the Arc, 35 m. SE of Chambéry, and 30 m. E of Grenoble, on the road from France by Mont Cenis, into Italy, and at an alt. of 1,905 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,951. It presents a pleasing aspect from a distance, but disappoints on a nearer view, the streets being narrow and the houses ill-built. It possesses a cathedral, containing several fine tombs, a convent, an hospital, and a gymnasium, and has some transit trade. This town is supposed to be the *Medullum* of the ancients. It has been the scene of several battles. At the commencement of the first French revolution it was taken by the French, and constituted the chief town of a canton in the dep. of Mont Blanc.

**JEAN-DES-MAUVRELZ (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Ponts-de-Cé, and 8 m. SE of Angers. Pop. 1,157. It has a fine castle.

**JEAN MAYEN.** See **JAN MAYEN**.

**JEAN-SUR-MAYENNE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. W of N of Laval, on the r. bank of the Mayenne. Pop. 1,452.

**JEAN-DE-MOIRANS (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. of Rives. Pop. 1,107.

**JEAN-LES-MONGES (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 5 m. N of Rochefort, near the Sioule. Pop. 1,760.

**JEAN-DE-MONT (SAINT)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, arrond. of Les Sables. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,965; in 1841, 9,691. The town is 27 m. NNW of Les Sables-d'Olonne, near the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. in 1841, 3,680.

**JEAN-DE-LA-MOTTE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Pont-Valin, 8 m. NE of La Fleche. Pop. 2,015.

**JEAN-DE-NAY (SAINT)**, a commune of France,

in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 3 m. SW of Londres. Pop. 1,360.

**JEAN-DES-OLLIERES (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 4 m. SW of St. Dier. Pop. 2,420. In the vicinity is a quarry of mill-stone.

**JEAN-PLA-DE-CORS (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pyrénées-Orientales, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Céret, and 15 m. SSE of Perpignan, on the l. bank of the Tech. It is very ancient, and has an old castle.

**JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT (SAINT)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, arrond. of Mauléon. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,810; in 1841, 12,422. The town is 20 m. WSW of Mauléon, at the foot of the Jarra mountains, at an alt. of 544 ft. above sea-level, on the Nive, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. in 1841, 2,332. It is surrounded by a wall and defended by a citadel, built in 1680, which from the elevation of its site commands the adjacent passes into Spain. It contains a custom-house, a church, and a prison. It has 2 tanneries, and carries on considerable trade in wool. Cattle fairs are held twice a-year.—This town was founded in 716, and originally belonged to Spain. It frequently changed hands, and was ultimately ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees. In the adjacent mountains, which are generally calcareous, are mines of copper and iron, and of gray marble and masses of yellow clay.

**JEAN-PORT-JOLI (SAINT)**, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of L'Islet, bounded in front by the St. Lawrence. It rises into mountains towards the rear, and is watered by the Trois-Saumons and Port-Joli rivers, the estuaries of both of which form good harbours. The soil consists of land, sandy-earth, and clay, and about one-third of it is under good cultivation. The timber consists chiefly of maple, epinette, spruce, and black-birch.

**JEAN-SUR-REYSSOUSE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. S of Saint-Trivier-de-Courtes. Pop. 1,410. Fairs for cattle, mercery, and iron-ware are held here 5 times a-year.

**JEAN-RORBACH (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Sarraube. Pop. 1,011.

**JEAN-EN-ROYANS (SAINT)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, arrond. of Valence. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,604; in 1841, 7,544. The town is 23 m. ENE of Valence, on the l. bank of the Lionne. Pop. 2,710. It has a manufactory of cloth, and several silk and paper-mills. Fairs are held 5 times a-year. The environs afford grain and nuts in great abundance, and contain a mine of coal.

**JEAN-SOLEYMEUX (SAINT)**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, arrond. of Montbrison. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,257; in 1841, 10,125. The village is 8 m. S of Montbrison. Pop. 1,146.

**JEAN-SUR-TOURBE (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 11 m. W of Sainte-Menehould. Pop. 225. It has an annual fair for cattle, charcoal, iron-ware, mercery, &c.

**JEAN-DE-VALERISCLE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 4 m. SW of St. Ambroix, on the l. bank of the Auzonet. Pop. 1,840. It contains a glass-work and several paper-mills, and has an annual fair for cattle, goats, pigs, and onions. In the vicinity is a mine of coal.

**JEAN-DE-VAUX (SAINT)**, a village of France in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Givry, near the Orbize. Pop. 500. It has 3 annual cattle fairs.



**JEAN-DE-VERGT (SAINT)**, or **VERN**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, 12 m. S of Périgueux. Pop. 1,380. It has 4 annual fairs.

**JEAN-SUR-VEYLE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. E of Pont-de-Veyle, on the r. bank of the Veyle. Pop. 1,043.

**JEAN-LE-VIEUX (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. S. of Poncin, on the r. bank of the Oisclon. Pop. 1,579. Fairs for grain, cattle, drapery, mercery, and ironware are held here 4 times a year.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. E of St. Jean-Pied-de-Port, on the Nive. Pop. 1,771.

**JEAN-DES-VIGNES (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N of Châlons-sur-Saone. Pop. 525. It has 2 annual cattle fairs.

**JEANDHEURS**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. of Ancerville, and com. of L'Île-en-Rigant, on an island of the Sanx. It has a paper-mill and several iron-works.

**JEANNET (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 2 m. NE of Vence. Pop. 1,228.

**JEANTIS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Aubenton. Pop. 1,086.

**JEBA**, or **GEBA**, a river of Senegambia, rising near Samakonda, in Kabu, in about 12° 20' N lat., in the Mandingo territories, and flowing W past a town of the same name, 30 m. below which it bifurcates, and falls into the Atlantic by several arms opposite the Bissagos.

**JEBA**. See **BISSAO**.

**JEBAÏL**, or **GABÏL**, a town of Syria, in the ejalet of Tripoli, on a spur of the Lebanon that runs down to the sea, in N lat. 34° 8'; 4½ hours SSW of Batrun. It is walled on the three landward sides, but open to the sea. About one-half of the town is built beyond the walls, and two-thirds of the space within is occupied by gardens. In 1849 it was inhabited by about 300 Mahommedans, Maronites, and Greeks. It has a huge castle, and a large Maronite church. It is identified by some geographers with the *Byblos* of Pliny. Beyond J., as we proceed along the coast road northwards to Batrun, the mountains become lower and more rounded, but more rocky and barren. Excellent tobacco is produced here, and fruit is abundant.

**JEBBEK**, a village of Syria, midway between Scanderun and Paia or Baia, celebrated for the fine tobacco which is grown in its environs.

\***JEBEL**, properly **JEB-EL**, written also **JIBIL**, **DJEBEL**, **GEREL**, **GERAIL**, and **DSCHEREL**, an Arabic word signifying 'mountain,' and a very common term therefore in Eastern topography. For names compounded of this word, refer to the second term.

**JEBEL**, a district of Arabia, in the centre of the Nedjid, between the parallels of 28° 20' and 29° 30'. It is inhabited by a wild tribe of Bedouins, who collect ostrich-feathers and salt, which they give in exchange for fire-arms and grain.

**JEBELIYAH**, the most eastern of the Curia-Muria group, off the coast of Arabia. It consists of two or three roundish, white, and pointed porphyritic rocks, rising to an alt. of 560 ft. near the centre of the island. It is perfectly barren, and a favourite resort of sea-birds.

**JEBALPUR**, a town of Northern Hindostan, in Lahore, on the Jelum river, at the extremity of the Salt range, which separates the N from the S part of the Drob of Sind-Sagar.

**JEBENHAUSEN**, a large village of Württemberg, near Göppingen, in the circle of the Danube. Pop. 1,153.

**JEBINIANA**, a village of Tunis, 15 m. SE of El-Jemme, and 18 m. of Sfakus.

**JEBUK (BAY OF)**, or **SUNGIE-BULU**, a bay on the coast of the island of Banka, comprised between Tanjong-Genting point on the N, and Tanjong-Ayer-Mas and Tanjong-Banud on the S. The river of Kampak discharges itself into this bay.

**JECHNITZ**, or **GESENCIZE**, a small town of Bohemia, 14 m. S of Saatz, and 40 m. W of Prague. Pop. 500.

**JECKE**, a river of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, which falls into the Maese at Maestricht.

**JECU**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, rising in the Cordillera-dos-Aimores, and flowing E and NE into the Atlantic, in a course of 75 m.

**JED**, a river of Roxburghshire, which has its rise in the border hills between the two countries of England and Scotland; rushes along a rocky channel, through narrow and thick wooded vales, and past the town of Jedburgh; and falls into the Teviot about 2 m. below that town, after a course of 17 m.

**JEDBURGH**, a parish of Roxburghshire, about 13 m. long, by about 6 or 7 m. broad. The greater part is hilly, and laid out in sheep-farms. Pop. in 1841, 5,116.—Also a royal burgh, and the chief town of the county, pleasantly situated on the N bank of the Jed, 40 m. SE of Edinburgh, and 10 m. W of Kelso. Pop. of par. borough in 1831, 3,709; in 1841, 3,277. The staple produce of the town is checked woollens, carpets, druggets, and hosiery. It unites with the Haddington district of burghs in returning a member to parliament. Constituency in 1840, 226; in 1848, 221. The prime architectural ornament of the town is the church of its ancient abbey, extending 230 ft. from E to W, on the S side of the town, along the Jed.

**JEDDAH**. See **JIDDAH**.

**JEDECKEJAURE**, a lake of Lapland, on the confines of Sweden and Norway, 1,137 ft. above the level of the sea.

**JEDLINSK**, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 8 m. SSW of Radom. Pop. 800.

**JEDO**, **JEDDO**, or **YEDDO**, a city of Japan, which may be considered as the cap. of the empire. It is situated on the SE shore of the island of Nifon, at the head of a bay of the same name, and at the mouth of a large river, in N lat. 36° 39', E long. 140°. Meaco, the residence of the spiritual emperor, was the original cap., and is still in some degree considered as such; but since the Saigun, or civil and military ruler, has fixed his residence at J., that city has far eclipsed the other in magnitude and splendour. The palace of the emperor, situated in the heart of the city, is said to be 5 leagues in circumference. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, and contains several distinct buildings which have the appearance of castles. The outer portion is composed of streets containing palaces in which reside the princes-of-the-blood, ministers, and other public functionaries; the centre of the enclosure contains the palace or residence of the emperor. Unlike all the other Japanese structures, it is built of freestone, and surrounded by a wall of the same material. It is adorned with a square tower, embellished with bended roofs, gilt dragons, and other curious and fantastic ornaments; the body of the palace, however, like other Japanese structures, consists only of one high story. Among the other public buildings are numerous temples, and Buddhist convents. The city is said to be 7 m. long, 5 m. broad, and 20 m. in circumference. It is intersected by branches of the Toniai river, and by canals cut from it, which are crossed by numerous bridges. Its plan is not so regular as that of most other cities of J., additions having been



made to it at various periods. The houses, with the exception of those which belong to the nobles and clergy, are small and low; and being entirely composed of wood, paper, and mats, fire spreads through them with incredible rapidity. Although, therefore, firemen are constantly patrolling the streets, conflagrations often take place to a dreadful extent. In one which occurred in 1703, 100,000 houses are said to have been consumed. The pop. is variously estimated at from 700,000 to double that number. Besides being the residence of the monarch, J. is the seat of an extensive commerce, and contains many flourishing manufacturing establishments.

**JEDOWNITZ**, or **GEDOWNICE**, a small town of Austria, in Moravia, 11 m. NNW of Brunn. Pop. 1,960.

**JEDRZEIOW**, a small town of Poland, in the obwod of Kielce, 43 m. N by E of Cracow.

**JEFFERSON**, a county in the state of New York, U. S., in the N part of the state, bounded on the NW by Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence river. Area 1,125 sq. m. The surface is generally level, and the soil a rich sandy loam. It is watered by the Black river through the centre; the Perch, Indian, and Chaumont rivers, on the N; and Stony and Sandy creeks on the SW. Its cap. is Watertown. Pop. in 1840, 60,984; in 1850, 68,156.—Also a co. situated towards the NW part of Pennsylvania. It comprises an area of 1,200 sq. m. The surface is hilly, and the soil in the valleys fertile and well-cultivated. It is intersected by Clarion and Toby's rivers, Little and Big Sand, and Mahoning creeks. Iron and coal abound here. Its cap. is Brookville. Pop. in 1840, 7,253; in 1850, 12,967.—Also a co. in the NE part of Virginia, bounded on the NE by the Potomac river. Area 225 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and the soil various. It is intersected by the Shenandoah river. Its cap. is Charleston. Pop. in 1840, 14,082; in 1850, 15,357.—Also a co. toward the E part of Georgia, intersected on the SW by the Ogeechee river, and skirted on the NE by Brier creek. Area 660 sq. m. Its cap. is Louisville. Pop. in 1840, 7,254; in 1850, 9,131.—Also a co. in Florida, situated in the central part of the territory extending from Georgia to the gulf of Mexico. It comprises an area of 702 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Oscilla river, Lake Mickasuky lying on the W. The soil is fertile. The cap. is Monticello. Pop. in 1840, 5,713; in 1850, 7,601.—Also a co. a little N of the centre of Alabama, intersected by the Black Warrior river and its branches. It comprises an area of 1,040 sq. m. The cap. is Elyton. Pop. in 1840, 1,636; in 1850, 8,989.—Also a co. in the SW part of Mississippi, bordered on the W by the Mississippi river, in the neighbourhood of which the soil is extremely fertile. Area 630 sq. m. The cap. is Fayette. Pop. in 1840, 11,650; in 1850, 13,393.—Also a co. in the S part of Tennessee, skirted on the NW by the Holston, and on the S by French Broad river. Area 356 sq. m. The surface is uneven, and the soil partially fertile. The cap. is Dandridge. Pop. in 1840, 12,076; in 1850, 13,205.—Also a co. in the N part of Kentucky, bordered on the NW by the Ohio river, and intersected by branches of Salt river. Area 504 sq. m. The cap. is Louisville. Pop. in 1840, 15,136; in 1850, 16,636.—Also a co. in the E part of Ohio, bordered on the E by the Ohio river. It comprises an area of 396 sq. m. The surface is uneven, the soil pretty fertile. The cap. is Steubenville. Pop. in 1840, 25,030; in 1850, 29,137.—Also a co. in the SE part of Indiana, bounded on the SE by the Ohio river, and intersected by branches of the Muscatatack river, and Indian, Kentucky, and Big and Lewis creeks. Area 360 sq. m. The surface is irregular, the soil generally productive. The cap. is

Madison. Pop. in 1840, 16,614; in 1850, 23,931.—Also a co. in the S part of Illinois, traversed by branches of Big Muddy and Little Wabash rivers. It comprises an area of 576 sq. m. The surface is one-third prairie, and the soil moderately fertile. The cap. is Mount Vernon. Pop. in 1840, 5,762; in 1850, 8,099.—Also a co. in the E part of Missouri, intersected by Big river and Joachim creek. Area 500 sq. m. The surface is hilly and broken. Minerals and mineral springs abound. The soil is various. The cap. is Hillsborough. Pop. in 1840, 4,296; in 1850, 6,928.—Also a co. inclined towards the SE of the centre of Arkansas, intersected by the Arkansas river. Area 1,180 sq. m. The cap. is Pine Bluffs. Pop. in 1840, 2,566; in 1850, 5,651.—Also a co. in Wisconsin, towards the S part of the territory. The Rock river traverses its centre. Area 576 sq. m. It is woody, and has several swamps. The cap. is Jefferson. Pop. in 1840, 914; in 1850, 15,339.—Also a co. in Iowa, in the SW part of the territory, intersected by Checaque or Skunk river and its branches. Area 380 sq. m., with a fertile soil. Limestone and stone coal are found. The cap. is Fairfield. Pop. in 1840, 2,773; in 1850, 9,964.—Also a parish in the SE part of Louisiana, bounded on the N by the Mississippi river, and on the S by Barrataris bay of the gulf of Mexico. Area 720 sq. m. The land, except on the margin of the streams, is too low for cultivation. The cap. is La Fayette. Pop. in 1840, 10,470; in 1850, 14,643.

**JEFFERSON**, a township in the co. of Lincoln, state of Maine, U. S., 21 m. SE of Augusta. It has several ponds, from one of which flows Dyer's river, a branch of the Sheepscot river. Pop. in 1840, 2,214.—Also a township in the co. of Coos, New Hampshire, 108 m. N of Concord, intersected by Israel's river. The surface is hilly, and well-adapted for grazing cattle. Pop. 575.—Also a township in the co. of Schoharie, New York, 56 m. W of Albany, intersected by head-branches of the Delaware river, and of Schoharie creek, forming the heights between Delaware and Hudson rivers. The surface is mountainous, the soil generally poor, except in the valleys. Pop. in 1840, 2,033.—Also a township in the co. of Chemung, New York, at the S end of Lake Seneca, and at the termination of the Chemung canal. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a township in the co. of Morris, New Jersey, 15 m. NW of Morristown, intersected by the Rockaway river. It is mountainous, and abounds with iron. Pop. in 1840, 1,412.—Also a township in the co. of Greene, Pennsylvania, 204 m. W by S from Harrisburg, bounded on the E by the Monongahela river. The surface is undulating. Pop. in 1840, 1,295.—Also a township in the co. of Alleghany, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,779.—Also a township in the co. of Fayette, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,316.—Also a township, and cap. of the co. of Ash-tabula, Ohio, 204 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 710.—There are several other townships of the same name in Ohio,—as in Adams co., pop. 937; in the co. of Clinton, pop. 476; in the co. of Coshocton, pop. 771; in the co. of Franklin, 12 m. E by N of Columbus, pop. 1,040; in the co. of Guernsey, pop. 941; in the co. of Jackson, about 8 m. E of the Court-house, pop. 752; in the co. of La Fayette, pop. 1,949; in the co. of Logan, pop. 1,527; in the co. of Knox, pop. 988; in the co. of Montgomery, pop. 1,895; in the co. of Madison, 14 m. W of Columbus, intersected by the national road, pop. 607; in the co. of Mercer, pop. 368; in the co. of Muskingum, pop. 1,369; in the co. of Preble, intersected by the national road, pop. 2,164; in the co. of Ross, skirted on the SW by the Scioto river, pop. 871; in the co. of Richland, pop. 2,325; in the co. of Scioto, and bordering on the Scioto river, pop. 578; in the co. of Tuscarawas, pop. 992;



and in the co. of Williams, pop. 353.—Also a township in the co. of Miami, Indiana, pop. 481; in the co. of Putnam, pop. 1,129; in the co. of Saline, Missouri, pop. 765; in the co. of Wayne, Missouri, pop. 326; in the co. of Jefferson, Wisconsin, pop. 250; in the co. of Cass, Michigan, pop. 471.—Also a township, and the cap. of Jefferson co., Wisconsin, 36 m. E. of Madison, pop. 250; in the co. of Clarke, Missouri, pop. 357; in the co. of Johnson, Missouri, pop. 748; in Livingston co., Missouri, pop. 502; in the co. of Monroe, pop. 1,507; in the co. of Sevier, Arkansas, pop. 383.—Also a village in the co. of Clinton, Indiana, 46 m. NW by W of Indianapolis. Pop. 75.—Also a village in the co. of Ashe, North Carolina, 202 m. WNW of Raleigh, on the W side of New river.

**JEFFERSON CITY**, the cap. of the co. of Cole, Missouri, U. S., 936 m. W of the city of Washington, situated on rising ground on the S bank of the Missouri river. It contains a state-house, academy, and several mercantile establishments. Pop. 1,174.

**JEFFERSON'S RIVER**, one of the three head-branches of the Missouri, which falls into the main stream in N lat.  $45^{\circ} 22'$ , about 2,850 m. from the mouth of the Missouri.

**JEFFERSONTON**, a village in Culpepper co., in Virginia, U. S., 112 m. NNW of Richmond. Pop. 300.—Also the cap. of Camden co., in Georgia, 270 m. SSE of Milledgeville, on the S side of the St. Illa river.—Also a township in Jefferson co., Kentucky, 66 m. W of Frankfort.

**JEFFERSONVILLE**, a village in Clark co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., 117 m. S by E of Indianapolis, on the N side of the Ohio, opposite Louisville. Pop. 800.

**JEFFERY'S LEDGE**, an extensive sand-bank, in the Atlantic, 45 m. from the coast of the state of Maine, U. S., in N lat.  $43^{\circ} 30'$ .

**JEFFRESON**, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. from Narbeth. Pop. in 1831, 610; in 1841, 644.

**JEGENYE, L'ENYIE, or LE'GYIE**, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat and 21 m. WNW of Klausenburg, and 9 m. ESE of Banyi-Hunyad. It has several mineral springs.

**JEGHEDERPUR, or JAGHIRDARPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 23 m. SSE of Bustar, and 65 m. WNW of Ryaguddy, to the E, and near the source of the Indravati.

**JEGISDORF**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 6 m. W of Burgdorf. Pop. 600.

**JEGUN**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, arrond. of Auch. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,354; in 1841, 7,604. The town is 11 m. NW of Auch, on an affluent of the Auloux. Pop. 2,131. Fairs for cattle and grain are held here 9 times a-year.

**JEHANABAD**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 38 m. SSW of Patna. Pop. 5,000.

**JEHANAGUR, or JAHANAGUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 2 m. NW of Nuddea, on the r. bank of the Bhaghiretti.

**JEHANPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Orissa, district and 45 NE of Kuttack, on the r. bank of the Byturney river. It is a large straggling place, stretching about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. along the river, and now consists chiefly of mud-built huts. During the Mogul government it was a place of importance; and still contains remains of Mahommedan edifices, amongst others of a large mosque. It also possesses interesting ruins of Hindu temples. The manufactory of calico forms the chief branch of local industry.

**JEHANSTER**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Polleur. Pop. 365.

**JEHAY**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Jehay-Bodegnée. Pop. 680.

**JEHAY-BODEGNETE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. 1,206.

**JEHIPPE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Leignon. Pop. 231.

**JE-HO**. See CHING-TIH-FU.

**JEHONVILLE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, arrond. of Neufchâteau. Pop. of dep. 822; of com. 222.

**JEIMY**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. W of Vilna, district and 27 m. NNE of Kovno.

**JEITPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 30 m. NNW of Chatterpur.

**JEJURY**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurangabad, 27 m. SE of Punah. This town is held in high veneration by the Hindus, and has a handsome temple, built of stone, dedicated to Siva. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly Mahrattas.

**JELALABAD**, by Elphinstone written **JELLALABAD**, by Mohun Lal, **JALALABAD**, a province and town of Afghanistan. The prov. is a natural subdivision of the great valley of the Cabul, having on the E the Ali-Boghan hills and the Khyber range, and on the W the Surkhhab river. It lies between the parallels of  $34^{\circ}$  and  $34^{\circ} 40'$ , and between  $70^{\circ}$  and  $71^{\circ}$ . Numerous streams, amongst which are the Surkhhud and the Karasu, descending from the N flank of the Sufeid-Koh, flow into the great central stream of the Cabul, on the r. bank; on the l. bank, it receives two large rivers, the Lughman or Alishang, and further to the E the Kuner or Chitral, both descending from the distant range of the Hindu-Kush. The general elevation of the surface is about 2,500 ft.; but the mean temp. is high, and the valley is richly productive, cultivated to a high degree, and covered with a profusion of castles, villages, and gardens. Rice is exported to Cabul and Candahar; wheat, barley, *javar*, *bajiri*, and *makai*, are abundantly grown; and sugar is manufactured from the cane. The annual revenue is 9 lacs of rupees, of which 4 lacs reach the nawab's treasury, and 5 lacs are appropriated by the different chiefs. The pop. is chiefly of Indian descent.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat.  $34^{\circ} 25'$ , E long.  $70^{\circ} 28'$ , about 1 m. S of the Cabul, on the main road from the Punjab to the city of Cabul. Its pop. is variously estimated at from 3,000 to 10,000. The town was rendered memorable by the heroic stand which Sir Robert Sale, with a handful of British troops, made here against the Afghans, during the winter of 1841-2. The fortifications were destroyed in October 1842, by General Pollock, on the final evacuation of Afghanistan by the British forces.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 28 m. SSW of Saharanpur.

**JELALABAD, JULLALABAD, DUSHAK, or ZARANG**, a town of Afghanistan, in Sistan, on a canal drawn from the Helmund, from which it is about 5 m. distant, 280 m. WSW of Candahar, and 450 m. WSW of Cabul. Pop. about 10,000. It consists of about 2,000 houses neatly built of brick, and has a tolerable bazaar. It is governed by a prince who is subject to the shah of Herat.

**JELALPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 130 m. WNW of Allahabad, and 21 m. S of Calpie, on the r. bank of the Betwa. The houses are chiefly built of brick, and are pierced with numerous loop-holes for musketry.

**JELANIA NOS, or CAPE DESIRE**, a headland at the NE extremity of Nova Zembla, in N. lat.  $76^{\circ} 50'$ , and E long.  $77^{\circ} 50'$ .

**JELANTRAH, or JELLANTRA**, a town of Hin-



dostan, in the prov. of the Northern Circars, 33 m. SW of Ganjam.

**JELASORE**, or **JELLASORE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 40 m. S of Midnapur, and 110 m. SW of Calcutta, near the l. bank of the Sobunreeka.

**JELENY** (**OBER**), or **HÓRUJ-GELENY**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. SE of Königrätz. Pop. 1,510.

**JELINGLAN**, a fortress of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 81 m. SSE of Van, sanj. and 42 m. ESE of Ginlamerik, on an affluent of the Zab.

**JELL**, a town of Beluchistan, near the frontier of Kalat. It comprises about 300 houses, and is the principal town of the Magghassir. It is surrounded by mud walls 15 ft. high, with towers at intervals. Juar and the cotton-plant are extensively cultivated in the environs.

**JELLASORE**, or **JELAYSUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Agra.

**JELLING**, a village of Denmark, in Jutland, in the diocese and 44 m. NNE of Ribe, bail. and 6 m. NW of Veile. It was formerly a residence of the kings of Denmark.

**JELLINGHY**, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rajshahy, in N lat. 24° 8', E long. 88° 42', 30 m. E of Murshedabad. This town gives its name to one of the branches of the Ganges, which, with the Bhaghiretti, surrounds Cossimbazar island, and reunites at Nuddeah. It continues longer open than the W branch; but is impassable for boats during the three dry months of the year, during which period the intercourse between Calcutta and the NW provinces, by water, is through the Sunderbunds.

**JELLULAH**, a village of Tunis, 10 m. NW of Kairwan.

**JELNA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Smolensk, 42 m. E by S of Smolensk, and 184 m. W by S of Moscow. Pop. 2,016.

**JELLOAD**, a town of Hindostan, in Candeish, on the l. bank of the Tapti, 60 m. ESE of Nandurbar.

**JELPESH**, a town of Hindostan, district and 60 m. NNW of Rungpore, in N lat. 26° 28'.

**JELPI-AUMNAIR**, a town of Hindostan, in Gundwana, 45 m. NW of Burhanpur, at the confluence of the Tupti and Gurga.

**JELPIGORY**, a town of Bengal, in the district and 65 m. NW of Rungpore, in N lat. 26° 30', E long. 86° 25', near the l. bank of the Tista.

**JELSUM**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, cant. and 4 m. E of Hallum.

**JELTON**. See **ELTON**.

**JELTSCH** (**UPPER** and **LOWER**), a village of Silesia, 3 m. ESE of Breslau, on the Oder.

**JELUM**, **JAILUM**, or **JIELUM**, the most western of the five great rivers of the Punjab, the *Hydaspes* of the Greeks, and *Bidaspes* of Ptolemy, the *Indra-na* of Hindu mythology, and the *Bedusta* or *Behut* of the 'Ayin Akbery.' It has its sources in Cashmere, the whole valley of which belongs to its basin. The Lidur, descending from the NE angle of the great mountain-outline of that valley, and the Breng rising in its SE angle, may be regarded as its two head-streams. These two rivers, after receiving numerous tributaries, unite their waters a few miles below Islamabad; whence the conjoined stream flows NW to the great Wulur lake, receiving in succession, on the l. bank, the Rembeera, the Ramu, and the Chang; and on the r. bank the waters of the Dal lake and of the river Sind. Issuing from the SW corner of the Wulur lake, the river flows SSW to the pass of the Baramula [see **CASHMERE**], whence it enters the lower country. At this pass, about 120 m. from its source, its stream has a breadth of 420 ft. Its course from Baramula to Mazufurabad is

nearly direct W, in about the parallel of 34° 10'. At Mazufurabad, it is joined by the Kashengunga, a large river which, rising in Tibet, sweeps round the N base of the NW barrier of Cashmere, and meets the Jelum nearly at right angles, and with an equal if not superior volume of water. From Mazufurabad, in N lat. 74° 12', its course is nearly S to the town of Jelum, in N lat. 33° 2'. Here Moorcroft found it, in the middle of October, flowing with a stream 150 yds. wide, and from 12 to 16 ft. deep; and in December 1839, when the British army, on its return from Afghanistan, crossed it at this point, "the ford extended over a line of about 500 yds., and had more than 3 ft. water, and a strong current." [*Hough*.] At this point it takes a SW course to Baral, whence it flows SSW to the Chenab, which it joins in N lat. 31° 10', E long. 72° 9', after a course of about 450 m., and with a stream about 500 yds. wide, towards the end of June.—The J. becomes navigable at Oin, about 110 m. above the town of Jelum, which is situated on its r. bank, at an estimated alt. of 1,620 ft. above sea-level.

**JEMAALI**, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Badibu, on the l. bank of the Gambia, in N lat. 13° 26', W long. 15° 55'.

**JEMALABAD**, a town and fortress of the S of India, in the prov. of Canara, 30 m. ENE of Mangalore, in N lat. 13° 3', E long. 75° 25'. The fort, which is built upon an immense rock, and is inaccessible except by one narrow path, yielded to the British arms after a few days' bombardment in 1799.—Also a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 48 m. NNW of Zenghian.

**JEMALNAIG**, a town of India, in the prov. of the Carnatic, district of Cuddapah, in N lat. 14° 48'.

**JEMARRU**, a territory of Western Africa, on the S bank of the Gambia, about 120 m. upward from the sea. Its cap. is Bruko.

**JEMAYE** (**LA**), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. ESE of St. Aulaye. Pop. 600.

**JEMBA**, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the country of the Kirghises, and falls into the Caspian sea, in E long. 54° 3'.

**JEMEIN**, or **SEMEIN**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. ENE of Bilbao, on the Ojilguin. Pop. 700. Iron is mined in the adjacent mountains of Barrio.

**JEMEPPE**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 10 m. W of Namur, on the l. bank of the Sambre. Pop. 1,050.

**JEMEPPES**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 4 m. SW of Liege, on the l. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 1,700.

**JEMEZ**, a river of New Mexico, flowing into the Rio-del-Norte, on the r. bank, in N lat. 35° 20', after a SSW course of about 25 m. through a sandy valley. Gold mines, it is reported, exist in the mountains at the head of the valley of the J.

**JEMLAH**, a district of Northern Hindostan, situated between the 29th and 30th parallels of N lat., now tributary to the rajah of Nepal, but formerly an independent state. It is said to be well-cultivated, and produces a species of rice which it is supposed might be cultivated in England or other northern countries. Its cap. is called Chinnochin, but has not been visited by Europeans.

**JEMM** (**EL**), a village of Tunis, 90 m. S by E of Tunis, in N lat. 35° 25', on the site of the ancient *Tisdra* or *Tysdrus*. It is distinguished by its remains of antiquity, particularly those of a spacious and beautiful amphitheatre, "which, though yielding in magnitude and splendour to the Coliseum, is still one of the most perfect, vast, and beautiful remains of former times." [*Sir W. Temple*, in 1832.] This



edifice consisted originally of 64 arches, and 4 ranges of columns, placed one above another. The pillars are of the Doric order, with Egyptian capitals; the highest range is nearly fallen down. About a century ago, the Bey, during a revolt of the Arabs, caused four of the arches to be blown up from top to bottom, in order that it might not be converted into a fortress; in other respects, this monument is completely entire. On the exterior it measures 429 ft. from E to W by 368 ft.; with an arena of 238 ft. in length by 182 ft. The height of the level of the first gallery is 33 ft., and to the summit 96 ft. The interior is much injured. The mosque, the marabouts, and the village, have all been built of stones taken from this vast edifice. Many altars with defaced inscriptions, columns, statues, and fragments lie scattered about the environs. The v. has a pop. of about 500, who during a great portion of the year live entirely on the prickly pear or Indian fig. Within a few miles of the v. is an extensive salt-lake, and saltpetre is manufactured here for the government.

**JEMMA**, a river of Abyssinia, which rises to the N of Tegulet, in the prov. of Shoa, and, after a course of 150 m., flows into the Bahr-el-Azrek, on the l. bank, 210 m. S of Lake Dembea.

**JEMMAPES**, or **GEMAPPES**, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 3 m. W of Mons, on the canal from Mons to Conde. Pop. 4,667. There are extensive coal-works in the vicinity. The French defeated the Austrians at this place in 1792.

**JEMMINGEN**, or **JEMGUM**, a town of Hanover, in East Friesland, 8 m. SE of Emden. Pop. 1,200. At this place Louis of Nassau, brother to the prince of Orange, was defeated by the duke of Alva in 1568.

**JEMMU**. See **JUMU**.

**JEMNA**. See **JUMNA**.

**JEMNATRI**. See **JUMNUTRI**.

**JEMNITZ**. See **JAMNITZ**.

**JEMSIO**, a small town of European Russia, in the gov. of Finland, district of Tavasthland, on Lake Pejende.

**JEMTLAND**, or **ÖSTERSUNDS**, a province of Sweden, bounded by Åsle-Lappmark on the N; by Angermanland, Medelpad, and Helsingland on the E; by Dalarne on the S; and by Norway on the W; and lying between 61° 30' and 65° 20' N lat. Its superficial extent is 435 Swedish or 19,618 English sq. m. Pop. in 1839, 45,517; in 1845, 49,077. This extensive tract is separated from Norway by the great range called the Dovrefield. The W part of it is overrun with vast craggy rocks and high mountains, spurs of the Dovrefield, covered with snow, and intersected with deep valleys and rapid torrents; but the central and E part of the province is a champaign country, and contains many fruitful districts. Rye and barley are the chief products; flax is also cultivated, but more frequently hemp; oats and turnips are raised with success. Extensive forests occur, but large quantities of the finest timber are allowed to rot on the ground on account of the difficulty of transportation. The annual mean temp. at Östersund, in N lat. 63° 24', is 35°-80. The mean of winter is 15°-17, of summer 56°-11. The mineral products of this prov. are iron, lead, copper, and rock crystal. The cap. of the prov. is Östersund, on the E bank of Lake Störsun, near the centre of the prov., at an alt. of 1,050 ft. above sea-level.

**JEMU**, a river on the N side of the island of Java, which runs into the sea, in E long. 111° 8'.

**JENA**, a small town in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the l. bank of the Saale, 12 m. ESE of Weimar, and 43 m. SW of Leipsic. It is situated in a valley surrounded on every side by hills of considerable elevation; and, including its suburbs, had a

pop. in 1846 of 6,267, who derive their subsistence mainly from the university, three yearly fairs which are well frequented, and the manufacture of linen, tobacco, and hats. It has a large square, which serves as a market-place. The principal public building in the town is the ducal castle, at which a branch of the family of Weimar commonly resides, and which contains a good library, a museum, and a cabinet of natural history. The town has a riding-school, 5 churches, and 3 hospitals; and in the vicinity is the old castle of Kirchberg, now in ruins. Its university, founded in 1558, belongs to four proprietors: the grand duke having one-half, and the other half being shared between Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Meiningen. Like other German universities, it has 4 faculties, divinity, law, medicine, and philosophy, which are taught by about 60 regular and extraordinary professors. The number of students varies considerably; in 1818 it did not exceed 600; in 1847 it was only 425. The university-buildings consist of a church, class-rooms, a public hall, an observatory, an anatomical theatre, and a repository for the archives. The library contains 100,000 vols., and a collection of mathematical and physical instruments and models; there is also a good botanical garden.—The neighbourhood of J. was the scene of the great battle of the 14th October 1806, which, by one fatal blow, overthrew the Prussian monarchy. The town, though at a distance from the scene of the closest conflict, suffered considerably. Anxiety on the part of the cabinet of Berlin to keep the Saxons firm to their cause, had led to the advance of the Prussian army beyond the Elbe and Saale in the W of Saxony, while the French collected about 40 m. to the S. Such was the position of the two armies about the 8th of October, when Bonaparte, instead of marching N to attack his opponents, held an E course, to get on their left flank, and separate them from the Prussian territory. Proceeding rapidly in a NE direction during the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October, his army completely turned that of his adversaries; and the battle of the 14th began by the French retracing their steps, and fighting with their rear towards the Prussian dominions. The number of Prussians in the field is said in the official account published by that power in November 1806, not to have exceeded 85,000 men; that of the French was greater; but the main cause of the loss of the battle was that the Prussians, particularly on the right, fought without concert or mutual support, while, on the part of their skillful antagonist, every movement belonged to a well-combined and comprehensive plan. The Prussians, after the battle, fell back upon Weimar, Erfurt, and other places to the E of the scene of action, thus increasing their distance from the Prussian territory, and affording the enemy ample means of interposing between them and their farther retreat; hence the surrender of successive divisions, first at Weimar, next at Erfurt, and some days after on the road to Magdeburg, to which the main body had proceeded. There still remained a considerable corps, under Prince Hohenlohe, which had marched from Magdeburg in a NE direction, in the hope of reaching Pomerania and East Prussia; but the French, advancing through Berlin, by a shorter diagonal road, got ahead of the retreating force, and obliged it, after a fatiguing march of more than 150 miles, to surrender at Prentzlau on 28th October.

**JENAPPE**. See **GENAPPE**.

**JENCAHGUR**, called also **JAGNEH**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore or Aurangabad, in N lat. 20° 15', E long. 73° 45', 150 m. W of Aurangabad. About the year 1443, Malik-al-Jajar, generalissimo of the Bhameni sultan, built



or repaired this fortress, while employed in reducing the western sea coast. It afterwards came into possession of the Bejapore dynasty, from whom it was taken by the Moguls, and was the chief station of Aurungzebe's army during a great part of his war against the Mahratta chief Serajie.

**JENGHIJE**, a village of Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris, 12 m. NW of Bagdad.

**JENIKALEH**. See **YENIKALEH**.

**JENIN**, or **JENNIN**, a town of Syria, on the frontier dividing Samaria from Galilee, 15 m. S. of Nazareth, at the entrance of the valley of Esdraelon. Pop. 1,500. Mrs. Romer tells us it "enjoys the unenviable reputation of being the most lawless place in all Syria." Dr. Olin, on the contrary, was informed that this particular region "has been blest with good rulers perhaps beyond any other in Syria," and sees satisfactory evidences of the statement in the appearance of the place and its inhabitants. Some writers identify this place with the Jezreel of Scripture; but Zerain, a village of about 30 or 40 rude houses, 2 hours distant from J., is considered by Drs. Wilson and Robinson as occupying the site of the ancient Jezreel. The surrounding country is much occupied with fruit-trees, amongst which are the olive, pomegranate, fig, and palm, and with fields of wheat and millet; cotton is likewise cultivated to a considerable extent. J. is the *Ginea* of Josephus.

**JENIZZA**, or **JENIDSCHÉ-VARDAR**, a town of European Turkey, on a lake which communicates with the gulf of Salonica by a canal 12 m. long, 24 m. WNW of Salonica, in N lat. 40° 48'. It was the ancient *Pella*, the birth-place of Alexander the Great. It has a pop. of 6,000.

**JENJAPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, on the l. bank of the Bolun, in N lat. 26° 14'.

**JENKIN'S BAY**, a bay on the NW coast of the island of St. Eustatius, where about 400 French troops, under the Marquis de Tourville, landed from three frigates on the 26th of November, 1781, and made themselves masters of the island.

**JENKINTOWN**, a village of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 10 m. N of Philadelphia.

**JENNA**. See **JANNAH**.

**JENNE'**, a city of Central Africa, situated near the Niger, on the road from Sego to Timbuctu, in N lat. 13° 13', W long. 8° 15', 130 m. E of Sego, 330 m. SSW of Timbuctu. It is described by Caillié as one of the most flourishing and commercial places in this part of the continent. He estimates its circuit at 2½ m. It is surrounded with a wall of earth 10 ft. high, but only 14 inches thick, pierced with several small gates. The houses, built of sun-dried bricks, are about the size of those of a European v., and one story high, with terraced roofs. The shops are well-furnished with European goods; and an active intercourse is maintained with Timbuctu, by means of the river, in decked boats from 90 to 100 ft. long, 12 or 14 ft. wide in the middle, and 6 or 7 ft. deep in the hold, composed of planks tied together with ropes made of palm-leaves. J. is subject to Bambarra; but the municipal government of the city is chiefly in the hands of the Moors, who form the bulk of the pop. Caillié found the river at J., in the early part of the month of March, flowing from W ¼ NW to NE, at the rate of about 1½ m. per hour, with a stream 500 ft. broad, and of considerable depth. He crossed the main stream, and subsequently two branches of the river, before he arrived at the city.—Also a town of Japan, on the N coast of Nifon.

**JENNER**, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 12 m. NW of Somerset. Pop. 1,469.

**JENNINGS**, a county in the SE part of the state

of Indiana, U. S., watered by Graham's Fork and Sand creek. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,829; in 1850, 12,541.—Also a township in Putnam co., in Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 360.

**JENNING'S ISLAND**, a small island near the coast of East Florida, in N lat. 25° 28', W long. 80° 28'.

**JEIOIRE (SAINT)**, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. of Faugigny, 18 m. ESE of Geneva. Pop. 1,500.

**JEPE'E**, a town of Turkey, in Bosnia, on the l. bank of the Bosna, 40 m. N of Bosna-Seral. Pop. 1,300.

**JEPITAN**, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Tula, on the Don, 49 m. SE of Tula. Pop. 1,900.

**JEQUETAHI**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which has its source in the Serra Curmatahi, runs NW, and throws itself into the São-Francisco, on the r. bank, 20 m. below the confluence of the Velhas or Guaiçui. Its principal affluents are the Mandassaia, Trahiras, and São-Lamberto or Sipo.

**JEQUIA**, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, which flows into the sea between the Rios Poxim and São-Miguel.

**JEQUIBA'**, or **JÍQUIBA'**, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, 12 m. in length, and about 2½ m. in breadth, and abounding in fish, which discharges itself by a river which flows into the Atlantic, 30 m. NNE of the embouchure of the Rio São-Francisco.

**JEQUITIBA**, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, an affluent of the Rio Velhas, which it joins near a town of the same name.

**JEQUITINHONHA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which has its source on the E side of the Serra-do-Espinhaço, and NW of Villa-do-Principe; runs first N, then NE, and joins the Arasuaçu, in N lat. 17° 20', W long. 41° 20', whence the united streams take the name of Belmont, and flow to the ocean, which they enter in S lat. 15° 50'. The J. has a total course of about 180 m.; and receives the tributary waters of the Tabatinga, San João, Itacambira, and Vacaria, all of which flow into it from the l. It is noted for the quantity of diamonds which are found in its channel, especially in its upper part.—Also a comarca in the same prov., bounded on the N and E by the prov. of Bahia; on the S by the comarca of Serro; and on the W by the Rio São-Francisco. It is intersected by, and takes its name from, the above-mentioned river. It is divided into 4 districts, viz., Formigas, Gurutuba, Grão-Mogor, and Januaria, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Its cap. is Minas-Novas.

**JERAT (GUNONG)**, or **KEDAH PEAK**, a mountain in the Malacca peninsula, in the prov. of Pinang; estimated alt. 5,705 ft. [*Newbold*], 3,894 ft. [*Woore*]. It is now 25 m. inland; but the native annals of Kedah go back to the time when it was surrounded by the sea.

**JERA**. See **GERA**.

**JERASH**, a village of Syria, on the Keruan river, 1 hour SE of Suf, marking the site of the ancient *Gerasa*, whose walls form an irregular parallelogram along both sides of the Keruan.

**JERBEH**, or **GHERBA**, one of the Karkenah islands, off the E coast of Tunis, in the gulf of Gabes, in N lat. 34° 37', E long. 11° 0'. It is nearly 20 m. in length, and from 6 to 12 m. in breadth. Its surface is low, and covered with thick plantations of date and olive trees; and the soil is fertile, and still produces, as in ancient times, the famous lotus. It has a small fort, with a garrison of an agha and 12 soldiers; and one large village, called Wad-az-Zebib; its surface, however, is dotted by a number of neat little white-washed houses.—It has four landing-



places: Ajim on the W; Marsa-es-Suk on the N; Jerjis on the E; and Marsa-el-Kanterah on the S. Herodotus calls J. "the island of the Lotophagi;" Strabo and Pliny give it the name of *Menin*.

**JERDECKER**, a river of Northern Hindostan, which rises in the W part of Butan; receives the Manshi, the Toresha, and the Dorla; and, under the name of the Nyilmer, flows into the Brahmaputra, 12 m. E of Oliapur, after a SE course of about 90 m.

**JEREMIE**, a town within the bay of Leogane, on the S coast of the island of Hayti. It stands on the W side of the bay, and at the mouth of a brook, a league S by W of Point Jeremie, and nearly 8 leagues E of Cape Dame Marie.

**JEREMIE (CAPE)**, a cape on the S coast of the island of Hayti, in N lat. 18° 16'.

**JEREMULLU-DRUG**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Balaghat, 36 m. SW of Bellary.

**JEREMYSQUAM**, an island on the coast of the United States, in Lincoln co., district of Maine, which, with Folly island, forms the mouth of Sheepscot river, in Wiscasset bay.

**JEREZ**. See **XEREZ**.

**JERFSO**, a small town of Sweden, in the prov. of Helsing, on the river Ljusna, 41 m. NW of Soderhamm.

**JERICO**, a township in Chittenden co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 52 m. NW of Montpelier. Pop. 1,685.—Also a village in Queen's co., in the state of New York, 173 m. S by E of Albany.

**JERICO**, **RIHBAH**, or **ERIHA**, a village of Syria, 15 m. ENE of Jerusalem, the modern representative of the ancient city of Jericho, on a small stream which flows into the Jordan 3 m. below. It was sacked by Vespasian, but restored by Adrian, and afterwards became the seat of a Christian bishopric. In the 12th cent. it was destroyed by the Moslems, and never recovered the blow it then received, but remained a poor village of about 50 mean dwellings, perpetually exposed to be plundered by the Arabs; and was burned to the ground by the retreating army of Ibrahim Pasha in the late Syrian war.—About 2 m. to the W of the v. are a number of old foundations, and the vestiges of an ancient wall, which some consider to mark the site of the ancient city. It is situated, however, in the midst of a pastoral plain watered by the Jordan, 18 m. ENE of Jerusalem.

**JERICHOW**, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Magdeburg, and 3 m. NNE of that town, situated on the Elbe. Pop. 1,620. It has some trade in corn, tobacco, and spirits.

**JERICOACOA'RA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, district and 30 m. NE of Granja, on an eminence near the shore of a bay of the same name. It consists of only a few miserable huts covered with hides. The bay is enclosed on the E by a point of the same name, and which forms part of the great rocky ridge running along the coast. It is about 18 m. in length from E to W, but does not exceed 3 m. in breadth. It is lined by a range of cliffs which frequently bears the same name. An active trade is carried on in cotton, which is annually brought here for exportation. A river of the same name flows into the bay.

**JERIM**, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, in N lat. 14° 17', 80 m. NE of Mocha.

**JERINGHIN**, or **TJERINGHIN**, a considerable village on the coast of Java, 103 m. by the coastline WSW of Batavia, at the mouth of a stream which is navigable for a considerable distance through a fine and richly-cultivated district.

**JERJERIA**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Irak-Arabi, on the Tigris, 36 m. SE of Al-Modain.

**JERK**, a town of Sind, on the summit of a table-hill, between Tatta and Hyderabad, and close to the Indus.

**JERKOKI**. See **GUIRGEGO**.

**JERM**, a town of Badakshan, on the l. bank of the Koksha, a tributary of the Oxus, in N lat. 36° 50', E long. 70° 45'. It is composed of a cluster of scattered hamlets, containing about 1,500 people. Wood, in his travels to the source of the Oxus, spent the month of January 1838 at this place; and has given a pleasing account of its inhabitants in his interesting volume. He found the maximum temp. of the month 48°; the minimum 10°.

**JERMAH**. See **GERMA**.

**JERMAK**, or **YARMAK**, a river of Syria, the ancient *Hieromax*, which rises in several head-streams in the Jaulan or country to the E of the lake of Tiberias. These streams unite in about 32° 22', 18 m. E of the SE extremity of the lake; and the united stream flows in a very winding but prevailingly SW course to the Jordan, which it enters on the l. bank, 9 m. direct distance from its point of efflux from the SW side of the lake of Tiberias, with a current 40 yds. wide, and as deep nearly as the Jordan itself.

**JEROME (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Poncin. Pop. 1,002.

**JERRAHI**, **JERAHI**, or **KURDISTAN**, a river of Persia, in the prov. of Khuzistan, which descends in two head-streams from the Mungasht mountains, the chief branch rising to the NE of Beibahun; flows through the plain of Ram-Ormus; enters the territory of the Chab Arabs; and flowing SW, a little above Fellahiyah, divides into two branches, one of which flows S, under the name of Lusbah, into the Persian gulf; and the other appears to feed a canal which runs SSW to the Karun river, which it joins on the l. bank, a little above Mohammarah. Below the junction of the Abi-Ram, the J. becomes a broad and deep stream, running between high mud banks, and nowhere fordable.

**JERRAIRWA**, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 8½ m. from Bhaderpore, and 4 m. from Gwalior. The surrounding country is sterile and uncultivated.

**JERSEY**, one of the Channel islands, situated in the bay of St. Michael, and distant 13 m. W of the Norman coast of France, while it is nearly 90 m. S of the nearest point on the English coast, in Dorsetshire. It is the most southern of the Channel islands, being 7 leagues to the SE of Guernsey. Its form is somewhat quadrangular, with its sides directed towards the cardinal points; and it extends about 12 m. in length, by 6 m. in breadth; between 49° 9' and 49° 16' N lat., and 2° 2' and 2° 16' W long. Its greatest length, from SE to NW, is about 16 m.; its circumference, taking all the sinuosities and windings, is nearly 55 m.; and its sq. area about 60 m., or 40,000 acres. Pop. in 1806, according to an island census, 22,855. The census of 1831 gave 36,582; in 1841, 47,544; in 1851, 57,155. The annual increase per cent. in 30 years, from 1821 to 1851, has been 2.33. The number of visitors to this island average 15,000 yearly.—The surface of this island slopes from N to S. The whole of the N coast, with the E and W shoulders, is composed of lofty precipitous cliffs; while the S shore, though fringed with crags and beds of rock, lies low and has a considerable portion of sandy beach. The surface is generally undulating; the valleys for the most part run from N to S, widening from narrow ravines, towards the S shore, where they expand into excellent pasture flats. The interior of the island is intersected in all directions by picturesque ravines and beautiful valleys, watered by innumerable streams which issue from their wood-crowned banks, and



after irrigating meadows, and setting numerous mills in motion, flow into the sea. The new military roads across the island and round it have done much to open up J.; but there is little trade except what is created by its prevailing agricultural character. From 10,000 to 25,000 pairs of shoes are annually exported to British North America.—The registered shipping on 31st December 1850 was 158 sailing vessels under 50 tons, and 110 sailing vessels above 50 tons: total, 32,277 tons, besides one steamer of 54 tons.

*Climate, soil, and produce.*] The climate of J. is extremely mild in consequence of the southern site and aspect of the island, and the temperature being modified by the surrounding ocean. Snow seldom falls, and frosts are of transient occurrence: hence myrtles, and other shrubs which even in Devonshire require protection during the winter months, grow here luxuriantly in the open air, and melons are raised in gardens without artificial heat. The mean annual temp. is 51°·9; that of summer, 62°·2; of winter, 42°·6.—The high land on the N consists chiefly of granite; the cliffs on the N coast are of sienitic granite. The S low land consists of schist superincumbent on the granite. The sienitic rock is quarried in large quantities at Mont Malo for exportation to Guernsey, England, and France. Its colour is a reddish white, and it may be polished so as to resemble marble. Ochre and tripoli occur, and a blue and yellow clay is occasionally met with; but neither limestone, chalk, nor any calcareous substance, has been discovered except in trifling portions; nor is either marl or gravel to be found. There are several chalybeate springs. The soils are such as usually result from the decomposition of the rocks of which the island principally consists—namely, granite and schist.—Though J. formerly produced more corn than was sufficient for the supply of its inhabitants, at present it does not yield more than two-thirds of the quantity consumed. Rents average from £4 to £5 per acre. Wheat is the principal grain crop; barley and oats are also grown. Potatoes are extensively cultivated for exportation, and parsnips for fattening oxen and hogs. One of the most valued crops is lucerne. The principal manure is sea-weed or *urva*, which from time immemorial has been highly esteemed. Its growth is protected by the laws of the island, which allow it to be cut only at one particular period of the year on the W, and at two different periods on the E coast. The coteaux or slopes yield timber, broom, gorse, and fern; and where neither too steep nor too rocky, afford good pasturage. Most kinds of forest-trees thrive well, particularly the chestnut, the elm, and the white oak. The climate and soil are extremely favourable to the growth of the apple-tree, which is extensively cultivated, and forms an important source of profit to the farmer. Thriving orchards are seen in every part of the island, of which indeed they form a distinguishing feature; and cider, one of the principal exports, has been made, in good years, to the extent of 30,000 hhd. About 2,000 hhd. are annually exported. The chaumontel-pear, cultivated in almost every garden here, attains an unrivalled degree of perfection in size and flavour. Melons are produced in great perfection; strawberries are remarkable for the richness of their flavour; and the apricot and peach attain a large size.—The number of cows exported from J. has led, together with the increase of the stock of sheep, oxen, and horses, to the conversion of considerable quantities of arable into pasture land. The sheep are chiefly Southdowns. The horses are small, but strong, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. Game does not abound; but the J. partridge, with red feet, pheasant's eyes, and

variegated plumage, may be noticed as a curiosity. The weasel and the mole are almost the only noxious animals; and it is believed that the island contains no venomous reptiles.—The produce of the ocean in this vicinity is very abundant. The rocks here, as at Guernsey, swarm with conger-eels, of which some are 14 ft. long. Oysters constitute an important product of J. The oyster-beds lie off the E side of the island: one bed is about 2 m. off the land, nearly opposite to Mount Orgueil castle, but the grand depot is nearer the French coast. It is from the Gorey fishery that the Colchester oyster market is chiefly supplied. In August, 1839, a convention was concluded between the French and English governments, fixing, in the first place, "definitive boundaries for the oyster fisheries between J. and the coast of France;" and in the next place, stipulating, "that the subjects of each of the two countries should have the exclusive right of fishery within 3 m. of low-water mark, along the whole extent of coast of the United Kingdom on the one hand, and France on the other." The produce of the Gorey oyster-fishery is estimated at about £25,000 per annum, and several hundred boats are employed in this branch of trade. The larger portion of individuals engaged in the J. oyster fisheries are not natives of the island, but of England, chiefly from the coasts of Kent and Sussex. The season annually commences on the 1st of September, and finishes on the 1st of June. Vessels begin to arrive about the close of August, gradually increasing in number as the season waxes later: the real activity of the trade, however, is only to be witnessed between the months of February and May. Between these periods the weekly value of the exports to England is not less than £5,000 sterling. It is only oysters, however, of a certain size which are allowed to be thus exported: according to an act of the local legislature, no oyster can be brought to shore of a diameter less than 2½ inches. This enactment was passed with a view to prevent the beds being drained and ruined by the withdrawal of the younger oysters. The oysters, however, generally exported, are of a size immediately bordering upon the prescribed limits. When taken to England, they are deposited in what are technically called 'parks,' along the coast of Essex and on the margin of the Thames. From these 'parks' they are gradually withdrawn to the London market as occasion may require. The average price at which oysters are purchased from fishermen may be stated at about 3s. per tub, each tub containing 3 bushels: they are to be purchased in small quantities throughout the island at about the rate of 2d. per dozen. The harbour in which the oyster-vessels rendezvous is that of Gorey, a small town situated on the E coast of the island. A fleet of not less than 500 sail is sometimes to be witnessed at one time in quest of oysters; and upon a moderate calculation 3,000 individuals may be said to be employed in the busy season in this species of traffic.

*Government, &c.*] Law and justice are made and administered in J. by two bodies: one, the legislative body, called the States; the other, the judicial body, called the Royal court. The royal court is composed of a president, who is the bailiff, or, as he is popularly called, the baillie of J., appointed by the British sovereign, and 12 judges, who are elected for life by the people. All heads of families paying parochial rates, are entitled to vote in the election of a judge; and any individual may be made a judge who can gain as many votes as will insure his election. The legislative body is composed of 36 members, besides the governor and the baillie, consisting of—1st, The 12 judges, who being judges for life, are legislators for life; 2d, The rectors of the 12



parishes, nominated, with the exception of the dean, by the governor,—also legislators for life; 3d, The 12 constables of the 12 parishes, elected triennially by the people. The Crown officers and the viscount have also seats in the States, and may speak, but cannot vote. The States cannot be convened without the assent of the governor, who has also a veto on its deliberations. It originates and passes laws,—raises funds for the public service,—appropriates the revenue,—and presides generally over the well-being of the island. All acts passed by the States, if meant to continue in force more than three years, must receive the royal assent. The royal court takes cognizance of all crimes committed in the island. Almost all the laws and customs, both in criminal and civil cases, owe their origin to the Norman feudal system. There is an appeal from the royal court to the sovereign in council.—The revenue of J. arises from the duty on the importation of wines and spirits, from harbour dues, and from licenses granted to publicans. The total amount is estimated at £17,000 a-year: though small, it is said to be sufficient for the expenditure. The salaries of the public officers, the expenses of maintaining and clothing the island militia, and keeping up the island fortifications, are defrayed by England. The regular garrison is about 300. The inhabitants, from the ages of 17 to 65, are liable to serve in the militia. The whole island militia force is divided into 5 different regiments. Altogether it may be considered to be about 4,000 strong, and in case of emergency 1,000 more could be brought to the field. The fortifications of J. are strong, and additions are now making to them. On the ramparts of Fort-Regent there are ranged upwards of 120 32-pounders; Elizabeth-castle is defended by not less than 70 of a similar weight; Mont-Orgeuil by perhaps 20. Round the whole coast of the island, which in circumference measures about 32 m., there are placed 25 martello towers, occupying positions as near as possible of a mile's distance from each other; and besides the martello towers, the coast is also defended here and there by forts, to prevent landing in particular localities, as in St. Ouen bay, Grève-de-Lecq, St. Aubyn's, and others.—The ecclesiastical government of J. is vested in a dean, appointed by the Crown, and who is also rector of one of the 12 parishes into which the deanery is divided. The dean holds an ecclesiastical court, in which he is assisted by the rectors of the several parishes: an appeal from his judgment lies to the bishop of Winchester. Various dissenting bodies have places of worship on the island. There are also numerous schools, including two ancient chartered and endowed schools, and a few parish-schools with small endowments, a National school, and several highly respectable private seminaries. The native youth are almost universally educated. There is a general hospital. Six English and five French newspapers are regularly published.—The whole number of English residents in J. amounts to about 3,500, exclusive of the trades-people, settled in the island. Of this number, at least three-fourths consist of officers on the half-pay of the army and navy, and their families; the remainder is made up of individuals, who, either with large families to educate, or with limited incomes, find economy an object; and including, also, some few who are attracted to the island by the advantages of its climate. Throughout the island the English language is rapidly gaining ground. In St. Helier's it is not common to meet with a person who cannot converse in English; and in the rural parts of the island the children can do so almost universally. Probably, in another generation the English language will be at least as familiarly known as the French. The of-

fenders brought before the criminal court in the ten years which elapsed from the end of 1835 to the end of 1845, were in number—

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| English, Irish, and Scotch,         | 1,264 |
| Inhabitants of the Channel Islands, | 670   |
| Foreigners,                         | 178   |

All excisable articles, and articles subject to the assessed taxes of Britain, are free of excise dues and taxation in J. Wines and spirits are to be had in J. at a greatly cheaper rate than in England; horses, carriages, windows, and servants, pay no tax whatever; the necessities of life are, however, about as dear as they are in Britain. Viewing the Channel islands geographically, they belong to France as much as the Isle of Wight does to England. The manners and customs of the people, though now considerably modified by an infusion of English notions, are French; the language in which religion and law are administered is French; and the vernacular of the natives is a kind of provincial French.—As part of the duchy of Normandy, the Channel islands became connected with England, when the duke of Normandy obtained possession of the English crown. Since that period, frequent but unsuccessful attempts have been made by the French to obtain possession of them.

JERSEY, a co. in the W part of the state of Illinois, U. S., bounded by the Illinois river on the W, and the Mississippi on the S. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 4,535; in 1850, 7,502.—Also a village in Steuben co., in New York, on Mead creek.—Also a town in Hudson co., in New Jersey, 58 m. NE of Trenton, on the W side of the Hudson river, opposite to New York. It is a well laid-out town, and had a pop. of 3,072 in 1840. The New Jersey railroad, which is continued to Philadelphia, and the Paterson and Hudson railroad, commence here. The Morris canal, between the Delaware and the Hudson, terminates here.—Also a township in Licking co., in Ohio, 35 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 932.

JERSEY (NEW), one of the United States of America, situated between 38° 57' and 41° 22' N lat., and 73° 58' and 75° 29' W long.; and bounded on the N by New York; on the E by the Hudson river and the Atlantic; on the S by the Atlantic ocean; and on the W by Delaware bay and river, which separate it from Pennsylvania and Delaware. Its length from N to S is 183 m.; its greatest breadth towards the N is 70 m., and towards the S 75 m. Near the middle of the state, however, from the Hudson river on the E, to the Delaware on the W, its breadth is only 42 m. Its area is 8,320 sq. m., or 5,324,800 acres.

*Rivers and bays.*] Excepting the Hudson and Delaware, which respectively bound this state on the E and the W, no rivers of much importance traverse the country. The principal streams are the Hackensack, which rises in the state of New York, and joins the Passaic, at the head of Newark-bay; the Raritan, which is navigable to the distance of 16 m. from its mouth in Raritan-bay; the Passaic, which falls into Newark-bay, and is navigable to its falls above Paterson, a distance of 10 m.; Maurice river, navigable from Delaware bay, into which it falls, 20 m.; and the Muscanekunk, a branch of the Delaware, 40 m. in length.—The sea-coast is indented with a number of small streams or creeks. There are several bays on the coast-line of this state, namely: Delaware-bay, which forms the SW boundary; New York-bay, which lies to the E of Bergen-Neck; Newark-bay, which lies W of the latter, 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, and connects with New York-bay by a narrow *kill* or strait; and Amboy, between Staaten island and Middleton, 15 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth.



*Climate.*] The climate resembles that of the S parts of New York; but near the sea it is much warmer than in the mountains, where the cold of winter is as great as in Massachusetts and Vermont. The summer-season is very regular, and the vegetable productions are seldom injured by drought, rain, or frosts. Cape May is a place of much resort for invalids during summer.

*Surface and productions.*] The N section of this state is traversed by some elevations; but on leaving the Pennsylvania frontier, the whole country is so flat that it is difficult to distinguish the ridge separating the waters that fall into the ocean from those which fall into the Delaware. The S parts, extending 100 m. along the sea-coast, are also level, with the exception of some hills in Monmouth co., which rise 281 ft. above the level of the ocean. A ridge of the Alleghanies crosses the state in the parallel of 41°; and to the N is another ridge from which diverge several other chains in a S direction.—Among the mountains, and in the interior districts, the soil is fertile; in other places it is almost barren, being composed of loose sand and small rounded pebbles; and it is in general very inferior to that of New York or Pennsylvania. As much as five-eighths of most of the southern cos., or one-fourth of the whole state, is almost entirely a sandy barren, unfit in many parts for cultivation. The good land in the southern cos. lies principally on the banks of rivers and creeks. The barrens produce little else but scrub-oaks and yellow pines. These sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog-iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the iron-works of these cos. In the hilly and mountainous parts which are not too rocky for cultivation, the soil is covered in its natural state with stately oaks, hickories, chestnuts, &c., and when cultivated produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The land in the hilly country is good for grazing, and rears great numbers of cattle for the New York and Philadelphia markets. The quantity of cereal crops raised in 1847 was 1,100,000 bushels of wheat; 10,000 of barley; 5,223,000 of oats; 3,050,000 of rye; 980,009 of buckwheat; and 8,000,000 of Indian corn. Besides this amount of grain, there were produced in 1847 within this state, 2,072,069 bushels of potatoes; 4,531 lbs. of hops; 334,861 tons of hay; 2,165 tons of flax; 1,922 lbs. of tobacco; 1,966 lbs. of silk cocoons; 56 lbs. of sugar; 10,061 lbs. of bees' wax; and 397,207 lbs. of wool. The farmers of New J. have paid great attention to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. The orchards in many parts of this state are equal to any in the United States, and their cider is said to be excellent. The markets of New York and Philadelphia receive from the contiguous parts of New J. vegetables, apples, pears, peaches, plums, strawberries, cherries, and other fruits; cider in large quantities, butter, cheese, beef, pork, mutton, &c. The markets of Europe also receive large supplies of apples from this state, amongst which the 'Newtown pippins' are celebrated. The number of hands employed in horticulture in 1847 was 1,233.

*Minerals.*] There are several very rich iron-mines in this state. Extensive works are established for working the ore into iron; and immense quantities both of pig and bar-iron, besides large quantities of hollow ware, sheet-iron, and nail-rod, are produced. In 1840, there were 26 iron-furnaces in the state, producing 11,114 tons of cast-iron; and 80 bloomeries, forges, and rolling-mills. Copper ore is found in Harrison co. One mine, which was discovered in 1719, and which has been wrought at different periods, yields about 75 per cent. of pure copper. Antimony is said to have been discovered in 1808.

There are also ochres of different sorts, which are employed as paints; salt, lead ore, black lead, native copper, loadstone, soapstone, magnesia, coal, gypsum, slate, freestone, &c.

*Animal kingdom.*] In the progress of cultivation, the native animals of the country have nearly disappeared, such as the cougar, the bear, and the wolf. Deer likewise have become scarce; the racoon is common in low grounds; the red and grey fox abound; while the otter and the beaver are rare. The wild fowl are ducks, geese, pigeons, pheasants, partridges, plover, and a great variety of smaller birds. Snakes are numerous.—Along the coast, and in the rivers and streams, various kinds of fish are taken. The most noted are sturgeon, stockfish, sheephead, horse mackerel, black fish, sea-bass, herring, munches, perch, sun-fish, drum, shad, shell-fish, black turtle, clams, mussel-crabs, oysters. The inhabitants of the sea-coast derive a great portion of their subsistence from the fisheries. The number of barrels of fish pickled in 1840 was 1,134; of gallons of spermaceti oil procured, 12,000; and of other fish-oils, 80,000 gallons.

*Manufactures and commerce.*] This state is important as a manufacturing district. In 1840, the value of machinery made by 932 men was estimated at 755,050 dollars. Considerable quantities of hardware, fire-arms, and jewellery are made; bricks are also a staple article. The woollen and cotton manufactures of New J. are next to those of New York in amount; and in the production of glass and earthenware it is pre-eminent. Paper is made in large quantities; and there are very extensive tanneries. Flour, grist, and oil-mills are numerous. The total cap. invested in manufactures in 1840 was 11,517,582 dols.—The exports to foreign countries from New J. are of little importance in the aggregate commerce of the Union; but the ports of New York and Philadelphia must of necessity transact the greater part of the commercial business of this state. There were in this state in January 1851, 26 banks, with an aggregate cap. of 3,754,900 d.—The Morris canal forms the most important line of water-communication in the state. It extends from Easton on the Delaware to Jersey, 101 m.; and was completed in 1836, at a cost of about 2,500,000 d. The Delaware and Raritan canal extends from New Brunswick on the Raritan, to Bordentown on the Delaware, below Trenton, 43 m. Several lines of magnetic telegraph cross it. The Camden and Amboy railroad is 65 m. in length, with a branch to Trenton of 6½ m., and another to New Brunswick of 29 m.

*Population.*] The pop. of New J. in 1790 was 184,139; in 1800, 211,949. The following table contains the divisions and pop. of the state in 1810 and 1850:

| COUNTIES    | 1810.   | 1850.   |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| Atlantic,   |         | 8,964   |
| Bergen,     | 16,603  | 14,748  |
| Burlington, | 24,979  | 42,204  |
| Camden,     |         | 25,569  |
| Cape May,   | 3,632   | 6,432   |
| Cumberland, | 12,670  | 17,191  |
| Essex,      | 25,984  | 73,997  |
| Gloucester, | 19,744  | 14,049  |
| Hudson,     |         | 27,991  |
| Hunterdon,  | 24,553  | 29,064  |
| Mercer,     |         | 21,874  |
| Middlesex,  | 20,381  | 28,671  |
| Monmouth,   | 22,150  | 30,293  |
| Morris,     | 21,828  | 30,173  |
| Ocean,      |         | 10,043  |
| Passaic,    |         | 22,577  |
| Salem,      | 12,761  | 19,500  |
| Somerset,   | 14,728  | 19,668  |
| Sussex,     | 25,549  | 22,990  |
| Warren,     |         | 22,390  |
|             | 245,562 | 489,881 |

The pop. in 1820 was 277,575; and in 1830, 320,823.



showing a decennial increase of 15.5 per cent. In 1840 it was 373,306, and the decennial increase between 1840 and 1850 was 31.1 per cent. The number of slaves held within the state in 1850 was 222. The inhabitants are in their origin a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, English, Scots, Irish, and New Englanders, and their descendants. National attachment and mutual convenience have generally induced these several kinds of people to settle together in a body, and in this way their peculiar national manners, customs, and character, have been to some extent preserved, especially among the poorer class of people, who have little intercourse with any but those of their own nation.—The Methodists are the most numerous Christian sect. In 1848 they had 30,156 communicants. The Presbyterians perhaps rank next in number. In 1840 there were 3 colleges within the state, with 443 students; 66 academies and grammar schools, with 3,027 pupils; and 1,207 primary schools, attended by 52,589 pupils. The principal educational establishment is New J. college, founded at Princeton in 1738.

*Government and finance.*] The existing constitution of this state, as recently remodelled, went into operation in Sept. 1844. The governor is elected by the people for 3 years, and is ineligible for re-election for the ensuing term. His salary is 1,600 d.—The legislative power is vested in a senate of 19 members, or one from each co., who are also elected for 3 years.—The general-assembly consists of 58 members, who must be 21 years of age, and have been citizens of the state for at least 4 years, and residents one year.—The right of suffrage is enjoyed by every white male citizen of the U. S. who has resided in the state one year.—The judicial power is vested in a court-of-appeals, a court-of-chancery, a supreme court, circuit courts, and other inferior courts.—The militia of the state numbers 39,171 men.

The financial revenue for 1846 was 163,948 dollars; the disbursements 155,174 d. The receipts in 1849 were 128,583 d.; expenditure 125,541 d. The chief sources of income are transit duties on railroads and canals, dividends on stock, taxes on railroad stock, state-prison surplus earnings, pedlars' licenses, bonds, and tax on bonds.—The whole amount of the debt on 1st January 1851 was 71,810 d. The value of productive property held by the state, 262,986 d.; of surplus revenue lent to the cos. without interest, 764,670 d.; of the school fund, 377,929 d.

*History*] This state was included in the patent granted by James I. in 1606 to Sir Thomas Gates and others, embracing all the lands situated between the 34th and 49th degrees of N lat., with all the islands lying within 100 m. of the coast. The first settlements were made by the Dutch: some Danes also settled here. In 1664 the territory was given by Charles II. as a donation to his brother the duke of York, by whom it was afterwards granted to different individuals. The western division came into the possession of William Penn, the well-known Quaker, and was sold to an association of Scots Anabaptists and Quakers, among whom was the celebrated Barclay. In 1680 the colony of New J. separated from that of New York, and chose an annual assembly for its government. It does not appear that at this period any great progress had been made in the cultivation of the country, as the inhabitants were distressed for food. In 1713, before the peace of Utrecht, the whole pop. did not exceed 16,000, of whom 3,000 were capable of bearing arms. The prov. by the mutual agreement of the proprietors, was ceded to the Crown in 1702, and afterwards reunited to New York, from which it was again separated in 1736. Trenton on the Delaware, 30 m. above Philadelphia, is the largest town, and the cap. of the state. The other principal towns are Brunswick, Burlington, Amboy, Bordentown, Princeton, Elizabethtown, Newark, and Morristown.

**JERSEY SHORE**, a village in Lycoming co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., on the N side of the W branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. 525.

**JERSEYVILLE**, the cap. of Jersey co., in Illinois, U. S., 71 m. SW of Springfield.

**JERUMENHA**, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Piahi, on the l. bank of the Gurgúea, 25 m. above the confluence of that river with the Parna-

hiba, and 100 m. E of Oeiras, on the road from that town to Goyaz. Pop. 3,000. The district is extensive, and along the banks of the streams fertile, producing cotton, rice, millet, and tobacco. Cattle are extensively reared on the higher lands.

**JERUSALEM**, [HEB. *Kagushah*; ARAB. *El-Koddes* or *El-Kuds*.] a city of Palestine, in the pash. of Damascus, situated in N lat. 31° 46', E long. 35° 13'; 33 m. SE of Jaffa, 76 m. S by E of Acre, and 128 m. SSW of Damascus, at an alt. of about 2,000 ft. above sea-level. Its site is an elevated piece of ground, forming a kind of platform measuring 1,800 yds. from N to S, and 1,100 yds. from E to W, and of a lower level than the enviroing country, which belongs to the great range of limestone hills extending northwards from a point to the S of Hebron, along the W side of the Dead sea and of the Jordan, to beyond Samaria, and declining westwards to the shores of the Mediterranean; thus forming a broad elevated table-land, diversified with hills and valleys, and immense masses of bare rock. The city is built upon several hills or summits of this table-land; but is itself environed by other summits of still higher elevation, which are separated from those on which the city stands by deep ravines, except on the NW, where the platform on which the city is built joins the table-land. The ancient city of J. has long since totally disappeared; not a vestige of the capital of David and Solomon now remains; even the very course of the walls is changed, and the boundaries of the old city are doubtful. The modern city extends itself, in four separate quarters, over as many hills, presenting in its general outline the form of an irregular lozenge, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. long from E to W, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad from N to S, whose SW side skirts the valley of Gihon, and N side approaches the hill of Titus or hill of Skopos; while the E side runs nearly N and S along the valley of the Kedron, otherwise called the valley of Jehoshaphat; the E flank of which is formed by the Mount of Olives, or Jebel-Tur, whose summit has an alt. of 2,397 ft. above sea-level; and the S side is skirted by the valley of Hinnom, a narrower ravine, with abrupt cliffs, which turning N assumes the name of the valley of Gihon, whose exterior flank runs into a bare rocky plateau, called the plain of Rephaim. The brook Kedron and the little stream called Gihon, flowing through the valley of the same name, unite a short distance below the pool or spring of Siloam, and wind their way through the Wady-en-Nar, among broken mountains, to the Dead sea.

*General topography.*] The city is enclosed by a high embattled stone wall, built about 300 years ago, and in a state of excellent preservation, the materials of which are a compact limestone. These walls are protected by an artificial fosse on the N, on which side J. is bounded by a plain which extends upwards of a mile before the higher ground commences. This quarter was the vulnerable side of J. in ancient warfare, and was accordingly fortified with great care. Three massive walls, strengthened with stupendous towers, guarded this point of approach. On the E side, the walls are built close to a ravine, at the bottom of which is the bed of Kedron, which gradually deepens as it approaches and passes the city; and on the opposite side of this valley is the range of Mount Olivet. On the SE side the ravine is continued, and is deeper and broader. On the SW side there is another ravine—the valley of the Gihon—which at its deepest part, and at the distance of about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the SE corner of the city wall, joins the valley of the Kedron at the foot of Mount Zion, and from thence rising by a gradual ascent, at last loses itself in the plain on the NW side of the city. The summits of the mountains round



about Jerusalem? are, except on the NW, not more than a good arrow-shot from the walls, and not much higher than the hills on which it stands. The appearance of those surrounding hills is rugged; they have a few olive-trees upon them, but little cultivation; their sides in many places present bare rock, or a soil covered with loose stones. The Mount of Olives has a more pleasing aspect, and its sides are sown with grain, but it likewise partakes in some degree of the general character. The circumference of the ancient city was a little more than 4 m., and must have extended more towards the N than the present J. From the account given by Josephus, it would appear that the site of the city was much more uneven than it is now. He speaks of a valley between the city and temple; and of another valley that seems to have run nearly along the centre of the city; and particularises the hills Zion, Moriah, Acra, and Bezetha. The ground is still uneven; but there is no part within the walls that could now with propriety be called a valley: though doubtless such valleys may have been filled up in the course of ages, and during the series of sackings, burnings, and devastations through which J. has passed. The J. of modern times is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circuit. The walls are of hewn stone, about 10 ft. thick at the base, varying from 30 to 70 ft. in height, according to the inequalities of the ground, and without any mole or buttresses. They have battlements, and long and narrow embrasures, with projecting towers at irregular distances of the same form and height. Some of the stones are very large, and were probably used in the ancient city. The gates through which there is admittance are four in number; the Damascus gate, that opens towards the plain on the NW; St. Stephen's gate, that opens towards the E ravine, and leads to Bethany and Jericho; Zion gate, upon the hill of the same name on the S, which connects the populous quarter around the Armenian convent with that part of Mount Zion which is outside of the walls; and the gate that leads towards Bethlehem and Jaffa on the W, between Mount Zion and Acra, not far from the upper pool of Gihon. The other gates are now walled up. They are all formed of pointed arches, with an entrance tower, but have little sculptural decoration. On the outside it is possible to walk all round the city, close to the walls, which in ancient times may have run lower down the slopes of the deep valleys of Jehoshaphat and Hinnom, but certainly never extended beyond them.

To the S of the gate of St. Stephen rises Mount Moriah, whose various buildings occupy about one-fifth of the area of the city, embracing in their centre the noble mosque of Omar, and to the S of it the Mesjid-el-Aksa. Stretching from Mount Moriah towards the N and NW, is the second and inferior quarter of the town, which, with its gardens and olive-groves, advances on the hill of Bezetha. Acra, the third and most extensive division, touches the preceding quarters on the W, and has in its centre the three domes of the Holy Sepulchre, with the Greek, Syrian, and Coptic convents. On the higher ground beyond, and nearly touching the walls, is the castle of David; to the N of which, on the most elevated spot in the city, is the Latin convent; and to the S, on lower ground, that of the Armenians. On the summit of Mount Zion, the southernmost and smallest of the four hills belonging to the ancient city, but outside of the present walls, are some mosques and the tomb of David. That portion of Mount Zion which is included within the present walls, constituting the SW quarter of the city, is separated by the valley of Tyropæon from Mount Moriah. The descent on that side is

steep and precipitous. On the N it is separated from Mount Acra by the prolongation of the same valley running W to near the Jaffa gate. The Jews have their synagogues on the E part of Mount Zion, looking towards the site of the temple. In addition to its numerous public buildings, the city contains about 3,000 houses. The streets are narrow, as is usual in all Syrian towns, but paved with large round stones; several of them have foot-paths, and they are kept cleaner than those of Alexandria, Smyrna, or Constantinople. There are no level streets, and little skill or labour has been employed to remove or diminish the inequalities which nature or time has produced. Houses are built upon mountains of rubbish, which are probably 20, 30, or 50 ft. above the natural level; and the streets are constructed with the same disregard to convenience, with this difference, that some slight attention is paid to the possibility of carrying off surplus water. They are without exception narrow, seldom exceeding 8 or 10 ft. in breadth. The houses often meet; and in some instances a building occupies both sides of the street, which runs under a succession of arches barely high enough to permit an equestrian to pass under them. A canopy of old mats or of plank is suspended over the principal streets when not arched. This custom, no doubt, had its origin in the heat of the climate, which is very intense in summer, but it gives a gloomy aspect to all the most thronged and lively parts of the city. Vacant spaces, some covered by ruins of old walls and broken cisterns, or by prickly pears of enormous growth, are seen towards the W; but no open square has been purposely left within the walls. In general, the houses are comparatively well built of a species of consolidated limestone, cream-coloured and streaked with blood-red, and are for the most part two or three stories high, with a plain front, without windows in the lower stories, so that it has been said that a passenger walking the streets of J. may conceive himself in the corridor of a vast prison; the doors, besides, are so low, that a person must bend almost double to gain admittance. The roofs are either terraced, or rise in domes. The apartments receive their light from the open courts within. The ground plot or lot is usually surrounded by a high enclosure, commonly forming the walls of the house only, but sometimes embracing a small garden and some vacant ground. The lower story, which consists of arches, serving as a foundation for the superstructure, is occupied by lumber rooms, kitchens, cisterns, stables, or servants' rooms. The principal apartments, which are upon the second story, are built against the wall of the quadrangle, and front upon the open paved courts which usually occupy the greater part of the enclosure. In the larger houses, these courts form cool, agreeable promenades, quite secluded from the public view. It will be perceived that these edifices are not covered, with the exception of the suites of rooms which have vaulted or flat roofs, while the enclosed area in the centre is open to all the vicissitudes of the elements of every season. The rain water which falls upon the pavement is carefully conducted, by means of gutters, into cisterns, where it is preserved for domestic uses. The people of J. rely chiefly upon these reservoirs for their supply of this indispensable article. Every house has its cistern, and the larger habitations are provided with a considerable number of them, which occupy the ground-story, or cells formed for the purpose below it. The baths and bazaars of the city are vastly inferior to similar establishments in the East.

The modern J. has been described by a host of travellers, among the most accurate of whom are Maundrell, Clarke, Chateaubriand, Richardson,



Niebuhr, Wilde, Lamartine, Buckingham, Colonel Chesney, and M. Poujoulat. "Jerusalem," says the latter traveller, "offers no illusions; it is fair to behold neither from far nor near; take away a few monuments and a few towers, and the prospect before you is the dullest that can be imagined. The vast heap of stone houses, each of whose terraced roofs is surmounted with a small dome—the dark grey colour of these monotonous groups—their mournful character—the rock and desert soil surrounding those walls, which seem only to enclose tombs—the solitary sky above your head, whose wide expanse no bird traverses—combine to form a spectacle uniting in itself all that melancholy can produce of the most sad, all that solitude can exhibit of the most desolate. If we enter J., what gloom! Narrow and dark streets—huge bazaars in ruins, in which you see a sprinkling of Jewish, Greek, and Armenian merchants—miserable shops for the sale of tobacco, kept by Mussulmans—dilapidated inns, where the Arabian stranger reposes beside his steed—whole districts deserted, houses in ruins, the ground covered with weeds, filth, and rubbish—ivy twining round disjointed fragments, and stunted palm-trees growing up through crevices. Traversing the city, you see the white or red cloak of the Mussulman, the dark vest of the rayah, or the veils of women who move with the hurried step of fugitives. Such is the interior of J. There is no joy, no movement, no noise; you would take it for a vast prison where the days are as silent as the nights, or rather for an immense monastery whose inhabitants are constantly engaged in prayer." Chateaubriand's description is very striking and graphical. After citing the language of the prophet Jeremiah, in his lamentations on the desolation of the ancient city, as accurately portraying its present state, he thus proceeds:—"When seen from the mount of Olives, on the other side of the valley of Jehoshaphat, J. presents an inclined plane, descending from W to E. An embattled wall, fortified with towers and a Gothic castle, encompasses the city all round; excluding, however, part of Mount Zion, which it formerly enclosed. In the W quarter, and in the centre of the city, the houses stand very close; but in the E part, along the brook Kedron, you perceive vacant spaces,—among the rest, that which surrounds the mosque erected on the ruins of the temple, and the nearly deserted spot where once stood the castle of Antonia, and the second palace of Herod. The houses are heavy square masses, very low, without chimneys or windows; they have flat terraces or domes on the top, and look like prisons or sepulchres. The whole would appear to the eye one uninterrupted level, did not the steeples of the churches, the minarets of the mosques, the summits of a few cypresses, and the clumps of nopals, break the uniformity of the plan. On beholding these stone buildings, encompassed by a stony country, you are ready to inquire if they are not the confused monuments of a cemetery in the midst of a desert." Dr. Olin's description of the view from the summit of the Mount of Olives is more topographically minute: "The summit of the mount of Olives," he says, "is about half-a-mile E from the city, which it completely overlooks, every considerable edifice and almost every house being distinctly visible. The city, seen from this point, appears to be a regular inclined plain, sloping gently and uniformly from W to E, or towards the observer, and indented by a slight depression or shallow vale running nearly through the centre in the same direction. The SE corner of the quadrangle—for that may be assumed as the figure formed by the walls—that which is nearest to the observer, is occupied by the mosque of Omar, and its extensive and beautiful grounds. This is

Mount Moriah, the site of Solomon's temple; and the ground embraced in the sacred enclosure, which conforms to that of the ancient temple, occupies about an eighth of the whole of the modern city. It is covered with green sward, and planted sparingly with olive, cypress, and other trees, and it is certainly the most lovely feature of the town, whether we have reference to the splendid constructions or the beautiful lawn spread out around them. The SW quarter, embracing that part of Mount Zion which is within the modern town, is to a great extent occupied by the Armenian convent, an enormous edifice, which is the only conspicuous object in this neighbourhood. The NW is largely occupied by the Latin convent, another very extensive establishment. About midway between these two convents is the castle or citadel, close to the Bethlehem gate, already mentioned. The NE quarter of Jerusalem is but partially built up, and it has more the aspect of a rambling agricultural village than that of a crowded city. The vacant spots here are green with gardens and olive-trees. There is another large vacant tract along the S wall, and W of the Haram, [or bounding wall of the Sakhara,] also covered with verdure. Near the centre of the city also appear two or three green spots, which are small gardens. The church of the Holy Sepulchre is the only conspicuous edifice in this vicinity, and its domes are striking objects. There are no other buildings which, either from their size or beauty, are likely to engage the attention. Eight or ten minarets mark the position of so many mosques in different parts of the town, but they are only noticed because of their elevation above the surrounding edifices. Upon the same principle, the eye rests for a moment upon a great number of low domes, which form the roofs of the principal dwellings, and relieve the heavy uniformity of the flat plastered roofs which cover the greater mass of more humble habitations. Many ruinous piles and a thousand disgusting objects are concealed or disguised by the distance. Many inequalities of surface, which exist to so great an extent that there is not a level street of any length in J., are also unperceived. From the same commanding point of view, a few olive and fig trees are seen in the lower part of the valley of Jehoshaphat, and scattered over the side of Olivet from its base to the summit. They are sprinkled yet more sparingly on the S sides of the city, on Mounts Zion and Ophel. N of Jerusalem, the olive plantations appear more numerous as well as thrifty, and they offer a grateful contrast to the sun-burned fields and bare rocks which predominate in this landscape. The region W of the city appears to be destitute of trees. Fields of stunted wheat, yellow with the drought rather than white for the harvest, are seen on all sides of the town."

*The Holy Sepulchre.* The grand object of visitation and respect to Christian pilgrims, is that called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. It stands in the corner of a small open space or square, at the extremity of the Via Dolorosa. It was built by the empress Helena, the mother of Constantine. It is a building 300 ft. long, and nearly 200 ft. broad; and professes to comprehend within these limits the scene of all the great events of the crucifixion, entombment, and resurrection of the Messiah. On entering the church, the first thing shown pilgrims is a large oblong slab of white, or, according to some, of variegated yellow marble, in the pavement, surrounded by a balustrade, and resembling the grave-stones in the floor of English churches; this, they are told, marks the spot where the body of our Lord was anointed by Joseph of Arimathea. There appears next a large round fabric, standing in the midst of the principal aisle, and beneath the main dome. The first part forms a kind of anti-chapel, containing what is said to be the sepulchre, before the mouth of which appears a block of white marble, considered as the stone on which the angel sat. The sepulchre itself is composed of thick slates of that beautiful marble commonly called *Verde antico*. In this building lamps are kept continually burning. Beyond the sepulchre, but still beneath the roof of the same church, are shown two rooms, one above another. Close by the entrance to



the lower chamber, are the tombs of Godfrey of Bouillon and of Baldwin, with Latin inscriptions in Gothic characters; and at the extremity of this lower room is exhibited a figure or cleft in the natural rock, which is affirmed to be the rent produced at the crucifixion. On ascending to the upper apartment, the pilgrim is shown an altar venerated as Mount Calvary, the place of crucifixion. On it are shown the marks or holes of the three crosses, and here again the same rent appears in the wall. In galleries round about the church, and in small buildings attached to it on the outside, are apartments for the reception of friars and pilgrims. These are occupied by a number of monks of various nations, who devote themselves to the service of the sepulchre, and many of whom do not stir for many years, or even during their whole lives, from the sepulchre. In the course of Passion week particularly, they perform a variety of ceremonies, the propriety and decorum of which seem at least questionable. "From contemplating the front of the church, which has something of the venerable aspect of our old cathedrals," says a very recent tourist, "you pass into what seems a theatre rather than a temple: nothing solemn, rich, or ancient, but a modern building, stuck on all hands with hard and tawdry gewgaws, that hurt equally the eye and soul. The Greek priests, tall handsome men, with fine beards, and long locks floating on their shoulders, in their square caps and gilded gowns, press through the dense and motley crowd, chanting and swinging their censers. Further on you meet the Latin monks in their Franciscan habits, issuing, candle in hand, from their simple chapel, singing litanies. Another turn brings you upon groups of Turkish soldiery, lounging and smoking beside their piled bayonets. Up stairs the Armenians are at their pious work. The arched windows of the dome and galleries are thronged with sheeted women. Below, on the pavement round the sepulchre, stand or are squatted men of all colours and countries. Here a group of dusky fellows in blue mantles wreathed, mild-featured Abyssinians, folding their fine capes across their chins; there, black Egyptians, lean in sugar-loaf caps of white felt, and cloaks of grey serge, issue from a little scanty box at the back of the sepulchre, which is the Coptic chapel, and suddenly dash the thick fragrant clouds which mount from their censers over these dark believers, who start from their ruminating attitudes, and begin crossing themselves with great fervour. All this will give a faint idea of the place and what goes on there. This year the Greek, Armenian, and Latin Easter fell together, so that there was an extraordinary crush and concurrence of ceremonies. On the night of Good Friday the usual squabble took place between the Greek and Latin fathers. The Greeks have a very fine carpet, with which they cover the rock of the crucifixion. The Latins spread a plain linen cloth upon the place; but they insist upon the Greeks removing their fine carpet and leaving the stone bare before they put on their cloth, plant their cross, and begin their functions: this the Greeks uniformly refuse to do, and persist in interposing their carpet to preserve the stone from the contamination of the Latin cloth. The consequence is that a scandalous scuffle annually takes place upon the traditional locality of the crucifixion." These places have been long revered and visited by Christian pilgrims, but an eminent modern traveller seems to have clearly proved that this spot cannot possibly have been the theatre of the great events so long commemorated upon it. It is certain that there is not the least trace of a hill such as Calvary is described to be: the ground being entirely level, except in the small rise of about 20 steps leading up to the altar, the supposed scene of crucifixion. This is so obvious, that travellers have been obliged to suppose that Helena artificially levelled the whole of the ground, with a view to the more convenient erection of the church; but it seems very improbable that that pious princess should thus have studiously obliterated every trace of the events which she intended to commemorate. The altar also, although it professes to exhibit the marks of the three crosses, has no dimensions in the least capable of containing them. The sepulchre, instead of being cut out of the living rock, is composed of pieces cemented together, and the stone with which it was supposed to have been shut does not fit it. Calvary, besides, was clearly described as without the city, while the church of the sepulchre is within it; so that pilgrims are obliged to suppose that the walls of this decaying city have been extended so as to include it in their precincts. These observations of Dr. Clarke were confirmed by some curious discoveries made by him during his residence at J. Riding out of the city by what is called Zion gate, he came to a deep cingle or trench, called Tophet or Gehennon by former travellers. On reaching the bottom, he observed in the face of the opposite rock a number of excavations, resembling the sepulchres which he had seen in different parts of Asia Minor, each containing one or many repositories for the dead, like cisterns carved in the rock. Some of these tombs, from their magnificence and the labour necessary to form the numerous repositories contained in them, might seem to have had a regal destination. They are situated, according to ancient custom, in the midst of gardens. Now, as the place of crucifixion appears to have been a public cemetery, which is expressed by both the terms 'Calvary' and 'Golgotha,' and as it was without the city, the present spot appears to agree with it better than any other yet assigned, and certainly much better than that on which the church of the sepulchre is erected. For the same reason, this seems the most probable spot for the entombment of the Messiah. Farther to the E, and in the place called Acoelama, were found some other sepulchres, the sides and roof of which were distinguished by ancient paintings similar to those found upon the walls of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The figures represented, however, were those of the apostles, the Virgin, and saints, with circular lines around their heads as symbols of glory: they are therefore evidently the work of Christians, though the tombs in other respects bear marks of very high antiquity. At the foot of the mount of Olives, and on the eastern side of the brook Kedron, are the sepulchres of the Virgin, and those of the Patriarchs. These, like the others, are crypts or caves, cut with immense labour out of a stratum of hard and compact limestone. That of the Virgin is of great antiquity, and the largest about J.; but there seems little proof, or even probability, that this colossal monument was really erected in honour of the personage whose name it bears. It seems impossible to determine when and by what people these sepulchres were hewn. They form part of a vast cemetery extending along the foot of all the hills which surround J. to the S and E. These, however, do not compose the whole of the sepulchral antiquities of this city. On the NW side, near the gate of Damascus, are seen the sepulchres of the Kings.

*Mosque of Omar.* The Moslems have appropriated the site of Solomon's temple to their own worship. The renowned Sakhara (d) is the grandest and most ancient religious edifice of all those erected by the followers of 'the Prophet' since the rise of Islamism, and equal in point of sanctity to that of Mekka. This splendid edifice was built by the caliph Omar immediately after the capture of J. in 637. The crusaders, while they held J., converted this mosque into a Christian church, but the victorious Saladin restored it to its original use. The dimensions of this noble enclosure are 1,489 ft. long, by 995 ft. broad. It contains two mosques, — the Sakhara in the centre of the enclosure, and the Aksha on the S side. We extract a few passages from Dr. Richardson's elaborate and minute account of this building: "In the sacred retirement of this charming spot, the followers of the Prophet delight to saunter or repose as in the Elysium of their devotion, and arrayed in the gorgeous costume of the East, add much to the beauty, the interest, and solemn stillness of the scene, which they seem loath to quit either in going to or coming from the house of prayer. In the midst of this court, but nearer to the W and S sides, there is an elevated platform, about 14 ft. square, called Stoa-Sakhara; some parts of it are higher than others, as the ground on which it is erected is more or less elevated, but it may be said to average about 12 or 14 ft. above the level of the grassy court. Round the edge of the Stoa-Sakhara are numbers of small houses, five of which on the N side are occupied by *santonos* or religious ascetics; one on the S is for the doctors of the law to hold their consultations in; one on the W for containing the oil for painting the brick and tile for the repair of the Sakhara; the rest are places of private prayer for the different sects of Mussulmans or 'believers,' which is the meaning of the word. But the great beauty of the platform, as well as of the whole enclosure, is the Sakhara itself, which is nearly in the middle of the platform, and but a little removed from the S side. It is a regular octagon of about 60 ft. a-side, and is entered by four spacious doors, each adorned with a porch, which projects from the line of the Sakhara and rises considerably up on the wall. The lower story of the Sakhara is faced with marble, the blocks of which are of different sizes, and many of them evidently resting on the side or narrowest surface. They look much older on a close inspection than they do when viewed from a distance, and their disintegration indicates a much greater age than the stones of the houses said to have been built in the time of the mother of Constantine the Great. Probably both they and the aged stones in the flooring on the Stoa-Sakhara, formed part of the splendid temple that was destroyed by the Romans. Each side of the Sakhara is pannelled; the centre stone of one panel is square; of another, octagonal; and thus they alternate all round; the sides of each panel run down the angles of the building like a plain pilaster, and give the appearance as if the whole side of the edifice was set in a frame. There are no windows in the marble part or lower story of the building. The upper story is faced with small tiles of about 8 or 9 in. square, painted of different colours, white, yellow, green, and blue, and covered with sentences from the Koran. There are seven well-proportioned windows on each side, except where the porch rises high, so that there are only six, one of which is generally built up, so that only five are effective. The whole is extremely light and beautiful; and from the mixtures of the soft colours above, the pannelled work and blue and white tinge of the marble below, the eye is more delighted with beholding it than any building I ever saw. The admiration excited by the appearance of the exterior was not diminished by a view of the interior, the arrangements of which are so managed as to preserve throughout the octagonal form, agreeably to the ground plan of the building. The floor is of grey marble. A little within the door of the Bab-el-Jenne, or W door, there is a flat polished slab of green marble, which forms part of the floor. It is about 14 in. square, and was originally pierced by 18 nails, which would have kept their place but for the amazing chromometrical virtues with which they were endowed: for such is their magical temper, that they either hold or quit according to the times. On the winding up of each great and cardinal event, a nail has regularly been removed to mark its completion; and so many of these signal periods have already rolled by, each clenched by an accompanying nail, that now only three and a half remain. There are 24 columns in the first row, placed parallel with the 8 sides of the building, 3 opposite to each side so as still to preserve the octagonal form: they are all of the same kind of marble, but rather of a darker hue than that



on the exterior of the building. A large square plinth of marble extends from the top of the one column to the other, and above it there are constructed a number of arches all round. The abutments of two separate arches rest upon the plinths above the capital of each column, so that there are 3 arches opposed to each side of the building, making 24 in the row of columns. The intercolumnial space is vacant: not so in the inner circle of columns. These latter are about two paces from the outer row, and are only 16 in number. There are 4 large square columns, one opposed to each alternate angle of the building and 3 small round columns between each of them. Their base rests upon an elevation of the floor, and they are capitalled and surmounted with arches, the same as in the outer row: this inner row of columns supports the dome. The intercolumnial space is occupied by a high iron railing, so that all entrance to 'the holy stone,' or centre of the mosque, is completely shut up, except by one door, which is open only at certain hours for the purposes of devotion. But that to which this temple owes both its name and existence, is a large irregular oblong mass of stone that occupies the centre of the mosque. It is a mass of compact limestone, the same as that of the rock on which the city stands, and of the other mountains about J.; and if I had not been told that it is a separate stone, I should have imagined it a part of the native rock that had been left unremoved when the other parts were levelled down for the foundation of the building. It rises highest towards the SW corner, and falls abruptly at the end where are the prints of the Prophet's foot. It is irregular on the upper surface, the same as when it was broken from the quarry. It is enclosed all round with a wooden railing, about 4 ft. high, and which in every place is nearly in contact with the stone. I have already mentioned that there is a large cover of variously coloured satin suspended above it, and nothing can be held in greater veneration than the *Hadjr el Sakhara*, or the locked-up stone. Under it there is an apartment which is entered by a stair that opens to the SE.—The governor's house is a fine structure, surmounted by a dome, and abutting on the wall of enclosure of the mosque of Omar.

*Population.* The population of J. can be only conjectured, as it is constantly fluctuating. Dr. Richardson estimates and classes it as follows: 5,000 Turks, 5,000 Christians, and 10,000 Jews. Buckingham, on the contrary, estimates the Mussulmans as the most numerous class; and says that the male Jews do not exceed 1,000, while the females amount to about 3,000,—a disparity which he accounts for from the circumstance, that Jewish widows of all ranks, and from all quarters, flock thither, as they are sure of support from their own community. Mr. Joliffe's estimate is the following: 4,000 Jews, 800 Latins, 2,000 Greeks, 400 Armenians, 50 Copts, and 13,000 Moslems: total, 20,250. In this estimate the Christians are certainly underrated, and the Moslems overrated; but it is impossible, from want of accurate data, to determine the relative proportions of so motley a population. Dr. Richardson's estimate is founded on Turkish authority; and one would think the Turks could have no possible motive to underrate their own numbers. Mr. Brown estimated the pop. at from 18,000 to 20,000 persons. Colonel Chesney is of opinion that, in 1830, the pop. scarcely exceeded 15,000 souls, of whom more than one-third were Moslems. Mr. Wilde estimates the entire resident pop. at 30,000. The influx of Christian and Hebrew pilgrims, with their servants, gives to the pop. at different seasons of the year, accessions varying from 2,000 to 8,000. Handsome women are rarely seen; they are in general of a melancholy disposition, of a pale deadly white complexion, and ungraceful mien. The circumstance of their wearing a white veil or a fillet round their faces, makes them resemble so many walking corpses; but the faces of the Christian females are exposed as in Europe. Much variety of costume is beheld in the streets; every one, whether Jew, Arab, Syrian, or Turk, adopting what he prefers. The lower orders, however, usually wear a shirt of white or black, or one of broad striped brown, as in Arabia. Christians and Jews wear a blue turban as a mark of distinction, though a few diversify the colour; and shepherds in the neighbourhood have theirs white or striped like the Mahomedans. It ought not to escape observation, that blue is in many parts of the East a characteristic of Christianity; and it is not

unlikely that its frequency among the lower classes in some parts of Europe has a similar origin. Persons in easy circumstances adopt the Turkish costume, with a high turban. Both the Turkish and Arabic languages are commonly spoken in the city.

The Mahomedans of J. form a distinct branch in the great family of Islamism; the government has always treated them with great caution and forbearance, and made concessions to them as to the tribes of the desert. It may be said, that the disciples of the Koran are fanatic in proportion to the sanctity of the place they inhabit; they display more intolerance at J., at Damascus, at Mekka, and at Medina, than in any other quarter of the empire. The conquest of Algiers, which so forcibly impressed all the nations of the East, produced a very powerful effect in J. The Mahomedans now display less bitterness and violence in their relations with Christians than formerly, and if they insult or curse the *gians*, it is in a whisper or secret. Nevertheless a Catholic, a Greek, or an Armenian, should be cautious how he ventures alone into the *Hardt-al-Moslem*, i. e., 'Quarter of true believers.' It is to Christians a foreign country, that cannot be traversed without peril,—a dark and hostile city, abounding in snares and secret vengeance,—and in which the figures that one meets are like wandering shadows.

The most desolate portion of this desolate city is assigned for the residence of its ancient lords. The different quarters of J. resemble so many cities in one enclosure, separated from each other by their several creeds, habits, and customs. The children of Israel, who have received the worst portion in all the cities of the East, are not better treated in the city of Solomon. Round the *Hârât-al-Yûd*, i. e., 'Jewish quarter,' in the hollow between the hills of Zion and Moriah, extends a long desolate space, which might be termed the common sewer of J. Here, in the midst of stunted hedges, are often seen heaped up the carcasses and bones of horses, asses, and dogs, mixed with broken pottery; yet to this quarter, the most miserable and filthy part of the city, and redolent of bad odours, the descendants of the city's ancient lords are compelled to confine themselves. "In going to visit a respectable Jew in the holy city, it is a common thing," says Dr. Richardson, "to pass to his house over a ruined foreground and up an awkward outside stair constructed of rough unpolished stones that totter under the foot; but it improves as you ascend, and at the top has a respectable appearance, as it ends in an agreeable platform in front of the house. On entering the house itself, it is found to be clean and well-furnished; the sofas are covered with Persian carpets, and the people seem happy to receive you. The visitor is entertained with coffee and tobacco, as is the custom in the houses of the Turks and Christians. They almost all speak a broken Italian, so that conversation goes on without the aid of an interpreter. The Jewesses in Jerusalem speak in a decided and firm tone, unlike the hesitating and timid voice of the Arab and Turkish females; and claim the European privilege of differing from their husbands, and maintaining their own opinions. They are fair and good-looking; red and auburn hair are by no means uncommon in either of the sexes. I never saw any of them with veils; and was informed that it is the general practice of the Jewesses in J. to go with their faces uncovered; they are the only females there who do so. Generally speaking, I think they are disposed to be rather of a plethoric habit. The Jews are the best cicerones in J., because they generally give the ancient names of places, which the guides and interpreters belonging to the different convents



do not. They are not forward in presenting themselves, and must generally be sought for."

J. has been long the abode of different orders of Christian monks. These consisted originally of various nations and professions, each of which had a quarter assigned to it; but the number has of late been reduced to four, the Latins, Greeks, Armenians, and Copts. Besides appropriate apartments, each fraternity has altars and a sanctuary specially allotted to its own use. The great object of ambition to each has been the possession of the Holy sepulchre,—a privilege often contested with such fury and animosity, especially between the Greeks and Latins, that, in disputing the entrance, they have sometimes proceeded to blows and wounds, mingling their blood with the sacrifices. In 1690, through the indefatigable exertions of the French king, the Latins were secured in this much coveted possession; and though Christians of all nations can procure access to the church, they alone can solemnize in it any public office of religion. Their employment is to trim the lamps, and to make devotional visits and processions to the several sanctuaries. They also receive and lodge the pilgrims, and serve as guides to them through the different holy places of J. The Latin convent is called St. Salvador, and belongs to the Franciscans. It is a large building, like a fortress, into which pilgrims are received, with all their stores and equipage. A large part of the convent, surrounding this court, is appropriated to their accommodation. The sleeping-room usually allotted to English travellers is neat, the walls white-washed, and the beds have a cleanly appearance. On the roof, which is vaulted stone, are carved the names of numerous travellers. This convent is supported by donations from persons of all ranks, and particularly from princes in Catholic countries. The Greek monastery consists of many separate small, but well-supported, establishments. The Armenian convent is the largest in J., and is maintained with a remarkable degree of splendour, and, at the same time, of order and cleanliness: everything belonging to it is oriental in character. The patriarch makes his appearance in a flowing vest of silk; receives his visitors with royal stateliness; sits amid clouds of incense; and regales them with all the luxuries of a Persian court.

*Trade and commerce.* J. is a place without much trade or commerce; it forms, however, a kind of central point between Arabia, Egypt, and Syria; and as such, is a rendezvous for parties engaged in commerce. Its manufactures are confined almost exclusively to the manufacture of soap and oil of sesame; and that of beads, crosses, shells, models of the holy sepulchre, and other objects, supposed to derive sanctity from their local origin. The shells, of the substance called mother-of-pearl, are ingeniously, though coarsely, sculptured into various shapes here and at the adjacent village of Bethlehem. The largest and most perfect are formed into clasps for the zones of the ladies of Cyprus, Crete, Rhodes, and other islands of the Grecian archipelago. The beads are manufactured either from date-stones or from a particular species of hard wood called the Mecca fruit or Dom palm, which is dyed yellow, black, or red. The black fetid limestone of the Dead sea is also employed in this manufacture. These beads are all strung as rosaries, and are of various sizes, the smaller being most esteemed: their value is also heightened by the polish which they receive from friction, in consequence of being worn. All these articles, after purchase, are carried to the church of the sepulchre, where they receive a species of benediction; and are bought even by those who smile at their presumed sanctity,

as they form portable and acceptable presents to all the inhabitants of Greek and Catholic countries. The retail trade carried on within the city is quite insignificant. The bazaars are scantily supplied with provisions, tobacco, coarse cottons, and other articles of prime necessity. "I made," says Dr. Olin, "careful inquiries of intelligent gentlemen long resident here, with regard to the general condition of the people, who all agree that nearly the whole population are in abject poverty. A few Turkish officials, ecclesiastical, civil, and military; some remains of the old Mahomedan aristocracy, once powerful and rich, but now much impoverished and nearly extinct, together with a few tradesmen in easy circumstances, form almost the only exceptions to the prevailing indigence. There is not a single broker among the whole population, and not the smallest sum can be obtained on the best bills of exchange short of Jaffa or Beyrut."

*Environs.* Almost all travellers have represented themselves as disappointed by the first appearance of J. at a distance. "The approach by the Gaza road," says a recent anonymous tourist, "is perhaps the least favourable for a first impression of J. When, after surmounting one by one the rugged summits of the surrounding mountains, expecting every moment to look down on the Holy city, a bare wall and a Turkish fort sneaked unimposingly into view before me, I must candidly own that I did not experience any of those powerful emotions which a first view of J. might be expected to awaken. Yet to a traveller approaching by almost any other route, when he looks down upon the city, and sees at a glance all the objects which remind him of her ancient glory and present degradation, the sight can scarcely fail to call up sensations of the most vivid description. But the view that I saw reminded me of nothing more than that J. is a Turkish town of some 15,000 inhabitants." Dr. Clarke, indeed, describes it as "presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries;" but Dr. C. approached it by the road from Damascus, towards which the whole city, lying upon an inclined plane sloping to the NE, spreads itself. Approaching the city from the S, the eye rests only on a line of dark and naked wall, enclosing the higher part of the city, with the domed-roofs; a few minarets here and there swelling above the walls; and a three-capt hill, the mount of Olives, in the distance. Lamartine says: "The general aspect of the environs of J. may be described in a few words. Mountains without shade,—valleys without water,—the earth without verdure,—rocks without grandeur. Here and there a few blocks of gray stone start up out of the dry and fissured earth, between which, beneath the shade of an old fig-tree, a gazelle or a hyena are occasionally seen to emerge from the fissures of the rock. A few plants or vines creep over the surface of that gray and parched soil; in the distance is occasionally seen a grove of olive trees, casting a shade over the arid side of the mountain, the mouldering walls and towers of the city appearing from afar on the summit of Mount Zion. Such is the general character of the country. The sky is ever pure, bright, and cloudless: never does even the slightest film of mist obscure the purple tint of evening and morning. On the side of Arabia a wide gulf opens amidst the black ridges, and presents a vista of the shining surface of the Dead sea and the violet summits of the mountains of Moab. Rarely is a breath of air heard to murmur in the fissures of the rocks or among the branches of the ancient olives; not a bird sings nor an insect chirps in the waterless furrows. Silence reigns universally in the city, in the roads, and in the fields. Such



was Jerusalem during all the time that we spent within its walls. Not a sound ever met our ears but the neighing of the horses, who grew impatient under the burning rays of the sun, or who furrowed the earth with their feet, as they stood picketed round our camp, mingled occasionally with the crying of the hour from the minarets or the mournful cadences of the Turks, as they accompanied the dead to their cemeteries. Jerusalem, to which the world hastens to visit a sepulchre, is itself a vast tomb of a people; but it is a tomb without cypresses, without inscriptions, without monuments, of which they have broken the gravestones, and the ashes of which appear to cover the earth that surrounds it with mourning, silence, and sterility. We cast our eyes back frequently from the top of every hill which we passed on this mournful and desolate region, and at length we saw, for the last time, the crown of olives which surmounts the Mount of the same name, and which long rises above the horizon after you have lost sight of the town itself. At length it also sunk beneath the rocky screen, and disappeared like the chaplets of flowers which we throw on a sepulchre."

*Climate.* The climate of the mountainous tract on which J. is situated, differs from that of the temperate parts of Europe and America, more in the alternations of dry and wet seasons than in the degrees of temp. The variations of rain and sunshine, which in the W exist throughout the whole year, are, in Palestine, confined chiefly to the latter part of autumn and winter; while the remaining months enjoy, almost uninterrupted, a cloudless sky. The annual rains, 'the early rains' of Scripture, usually commence in the latter half of October, or the beginning of November; not suddenly, but by degrees; which gives opportunity for the husbandman to sow his fields of wheat and barley. During the months of November and December, the rains continue to fall heavily; afterwards they return only at longer intervals, and are less heavy; but at no period during the winter do they wholly cease. Snow often falls in Jerusalem, in January and February, to the depth of a foot or more, but does not usually remain long. Rain continues to fall, more or less, during the month of March, but is rare after that period. During April and May, the sky is usually serene, the air mild and balmy, and the face of nature, after seasons of ordinary rain, still green and pleasant to the eye. Showers occur occasionally, but they are mild and refreshing. In ordinary seasons, from the cessation of showers in the spring, until their commencement in October or November, rain never falls, and the sky is usually serene. If, during the winter, there has been a sufficiency of rain, the husbandman is certain of a crop, and is also perfectly sure of fine weather for the ingathering of his harvest. The high elevation of Jerusalem secures it the privilege of a pure atmosphere; nor does the heat of summer ever become oppressive, except during the occasional prevalence of the south wind or sirocco. In autumn the whole land has become dry and parched; the cisterns are nearly empty; the few streams and fountains fail; and all nature, physical and animal, looks forward with longing to the return of the rainy season.—The medium temp. at J., according to a register extending from June 1843 to May 1844, was 13°·53 of Reaumur, or 62°·46 of Fahrenheit. The following were the general results of this register:

|             | Medium temp.<br>of the<br>month. | Medium temp. of<br>the warmest<br>day. | the coldest<br>day. |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| June, 1843, | 71°·66                           | 79°                                    | 61°                 |
| July,       | 77°·3                            | 86°·3                                  | 71°·3               |
| August,     | 72°·7                            | 82°                                    | 67°                 |
| September,  | 72°·24                           | 72°·7                                  | 66°                 |

|                |        |       |       |
|----------------|--------|-------|-------|
| October,       | 66°·63 | 84°·6 | 62°·6 |
| November,      | 59°·4  | 72°   | 49°   |
| December,      | 47°·9  | 53°·6 | 41°·6 |
| January, 1844, | 47°·6  | 54°   | 35°   |
| February,      | 54°·2  | 60°·6 | 43°   |
| March,         | 57°·7  | 66°   | 50°   |
| April,         | 55°·2  | 66°   | 42°   |
| May,           | 65°·8  | 74°·6 | 60°·6 |

The American expedition under Captain Lynch, while encamped without the walls, in the month of May 1848, found that the therm. did not range below 52° in the night.—In the surrounding country olives, figs, wheat, barley, dhoura, lentiles, melons, cucumbers, artichokes, and many leguminous plants, and potatoes, are cultivated. The silk-worm is also reared, and some silk is made.

*Government.* The local government of J. is conducted by a *mutsellim*, or military governor; a *mukadî*, or chief of police; and a *mufti*, or chief judge. The two former are appointed by the pasha of Damascus.

*History.* The Salem of Melchizedek, who met Abraham in the valley of Jehoshaphat, appears to have occupied two of the hills, Mounts Akri and Zion. About 1879 a. c. it was taken by the Jebusite branch of the Canaanites, descended from Jebus, who built a fortress called Jebus on Mount Zion. The compound, Jebus-Salem, is by some supposed to have given rise to the present name. The two northern portions of the city were taken by Joshua a. c. 1442; but 400 years elapsed before David took the upper city or castle on Mount Zion and made Jerusalem the metropolis of his kingdom. That the neighbouring hill of Mount Moriah had been early regarded as a sacred spot appears from its having been chosen as the place for the sacrifice of Isaac, and also from the command given to Dan to rear an altar there. Herodotus himself gives it the name of *Cadytis*, or 'the Holy'; and this epithet it retains to the present time, being called *El Kudis*, i. e. 'the Holy,'—*Kuds-el-Shiref*, i. e. 'Sanctuary of the Just,'—and *Beit-el-Macaddes*, i. e. 'Holy house,'—by the Mahomedans, who regard it as the place of pilgrimage next in sanctity to Mekka and Medina. The city, and the second temple, or that of Zerubbabel, were taken by Alexander the Great; and again in a. c. 200 by Pompey; and subsequently the temple was pillaged by Crassus. Herod the Great adorned the city; and with it the whole of Judea became a Roman provincial province under his grandson, Agrippa II. The subsequent revolt of the Jews brought about its siege and destruction by Titus, a. d. 70. Adrian rebuilt the city on the site it now occupies, and gave it the name of *Ælia Capitolina*. In 613 it was taken by the Persians, from whom it was recovered by the Greeks. In 636 it capitulated to the Caliph Omar, by whom the great mosque was erected on the site of the temple. The Crusaders occupied J. from its capture in 1099, till it was taken by Saladin in 1188. Afterwards it was subject to the Latin princes, then to the Egyptians, and finally, in 1519, to the Turks. But with the exception of a trifling tax, now understood to be abolished, and rigid exclusion from the mosque of Omar, the Christians and Hebrews have long enjoyed the privilege of flocking to the Holy city.

JERUSALEM, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 30 m. ESE of Marburg.

JERUSALEM, a township of Yates co., in the state of New York, U. S., 5 m. W of Pennyan, watered by the W branch of Crooked lake, and by one of its affluents. It has a hilly surface, but possesses a fertile soil consisting chiefly of clay and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,935.—Also a village in Southampton co., in the state of Virginia, 70 m. ESE of Richmond.

JERUSALEM (South), a village of Hempstead township, Queen's co., in the state of New York, 176 m. SE of Albany, consisting in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.

JERUSLAN, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov, which has its source in the district and 75 m. ENE of Saratov; runs SSW into the district of Kamiechin; turns W; and throws itself into the Volga, by the l. bank, 18 m. above Kamiechin, and after a course of upwards of 180 m. Its principal affluent is the Torgun, which it receives on the l. The banks of the J. afford excellent pasturage, and are inhabited by German colonists whose chief employment consists in the rearing of cattle.

JERVIS, or JARVIS, a small island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 28°, W long. 160° 50'.

JERVIS, an island in the group of the Galapagos.



3½ m. S of James island, and E of Albemarle island, in S lat. 0° 25', W long. 90° 48'. It is about 4 m. long.

**JERVIS (BAY)**, an indentation of the coast of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, 96 m. SSW of Port Jackson, in S lat. 35° 9', and E long. 150°. It is formed by two promontories terminating on the N in Cape Perpendicular, in S lat. 35° 6' 28', and on the S in Cape George. Its length is 12 m., and its greatest breadth 9 m. At the entrance, which is about 2 m. in breadth, is Bowen island. This bay affords excellent anchorage, and is well-sheltered on all sides. On the W it receives a creek of the same name.

**JERVIS (CAPE)**, a high bold headland of South Australia, in Sturt Land, at the extremity of a peninsula, opposite Kangaroo island, from which it is separated by Backstairs passage, in S lat. 35° 38', E long. 138° 9'. It forms the SE point of the gulf of St. Vincent. The S side of this promontory, extending E & S nearly in a direct line for 7 leagues, is a steep rocky shore, much cut by gullies or ravines, and covered by short scrubby brushwood.

**JESALMIK**. See **JESULMIK**.

**JESAN**, or **GHEBAN**, a town and port of Arabia, in Yemen, in the principality and 35 m. WNW of Abu-Arish, and 90 m. NNW of Lohéia, on the Arabian gulf. Senna grown in the environs, and coffee from the district of Kobail, are extensively exported hence, and a considerable trade is also carried on with Africa.

**JESAOULOVSKAIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, on the r. bank of the Don, 162 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask.

**JESBERG**, an amt or bailiage and village of Electoral-Hesse, in the prov. of Lower-Hesse, circle and 13 m. SSW of Frizlar, and 23 m. SW of Cassel, on the r. bank of the Gilsa, at the confluence of the Treisbach. Pop. 1,210. It possesses a castle, and has three annual fairs. Pop. of bail. 6,958.

**JESCHOWITZ**, a range of mountains in Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the NW part of the sanjak of Sophia, extending a distance of about 36 m. from Mount Vidiek, near the source of the Lom, on the NW, to the l. bank of the Isker on the SE.

**JESE-NAHR**, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district of Kherson, near Nikolaiev. It is inhabited exclusively by Jews.

**JESERLO**, or **ISERLO**, a lake of Turkey in Europe, in the district of Ilfov, near the S confines of Lower Wallachia, and near the l. bank of the Danube, with which river it is connected by several arms. It is 15 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth.

**JESERO**, a lake of Dalmatia, in the S part of the circle of Macarsca. It is about 9 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and contains numerous woody islets. Its waters are pure and beautifully limpid.

**JESI**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 17 m. WSW of Ancona, on the l. bank of the Esina. Pop. 16,100. It is enclosed by a wall, and contains a cathedral, 5 parish-churches, numerous convents, and a theatre. It possesses extensive manufactories of silk and woollen hosiery, and has 5 annual fairs.

**JESIOUNOVKA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. and district and 24 m. NNW of Bialistok, near the l. bank of the Brzozovka. Pop. 621.

**JESJOGLI**, or **JESJOKI**, a river of Norway, in Finmark, which descends from the Salivara mountains; runs E; and, with the united waters of the Karasjoki, falls into the Tana.

**JESMOND**, or **JESMONT**, a township in the p. of St. Andrew, Northumberland. Area 4,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,393; in 1841, 1,725.

**JESMONI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 78 m. E of Minsk, district and 50 m. ESE of Borisov, on the r. bank of the Oslika.

**JESNITZ**, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, bail. and 9 m. S of Frassdorf, and 18 m. S of Dessau, on the l. bank of the Mulde. Pop. 2,320. It has 2 suburbs, and a church, and possesses several paper-mills, manufactories of linen, and breweries.

**JESR-ERKENE**, or **DJESR-ERKENE**, a small town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 75 m. N of Gallipoli, at the confluence of the Erkené with the Maritza. It has a mosque, an hospital for the poor, and a bath. The Erkené is here crossed by a substantial bridge.

**JESROD**, **JESROUTE**, or **JUSROWTA**, a town of the Punjab, in the prov. and 90 m. NE of Lahore, near the S range of the Himalaya chain. It contains a handsome edifice forming the residence of the rajah, and has a small bazaar.

**JESSAMINE**, a central county in the state of Kentucky, U. S., comprising an area, hilly but fertile, of 256 sq. m., bounded on the SE, S, and SW, by the Kentucky, and intersected by Jessamine and Hickman creeks, and branches of Clear creek. Pop. in 1840, 9,896; in 1850, 10,274. Its cap. is Nicholasville.—Also a township of Clarke co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 304.

**JESSAVA**, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Servia, in the sanj. of Semendria, which has its source in Mount Rudnik; runs N; and joins the Danube at Semendria, 7 m. above the confluence of the Morava, and after a course of 75 m.

**JESSEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 55 m. NE of Merseburg, circle and 4 m. W of Schweinitz, on the r. bank of the Elster. Pop. 2,425. It has 2 churches and an hospital.—Also a village of the kingdom of Saxony, in the bail. and 4 m. NNE of Meissen, and 17 m. NW of Dresden. Pop. 1,000.

**JESSO**, or **YESO**, a large island of Asia, the situation and extent of which long presented an embarrassing problem to modern geographers: some supposing it to be a continent little inferior to Europe in dimensions; others reducing it to an inconsiderable island; and others representing it as a portion of Eastern Asia, very nearly united to the NW shores of America. Later observations, combined with those of older date forgotten and neglected, have dispelled these obscurities, and a more satisfactory account can now be given of this particular portion of our globe, which, it has been ascertained, is an island, nominally at least belonging to Japan. Its figure approaches that of an irregular triangle, extending about 300 m. in length from SSW to NNE, or from Cape Nadeshda or Nadiejda, in 41° 25' 10" N lat., and 140° 10' E long., to Cape Romanzoff, in N lat. 45° 25' 50', and E long. 141° 50'. The centre of the island lies in about 143° E long. Its coasts are washed on the W by the sea of Japan or gulf of Tartary; on the N by the sea of Okhotsk; on the E by the N. Pacific; on the S it is divided from Japan by the strait of Sangar; and it is separated from the island or peninsula of Saghalien on the N by Perouse's channel. Its whole circumf. is indented by deep bays and inlets, in many places forming secure harbours. One of those best known to Europeans is Volcano bay, towards the SW, which is secure and spacious, and contains Endomo harbour, completely sheltered by the land. On the NW coast, immediately opposite Volcano bay, is Strogonov bay; and the NE coast is curved into a deep bay, nearly within the horns of which lies Kunashir island, one of the Japanese Kuriles. Two lakes are said to exist in the centre of the island, each the source of a river flowing into the sea; but none of the estuaries have been surveyed by recent



navigators. The general aspect of J. is wild and mountainous. A barren and rugged chain traverses it from N to S, parallel to which, it is conjectured, another range at some distance. Several of the mountains exhibit active volcanoes, and some of them are extinct volcanoes; three of the former, separated by short intervals, stand on the shore of Volcano bay. Gold and silver-mines, it is reported, were wrought in the E parts of the island by the Japanese during the 17th cent., but they seem to be now abandoned. The soil is of unequal quality, and much of the surface is uncultivated: perhaps also the climate is unfavourable for agriculture. It has been remarked that the N extremity of J. seems to possess advantages over the S. Nevertheless, about Endomo harbour the soil is good, and the produce luxuriant. Wild grapes are abundant. The woods contain elm, oak, ash, and all the common trees of England; while the gardens exhibit the ordinary esculent plants. Millet and other grains are grown; but the natives are little addicted to agriculture, and subsist principally on wild fruits or roots, and by hunting and fishing.—Fish is found in great variety in the surrounding seas. A particular species of anchovies, called *nising*, of delicious flavour, frequently appears in vast shoals on the surface, being driven towards the coast, it is supposed, by whales; and salmon are abundantly caught either for use or winter store. Whales, porpoises, and turtle, are numerous. Trepang or *biche-de-mar* is obtained by diving among the rocks, as also various other animals of the mollusca tribes whose names are not yet recognised in the works of naturalists, and many crustacea. Of birds there are numerous aquatic species resembling those of Europe: eagles, hawks, crows, pigeons, and a yellow bird resembling the linnet in colour, occur. The quadrupeds are horses—which have perhaps been introduced by the Japanese—wolves, foxes, dogs, bears, deer, and rabbits. The dogs resemble those of Kamtschatka, but are of a smaller breed. They are trained for draught, and harnessed to sledges in winter, which would indicate that during a portion of the year the ground is covered with snow. These, however, it is likely do not exhaust the list of quadrupeds on this island.

J. is inhabited by two distinct races of mankind,—the aborigines, who call themselves Ainos, and the Japanese, who have wrested the island from their possession, and now hold them in servitude. The opinions entertained regarding the former, who also inhabit the island or peninsula of Saghalien, are singular and discordant. See article *AINOS*. The Ainos around Endomo harbour, and indeed throughout the island, subsist principally on dried fish, boiled with sea-weed, and mixed with oil. They have also some fruits and vegetables; but excepting about Matsumai, their cultivation of the earth extends no farther than to scanty patches; and their subsistence on the whole seems precarious. The men occupy themselves in the more laborious pursuits of hunting and fishing, while the women are engaged in domestic duties, making cloth of the bark of trees, and sewing and embroidering, which they do very neatly. The men are expert archers, discharging their arrows with remarkable force and precision. The bow is only 37 inches long; the arrow 12 inches, feathered, barbed, and poisoned. Their other arms are swords, pikes pointed with iron, and a weapon once known in Europe, which consists of a ball attached by a chain to a handle, somewhat resembling a flail. Polygamy is said to be practised without regard to consanguinity. Few external demonstrations of religion have been observed among the Ainos.—The Japanese seem to be masters of the whole island, and to employ the natives exclusively for their own benefit.

It is divided into five districts, and the government is committed to the prince of Matsumai. Each district is under a chief, whose consideration is proportioned to its extent and pop. The inhabitants always add the name of their district to their own name,—a peculiarity which has been observed in the New Hollanders. Matsumai or Matsmai, said to signify 'the Town of firs,' is situated towards the SW extremity of the island, in N lat. 41° 32', E long. 140°. It extends along the margin of an open bay, about 4 m. wide at the entrance, and ascends the rising grounds behind. This town, which has not been visited by modern Europeans, and is of considerable magnitude, being supposed to contain 50,000 inhabitants, is built of wood and fortified. During the independence of the Ainos they resorted to the N parts of Japan, for the purposes of traffic, with peltry, the skin of a kind of seal called *rakko*, eagles' feathers for arrows, and other commodities; and at present it is probable some trade is still carried on with them.—In the words of a learned geographer, who wrote in the middle of the preceding century, "no country of the terrestrial globe has been so differently represented for these last 150 years as the land of Jeso, Jezo, Yeço, Eso, Jedso, Jesso, Yesso,"—names by which, as well as Insu, it was known. The Japanese seem to carry back the history of this island to a period corresponding with the second year of the Christian era, at which period it was probably called Mozin, and, according to Chinese histories, was divided into 55 provs. or districts. In 658 the sovereign of Japan sent a fleet hither with troops, who conquered part of the inhabitants, then divided into three races, one of which was characterized as savage. But the proper history of J. is considered as commencing in 1443, when Fakeda-Noboe-Firo, crossing the straits, subdued one-half of the island, while the other half submitted to him, and his descendants still inherit the government of it.

JESSORE, a district of Hindostan, in Bengal, bounded on the N by the Ganges; on the E by the districts of Dacca and Backergunge; on the S by the bay of Bengal; and on the W by the Hugli. The southern part is in the Sunderbunds. Its area has been estimated at about 5,000 sq. m. The soil is extremely fertile, and consists of low marshy islands or tracts covered to great extent with jungle, and infested with pirates. The soil is in many parts extremely fertile, producing rice, timber, indigo, betel-nuts, *ganja*, long-pepper, &c. The mulberry-tree is also grown here with the view of the culture of silk. The produce in salt is considerable, and forms a lucrative branch of government monopoly. Pop. in 1801, 1,200,000. The chief town is Jessore, or Murley, a small place.

JESTETTIN, an amt or bail, and village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 8 m. NE of Constance, about 1½ m. from the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. (Cath.) 780. It has an old castle and a custom-house. Pop. of bail. 5,126.

JESUL, a small town in the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Indus, 10 m. S of Leia, on the road thence to Multan.

JESULMIR, or JAYSULMIR, a Rajput state on the NW frontier of India, between the parallels of 25° and 28° N, and the meridians of 69° and 72° E, with an area estimated by Burnes at about 20,000 sq. m. On the N and NE it is bounded by Bikanir; on the E, S, and SE, it has Judpur; on the SW it is bounded by Sind; and on the NW by the Daudputra country. Its surface is uneven without being mountainous, being dotted with low rocks, between which cultivation is so scanty that scarcely for 40 m. can a field be seen. Where the soil is sufficiently deep, however, it bears tolerable crops; and the order and regularity of its



government give scope to its other sources of wealth. Its chief local advantage is its central position between India and the Indus. Its only article of native produce, fit for export, is wool of very fine quality, which is obtained from a breed of white sheep not common in India. Little timber is found in the country. The towns are all built of stone, terrace-roofed, and of an imposing appearance at some distance. With the exception of the cap, however, none are of the least importance. The natives of J. are industrious in their habits, and frequently emigrate in youth, settling in Palli, Bikanir, or other trading cities; when they have acquired a competency, they return to their native localities. An alliance, offensive and defensive, subsists between it and the British government; but it is not subsidized either with men or money. It is ruled by a Rajput chief called the *rawul*, whose revenues amount to about 2 lacs of rupees yearly, of which more than one-half is derived from transit duties.—Its cap., of the same name, is a handsome city with 20,000 inhabitants, in about  $26^{\circ} 56'$  N lat. It is walled, and has a very strong citadel at its SW angle.

JESUPOL, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 10 m. NNE of Stanislawow, at the confluence of the Bistritza with the Dniester.

JESSUP'S LANDING, a village of Corinth township, Saratoga co., in the state of New York, on Hudson's river. Pop. in 1840, 200.

JESUS, a town of Ecuador, in the intendency of Assuay, on the S bank of the Napo, 60 m. WNW of St. Miguel.—Also a town of La Plata, in the intendency and 260 m. ESE of Santiago, on the Rio Yspin Grande, an affluent of the Parana.—Also a town of Chile, in the prov. and 70 m. NNE of Concepcion, at the confluence of a river of the same name, with the Itata.—Also a town in the same prov., 130 m. NE of Concepcion, at the junction of the Cato and Nuble.

JESUS, a small island of the S. Pacific, NNW of the Friendly islands, in S lat.  $7^{\circ} 5'$ , and E long.  $175^{\circ} 12'$ .

JESUS (ISLE), an island of Lower Canada, in the district of Montreal and co. of Terrebonne, separated from the island of Montreal, on the E, by the Rivieres-Prairies, and by the Riviere-St.-Jean, or Jesus, on the W and N, from the mainland. Its length from NE to SW is 21 m., and its greatest breadth 6 m. Its surface is level, and its soil generally fertile and well-cultivated, producing grain, legumes, and fruit in great abundance. In the SW are fine meadows and excellent pasture-land. The island forms a seignory, and is divided into 3 parishes. It contains a considerable number of well-built houses, scattered along the lines of road, but in no locality sufficiently aggregated to form a village. Communication with the islands of Montreal and Bizard is maintained by means of ferries. The island of J. was originally named Montmagny, and was granted, with the adjacent Isle-aux-Vaches, to the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec, by whom it is still possessed.

JESUS-MARIA, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Admiralty islands, in S lat.  $2^{\circ} 20'$ , and E long.  $147^{\circ} 20'$ . It is surrounded by reefs which render approach to it extremely dangerous. The inhabitants are black, and are quite uncivilized.—Also a town of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua, in N lat.  $28^{\circ}$ , W long.  $107^{\circ} 10'$ . It is pent up in a narrow valley, between ridges of the Sierra Madre, with the houses rising in successive tiers one above another. In the vicinity are very extensive silver mines.

JESUS-MARIA (POINT), a headland of the S coast of Uruguay, and N shore of the Rio-de-la-

Plata, 45 m. WNW of Monte Video, in S lat.  $34^{\circ} 39'$ , and W long.  $57^{\circ}$ .

JESUS-DE-RIO-BLANCO, a village of Mexico, in the state of Nuevo-Leon, 15 m. NE of Natividad, and 50 m. SE of Monterrey.

JESUS-DE-MONTES-CLAROS, or VALLE GRANDE, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. and 112 m. SSW of Santa Cruz-de-la-Sierra, on one of the head-streams of the Rio Grande.

JESUS-DEL-MONTE, a town of Cuba, in the dep. Occidental, and jurisdiction of La Havana. Pop. 2,648.

JETHOU, a small island in the English channel, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of the island of Herm, and 3 m. E of Guernsey. It is attached to Crevichon by a shingle causeway which is covered at half-tide; and is surrounded by rocks, but on the side towards Herm affords good anchorage. The number of its inhabitants does not exceed a dozen. It affords good pasture.

JETKOUTSK, a fortress of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 23 m. S of Tcheliabinsk, near the W side of a lake of the same name. Pop. 1,200. It has a church, and contains a garrison of 350 Cossacks.

JETTE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. and 3 m. NNW of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 2,261; of com. 1,866. It has several breweries and distilleries of gin.

JETTINGEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 3 m. SSE of Burgau, and 23 m. W of Augsburg, on the r. bank of the Mündel. Pop. 1,631.

JETTINGEN (OBER and UNTER), two villages in Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and SW of Herrenberg, containing respectively 760 and 760 inhabitants. In the vicinity of the former are the castle and fine domain of Sindlingen.

JETZE, JEETZE, or JEETZEL, a river of Germany, which has its source to the S of Betzendorf, in Prussian Saxony, flows N past Saltzwedel, enters Hannover, passes Wustrow, Luchow, and Dannenberg, and falls into the Elbe on the l. bank at Hitzacker, and after a course of about 60 m.

JETZENDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 14 m. N of Dachau, and 24 m. NNW of Munich, on the r. bank of the Ilm. Pop. 255. It contains 2 churches, and possesses a brewery and a distillery of brandy.

JEUIPE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which has its source on the Sierra-de-Trabanga, and throws itself into the sea 6 m. SW of the mouth of the Rio São-Francisco, and after a course of about 30 m. Its estuary is named Barra-Nova.

JEUMONT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Maubeuge, on the Sambre. Pop. 647. It has an iron foundry and marble works, and carries on a considerable trade in linen.

JEURE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Teneé. Pop. 2,758. It has an annual fair for horses, cattle, grain, &c.

JEURE-DE-QUINTENAS (Str.), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. E of Satillieu. Pop. 1,028.

JEV, a market-town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Esthonia, district and 39 m. E of Wessenberg, on the great road from Revel to St. Petersburg. Pop. 1,500.

JEVE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 21 m. WNW of Vilna, district and 14 m. N of Novo-Troki.

JEVER, a circle or seignory, and town of the duchy of Oldenburg. The seignory is bounded on



the N by the German ocean; on the E and SE by the Jahde, an arm of the North sea; on the S by the circle of Neuenburg; and on the W by the kingdom of Hanover. It is 18 m. in length, and about 12 m. in medium breadth, and comprises an area of 60 sq. m. Pop. 20,105. It is divided into two principal parts, viz. the seignory of J. properly so called, containing the bail. of Jever, Minsin, and Tettans, and the seignory of Kniephausen. Along the coasts are numerous locks, forming the outlets of the canals by which the country is drained of its superabundant waters, and the gates of which open and shut with the action of the tides. This seignory comprises the ancient districts of Wangerland, Ostringen, and Rustingen. It fell in 1663 to the house of Anhalt-Zerbst, and passed by inheritance in 1793 to the empress Catherine II. In 1807 it was ceded by the emperor Alexander to the king of Holland, and in 1814 fell, with the seignory of Kniephausen, to the duke of Oldenburg.—The town is 7 m. from the shore of the North sea, and 36 m. NNW of Oldenburg, on the Sieltief canal. Pop. 3,361. It is surrounded by a ditch and ramparts, the latter serving as public promenades, and has 4 gates and a suburb. It contains a large castle, a Lutheran and a Catholic church, a synagogue, an orphan's asylum, a charitable institution, and a gymnasium, and possesses several tanneries and distilleries of brandy. Cattle-fairs are held here monthly. The trade of the locality is chiefly carried on at Hocksiel. Pop. of bail. 7,226.

**JEVINGTON**, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. SSW of Hailsham. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. in 1841, 329.

**JEWALA-MUKI**, a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage in the Punjab, 10 m. NW of Nadan. The town has a pop. of about 3,000. The temple, which confers sanctity on the place, is a small building about 20 ft. square, containing a shallow trough in the floor in which a stream of natural gas supplies a sheet of perpetual flame, which is used to consume the offerings of the devotees.

**JEWETT CITY**, a township in New London co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 47 m. E by S of Hartford. Pop. 900.

**JEYPUR**, **JYEPUR**, or **JAIPUR**, a Rajput state of Hindostan, adjoining Bikanir on the S and E. The N part is called Shekhavati; and has an area of 5,400 sq. m., with a pop. of 500,000. The S part, called Dhundar, has an area of 9,500 sq. m., with a pop. estimated at 1,500,000. The soil is generally sandy and arid; but produces wheat, cotton, and tobacco. The revenue of the state is estimated at about £1,000,000, of which £80,000, with five-sixteenths of any surplus after defraying the expense of certain religious endowments and of the government, is paid in tribute to the East India company.—The principal town, called Jeypur, or Jeyapura, situated in N lat. 26° 55', E long. 75° 52', 82 m. ENE of Nussirabad, is said to be the handsomest town in Hindostan. It is enclosed on three sides by hills of a moderate height, surmounted with several forts and other works, but at such a distance from the town as not to afford it much protection. The hills, though apparently destitute of verdure, have with their white forts a pleasing aspect; the town has also a good and lofty wall of stone, and the gates are double, with large open courts between. To the W the city is open, with the exception of the wall; but in this quarter are several old castle-like forts by which the plain is overlooked and commanded. On first entering the city by the W or Ajmir gate, the breadth of the street [100 ft.], as well as the apparent regularity with which the houses have been built, excites surprise; but here, as in all the outer parts, much ruin prevails. It is not until we reach the *Chouk* or main street that the extra-

ordinary beauty of J. strikes the stranger. Instead of narrow miserable streets, across which, as at Benares and elsewhere, one might almost leap, and large houses crowded with filthy huts, here is one which for extent, width, and regularity, might be considered noble in any part of Europe. It is 2 m. long, with a breadth of between 80 and 90 ft. The houses on either side have the most exact and pleasing uniformity, except at the corners, where other streets run into this, and here in some places are Rajput temples, and in other situations ornamented cupola-buildings opposing each other, which give a gay and tasteful variety to the scene. This *Chouk* is wholly a series of shops or warehouses, and the buildings are confined to the ground floor; but above them rises a sort of balustrade, or open screen, of fretwork masonry, and this again is crowned by a light turret. The whole is white, and the general effect singularly beautiful. From the palace, which forms apparently almost an entire quarter of the city, rises a lofty minar of a very elegant form, overlooking the *Chouk*, into which run other streets of almost equal width to that already described, regularly meeting each other at a central point, where the *Chouk* forms several squares, and in the middle of these are large reservoirs of masonry, now dry, as also the channel of the canal running through the city by which they were formerly supplied. The works, however, appear throughout in the most excellent order, and add greatly, even without water, to the beauty of the city, which presents a rare and pleasing appearance of cleanliness and neatness, except in the number of little temporary sheds for the sale of goods in the very centre of the streets and squares, covered over with white cloth and filled up with bales of goods, like a large fair. The temples are of stone, and viewing them from a little distance, their forms, though somewhat grotesque, are by no means destitute of beauty. The gates only of the palace which, with its gardens, occupies a sixth part of the city, present themselves to the streets. The palace is said to possess within itself spacious tanks, groves, &c., and to have many buildings of fine white marble. Intention or imagination has given it the form of a peacock's tail full spread. It is a pretty light building, but has no character of magnificence; abounds in little windows, seeming to mark the gaudy spots of the tail, and is crowned with small gilt spires, &c. The houses are stuccoed and painted externally, and have projecting latticed balconies of stone work. The pop. is estimated at 60,000. The principal manufactures are cloths, swords, and matchlocks.

**JEZERSKY**, a fort of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 60 m. WNW of Banjaluka, and 17 m. WSW of Novi, on an affluent of the Unna.

**JEZIARNA**, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. SE of Zloczow, and 15 m. NW of Tarnopol, near a small lake.

**JEZIERZANY**, a small town of Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. SE of Czortkow, and 60 m. E of Stanislawow, between the Niclawa and Sered.—Also a town in the circle and 25 m. ESE of Stanislawow.

**JEZIORI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 15 m. E of Grodno, near the E bank of a lake formed by the Pira.

**JEZIORNA**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Mazow, obwod and 10 m. SSE of Warsaw, on the Jeziora, an affluent of the Vistula.

**JEZIREH**, a name given by the Turks to ancient Mesopotamia, and comprising the greater part of the country extending between the Tigris and Euphrates, and now included in the sanj. of Diarbekir, Raca, and Bagdad.

**JEZIREH**, or **JEZIRE'T-IBN-OMAR**, a town of



Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 120 m. ESE of Diarbekir, on a sandy island formed by the Tigris, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circumf. It is enclosed by a low wall, and is still a place of some importance, though much of it was laid in ruins by the artillery of Mehemet Reshid Pasha in 1837. It occupies the site and contains extensive remains of the ancient *Bazbedda*. A bridge, now nearly in ruins, across the Tigris, connects the island with the mainland. J. forms the capital of an hereditary principality; at present governed by Bederhan Bey, whose dominions stretch a day's march into the plain, and two days' march into the mountains towards the Persian frontier. This little territory is about 80 m. in length from W to E, and about 60 m. broad. The chief seldom makes his appearance in J., except to meet some Turkish functionary, or to transact business connected with the villages of the plain; his common residence is Derghileh, a strong fortress in the mountains. From this fastness he is in the habit of moving continually upon excursions to the different points of his little kingdom. The inhabitants of his territory, naturally industrious and lightly taxed, are in a flourishing condition, and abundantly stocked with grain and cattle, while their neighbours, under the dominion of the Porte, are reduced to misery and distress by the heavy exactions to which they are subjected. The result is that the burdened populations abandon their villages, and seek refuge among their thriving kindred in the territory of Bederhan Bey, who receives them hospitably, and settles them in the vacant spaces of the thinly-cultivated region. This tide of emigration has been going on for many years. "Thus has the reputation of this chief gradually grown; his subjects have multiplied, and look up to him as a father; his name is continually in their mouths, and they appeal to him as the redresser of their wrongs and the arbiter of their differences. His word is law; the disputes which he has decided are irrevocably settled, and at the beating of his drum the whole pop. will start up in arms. Such is the bright side of Bederhan Bey's character: unhappily it is over-matched by the dark. His fanaticism has instigated him to crimes that find no parallel in our day, and equal in atrocity the worst achievements of the blindest bigotry in ages past." During the war which the Grand seraskier, Mehemet Reshid Pasha, waged against the Kurds in 1836, Bederhan Bey was besieged in J., taken prisoner, and sent to Constantinople. From thence he was raised by Hafiz Pasha, who succeeded Mehemet Reshid, to the rank of *mirali* or colonel in the Turkish army; and shortly after he was restored by the Porte to the dominion of his ancestors over the district of J. Since that time to the present, his reputation and power have been continually increasing.

**JEZOW**, or **Jesów**, **Jezóis**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masow, obwod and 15 m. WNW of Rawa, and 55 m. SW of Warsaw. Pop. 3,036. It has 2 churches, and possesses some manufactories of cloth.

**JEZUPOL**, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 11 m. NNW of Stanislawow, and 6 m. SSE of Halič, near the l. bank of the Bistrica, a little above its confluence with the Dniester.

**JHALAM-VIA**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. of Viborg and district of Kexholm-Medlelels. It has its source near a village of the same name, runs E, and throws itself into Lake Ladoga, 30 m. N of Kexholm, and after a course of about 15 m. It is noted for its pearl fisheries, which were formerly highly productive.

**JHALAWAN**, a province in the E part of Beluchistan, bounded on the N by Sarawan and Kelat; on the E by Cutch-Gundava and Sind; on the S by Lus and Mekran; and on the W by Mekran and

Sarawan; and extending between  $26^{\circ}$  and  $29^{\circ}$  N lat., and between  $65^{\circ}$  and  $67^{\circ} 30'$  E long. It comprises an area 200 m. in length from N to S, and 150 m. in breadth from E to W, and a total superficies of about 20,000 sq. m. Extensive ramifications of the Hala mountains on the E; of the mountains of Sarawan on the NW; and of those of Koumaji on the S, cover the greater part of its surface, the valley of Sohrab on the NW, that of Khozdar towards the centre, and the plain of Wudd, forming the only level tracts of any extent. The principal rivers are the Mulah, by which the Mulah or Gundava pass is intersected, the Oornach to the S of the plain of Wudd, the Durruk or Nal, and the head-streams of the Poorally. The climate is temperate, and rain is of frequent occurrence, but the soil possesses little fertility, and exhibits less cultivation than the adjacent prov. of Sarawan. Its pop., estimated by Masson at 30,000, consists of Beluchis and Brahuics, chiefly nomades. The prov. is divided into 7 districts, viz. Pandurun, Zuhuri or Zehri, Soherab, Nal, Khozdar, Zedi, and Wudd. Its chief towns are Nal, Khozdar, and Zehuri.

**JHALAWAR**, or **CHALAWARAH**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, in the NE part of the peninsula of that name, extending along the S coast of the gulf of Cutch and of the Rumm. It is generally flat, and, excepting in the vicinity of villages, destitute of wood. Its principal productions are wheat and cotton. The chief towns are Darangitra, Wudwan, Limri, Hulwied, Wankanir, and Moravi.

**JHALORE**. See **JALORE**.

**JHALLODE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district and 60 m. NE of Chumpanir, and 105 m. E of Ahmedabad, on the Muchun.

**JHAMI-KAMA**, a river of Hindostan, in the principality of Sikim, which descends from the Phakphok mountains, runs SE, and joins the Teesta.

**JHANNEVIE**. See **JAHNEVI**.

**JHANSI**. See **JANSI**.

**JHANSU-JEANG**, a fortress of Tibet, in the prov. of Tsang, near the Painom-Tehou, 37 m. SE of Teslu-Lumbu, and 150 m. SW of Lassa, in the valley of Jhansu, on a rock which rises nearly perpendicularly to a considerable height. The valley of J. is extensive, and presents the appearance of having been the bed of a lake. It is very fertile, and possesses a fine climate. It is chiefly noted for its manufacture of a peculiar species of cloth, consisting of an intermixture of white and brown threads, closely woven, rarely exceeding half-a-yard in breadth, but forming a remarkably warm and pliant fabric.

**JHAROS-BERENY**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Schümege, 20 m. NE of Kopreinitz and 30 m. W of Kaposvár. It has a castle.

**JHARRA**, or **JARRA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cutch, 57 m. NW of Bhoj, near the shore of the Rumm.

**JHINJANA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 60 m. N of Delhi, and 25 m. NW of Paniput.

**JHONKUR**, or **JONKUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 20 m. E of Ougein, consisting in 1820 of about 500 houses.

**JHUNJUNA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 120 m. NNE of Ajmir, and district of Shekawutty. It is situated in a species of oasis of the Great Indian Desert, the trees and gardens with which it is surrounded rendering a striking contrast to the sterility beyond. The town presents a handsome appearance, and is the residence of the raja of the tribe to which it belongs.

**JHURRI**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 126 m. SSW of Agra, district and 39 m. WSW of Narwar.



## JHYLUM. See JELUM.

**JIDDA, JIDDAH, or JEDDAH**, a considerable commercial haven of Arabia, on the shore of the Red sea, in the prov. of the Hedjaz, in N lat.  $21^{\circ} 28' 20''$ , E long.  $39^{\circ} 18' 15''$ , or W of Mocha  $4^{\circ} 1' 45''$ ; 517 m. from Mocha, and about 700 m. from Camorran. It is surrounded by a low barren country, without vegetation—except a few date-trees, and nearly destitute of water, in front of a range of hills 10 m. from the sea. It may be considered as the port of Mecca, which is 45 m. distant, and is supported partly by the trade with India and Egypt, and partly by the concourse of pilgrims from the coast and from the opposite regions of Africa, who cross at Suakin to reach that famed seat of Mahommedan pilgrimage. The town is superior to that of Mocha. It is surrounded on the land-side by a wall with towers and a ditch, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. square, and makes a good appearance with its white minarets, from the sea, in consequence of the ground rising behind. The houses are two or three stories high, built of large blocks of madrepora; the streets are regular, but very narrow, which in this climate affords the advantage of their being shaded during the greater part of the day. The windows are latticed. There are 5 mosques and a few khans. The harbour lies N and S, with a breadth at its widest part of 780 yds, at its narrowest of 340 yds. The quays are small, and only adapted for *says* or small vessels; those of a large size anchor 3 m. from the town, in 12 fath. water. The entrance to the harbour, which is formed by a succession of coral reefs, is narrow, and shows rocks a few feet under a ship's keel, but the anchorage is excellent. When the wind blows strong, the side of the reefs exposed to its force become fringed with a white feathery curl, which increases in height on their edges as they extend to seaward: the outer one receives the first shock of the sea, which, broken as it rolls over each succeeding reef, becomes subdued to a mere ripple ere it reaches the innermost barrier. The landing-place is in front of the pasha's palace, which is pleasantly situated close to the sea; the custom-house likewise faces the sea, and is a lofty handsome building. At the S extremity of the town is a small castle, and the other angle of the wall towards the sea has also a fort.—The imports into J. in 1839 amounted in value to £461,600. Of these £207,880 were from India and China, and £84,720 from Suez. The value of the exports from J. to Suez in the same year amounted to £70,840, and to Massowah and Abyssinia to £20,000. The imports consist of piece goods and rice from India, spices from Malacca, and wheat, butter, and tobacco from Egypt, to which is added a small quantity of spices, beetle-nut, opium, sugar, tin, and tobacco. The chief exports are coffee from Yemen, dates from the interior, and coral. The returns are made chiefly in Spanish, Venetian, and German coins, and occasionally a few pearls. The duties, which, according to our treaty with the Porte, ought to be only 5 per cent., have been raised under various pretences to 10 per cent., and yield about 400,000 d. The public markets are well supplied, but the prices of provisions are high. The shops are small cells, about 8 ft. square. The pop. of J. are estimated by Colonel Chesney to amount to about 32,000 to 40,000; Ali Bey states them at only 5,000. Beggars, dervishes, pilgrims, and merchants crowd the bazaars. In this great focus of Eastern nations, you may see the swarthy Mughrah, the dusky African, the Arab of the desert or from Bahrein, the merchant of Mosul, the Indian Lascar, the Malay sailor, all arrayed in their respective national costumes. The only natives are a few families attached exclusively to the offices of religion and law.—J. is governed by a pasha of three tails, whose authority

extends over Suakin and Massowah. The garrison consists of 200 Turks and Arabs. In 1811 Mehemet Ali seized upon this port.—At a little distance from J., there are cisterns in which the water is carefully collected when it rains, and these are kept carefully closed and barricaded.

**JIGA - GUNG HAR, or JIKARNA - GUNG GAR**, a town of Tibet, on the S bank of the Sanpu, 50 m. SW of Lassa, in N lat.  $29^{\circ} 58'$ , E long.  $91^{\circ} 28'$ . It is reputed to be a very large place, and next to Lassa in magnitude among the towns of Tibet.

**JIGUANI (SAN-PABLO-DE)**, a town of Cuba, in the E dep. Pop. 1,451.

**JIKA DZE**, a town of Tibet, cap. of the prov. of Tsang, 150 m. WSW of Lassa. Pop. said to amount to 23,000 families, exclusive of a garrison of 5,300 men.

**JILLIFRI**, a village and factory of Senegambia, in the Barra territory, 1 m. NE of Albreda, on the r. bank of the Gambia.

**JILPY-AUMNAIR**, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, on the S bank of the Tupti, 40 m. E by N of Burhanpur.

**JINGELLA CREEK**, a branch of the Upper Murray or Hume river, in the district of Morrum bidgee, New South Wales.

**JIQUILISCO BAY**, an inlet on the coast of San Salvador, in N lat.  $13^{\circ} 30'$ , W long.  $88^{\circ} 20'$ , at the mouth of the San Miguel river.

**JISP**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 12 m. SW of Hoorn. Pop. 2,084.

**JITOMIR, or ZYTIOMIERS**, a town of Russia, the cap. of the gov. of Volhynia, on the l. bank of the Teterew, 735 m. S of St. Petersburg. Pop. in 1833, 26,428. It has manufactures of leather, and of linen and cotton stuffs; and a trade in wax, honey, tallow, salt, and wine from Hungary and Wallachia. It is the see of the Greek and the Catholic bishops of Volhynia.

**JOA**, a town of India, in the Punjab, in N lat.  $32^{\circ} 50'$ , on the Salt range, 50 m. E of the Indus.

**JOACHIM (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Pont-Chateau, 9 m. SW of Savenay. Pop. 3,280.—Also the name of several inconsiderable settlements in S. America.

**JOACHIMSTHAL**, a mining town of Bohemia, among the Erzgebirge mountains, 13 m. N of Elbogen, on the Waseritz. In the neighbourhood are rich mines of silver and cobalt, which were discovered in 1516, and, in the interval from 1586 and 1601, produced 306,000 marks of silver of 8 oz. each. Pop. 4,386, who are chiefly employed in mining, or in making thread and lace.—Also a small town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle of Angermunde, 19 m. S of Prenzlau. Pop. 1,660.

**JOACHIN (SAN)**, a river of Upper California, issuing from the Chintache and Tule or Tulare lakes, and conveying the drainage of that portion of the great valley of California which lies to the S of the bay of San Francisco to the common delta which it forms with the Sacramento at the head of that bay [see article CALIFORNIA, p. 191]. The lakes at its head have an alt. of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level; and the descent of the river through the valley averages 7 ft. per mile. Its channel is deeper than that of the Sacramento; and at low water its banks are from 20 to 30 ft. higher than those of that river.

**JOAG**, a town of Senegambia, capital of the kingdom of Kajaaga, 18 m. SE of Galam. It is surrounded by a high wall, penetrated with port-holes. Every single house is likewise surrounded by a wall. To the W of the town is a small river, an affluent of the Senegal, on the banks of which are cultivated considerable quantities of tobacco and onions. The town is supposed to contain 2,000 inhabitants.



**JOANA**, a fort and town on the N coast of the island of Java, in E long.  $111^{\circ} 10'$ , 13 m. W of Rambang. It is situated a few miles inland, on a fine river which flows out of a lake in the interior, is navigable for vessels of considerable burden, and has a rapid current. The country around yields rice, timber, a little indigo; and the natives spin cotton yarn. The town extends about a mile along the river.

**JOANNES**. See **MARAJÓ**.

**JOANNES**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, rising in the district of São-Francisco, and flowing into the sea 8 m. NE of Itapuan.

**JOANNINA**. See **JANINA**.

**JOAO**, a small island near the coast of Brazil, in S lat.  $1^{\circ} 22'$ .

**JOAO (SAO)**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and comarca of the Missões. Pop. 600, of whom about 60 are Whites. It was founded by the Jesuits in 1698. The culture of ordinary articles of provision, and rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry.—Also a town in the same prov., in the district of Triunfo.

—Also a village of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in the comarca of Paracatu.—Also a river formed by the junction of several streams which descend from the E side of the ridge which separates the bed of the upper course of the Xingu from that of the Araguay; runs ENE; and joins the Araguay 60 m. below the confluence of the Rio-das-Mortes.—Also a village of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, in the district of Cuiabá. Its inhabitants, numbering about 1,000, are Indians, and possess little civilization.—Also a parish in the same prov., in the district of Minas-Novas.—Also a town in the same prov., and comarca of Rio-de-Jequitinhonha, 45 m. SW of Minas-Novas. It consists of about 100 houses, closely surrounding the church. Rice, millet, and kidney-beans are cultivated in the environs, and exchanged in Minas-Novas and Diamantino for other articles of provision.

—Also a small town in the same prov., on the r. bank of the Rio Piracicaba.—Also a river of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, formed by the junction of the Pati and Aguas-Claras, which descend from the Serra-de-Santa-Anna; runs first SSE, then E, and throws itself into the Atlantic near the town of Barra-do-Rio-de-São-João, and 24 m. N of Cabo Frio, and after a course of about 60 m. Its principal affluents are the Curubichas, Bananeira, Ipuca, Lontra, and Dourado, on the l.; and on the r. the Gavião, Ouro, and Bacaxa. The latter forms the outlet of Lake Juturnahiba. The J. is navigable at its mouth. On its l. bank is a mountain of the same name.—Also a village of the prov. of Parahiba, in the district of Villanova-de-Souza.—Also a village of the same prov., in the district of Montemor, on the r. bank of the Mamanguape. Both of these villages have churches.—Also a river of the same prov., one of the head-streams of the Rio Parahiba. It waters the district of Villanova-de-São-João, and is navigable during the rains for canoes.—Also a village of the prov. of Ceara, in the district of São-Bernardo, on the r. bank of the Jaguaribe. It has a church.—Also a parish of the prov. of Piauí, in the district of Oeiras, near the source of the river from which the prov. takes its name. It has a church.—Also a group in the Atlantic, in the bay forming the estuary of the Turivassu, 90 m. NNW of the island of Maranhão, in S lat.  $1^{\circ} 20'$ , W long.  $44^{\circ} 55'$ . The largest of the group is 5 m. in length, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth; and the whole, 7 in number, are separated from each other by very narrow channels. They are all nearly flat, covered with trees, and abounding in deer and varieties of birds. To the N of this group is another low island, named the Parcel or Flats of São-João.

**JOAO (SAO)**, or **SAO-JOAO-DAS-TRES-BARRAS**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, which runs S, and flows by a large mouth into the channel by which the island of São-Francisco is separated from the continent.

**JOAO-D'ALIBAIA (SAO)**, or **ALIBAIA**, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, on a river of the same name. Its inhabitants, estimated in number at 7,000, employ themselves in agriculture, and in rearing cattle and pigs.

**JOAO-AMARO**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, on the river Paraguaçu, 90 m. W of Muritiba. Pop. 500.

**JOAO-D'ANADIA**, or **ANADIA**, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and comarca of Anadia. Its inhabitants, about 1,200 in number, consist of Whites, Indians, and half-caste. They carry on a considerable export trade in cotton, in exchange for articles of European manufacture.

**JOAO-D'ARAGUAIA (SAO)**, a new missionary settlement in Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, near the Tocantins river.

**JOAO-BAPTISTA (SAO)**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and comarca of the Missões.—Also a village in the prov. of Pernambuco, and island of Itamaracá.—Also a town in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes.

**JOAO-BAPTISTA-DE-MABBE (SAO)**, a town of Brazil, in Guayana, on the l. bank of the Rio Negro, 40 m. SSW of Fort St. Jose.

**JOAO-BAPTISTA-DO-PRESIDIO (SAO)**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Barbacena, on one of the head-streams of the Casca. The number of the inhabitants is estimated at about 4,000. Their employments consist chiefly in the culture of the sugar-cane, millet, and kidney-beans, the distillery of brandy, and the rearing of pigs.

**JOAO-DA-BARRA (SAO)**, **SAO-JOAO-DE-PARAIBYBA**, **SAO-JOAO-DA-PRAIA**, or **PARAIBA-DO-SUL**, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and 180 m. NE of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the S bank of the embouchure of the Parahiba. Pop. 2,000. The houses are built of wood and earth, and are only a single story in height. The building of coasting-vessels, and fishing, form the chief branches of local industry. The district consists of a sterile sandy tract, and is separated from the prov. of Espiritu on the N by the Rio Cabapana.

**JOAO-DA-BOCAINA (SAO)**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, to the N of Cuiabá.

**JOAO-DA-CACHOEIRA (SAO)**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, and district of Ourem.

**JOAO-DE-CAMPO-BELLO (SAO)**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Rezende.

**JOAO-DE-CORTES (SAO)**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, and district of Alcantara, on the S bank of the bay of Cuma, 39 m. NW of São-Luiz. The surrounding district is fertile, but its cultivation is neglected, and rice, mandioc, and cotton in small quantities, are its only productions.

**JOAO-DAS-DUAS-BARRAS (SAO)**, a comarca and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, of which it forms the N part. The comarca is intersected by the Tocantins river and its tributaries, and by the Cordilheira-Grande. Its capital is São-João-da-Palma. The town is situated on the r. bank of the Tocantins, near the junction of the Araguaia.

**JOAO-DIAZ**, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, at the N extremity of the island of São-Francisco, and at the mouth of the river of that name, in S lat.  $26^{\circ} 6' 33''$ .

**JOAO-DA-FOZ (SAO)**, a town of Portugal, in



the prov. of Minho, 1 m. W of Oporto, on the r. bank of the Douro. Pop. 3,308.

**JOAO-DE-FURTADO** (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the Guanapu, 75 m. SW of Para.

**JOAO-D'HIPANEMA** (Sao), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and district of Sorocaba. It contains extensive iron-works.

**JOAO-DA-LAGOA-DE-FREITAS**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, bounded on the N by the Serras do Tejuco and the margin of the bay of Botafogo, and on the E and S by the ocean. It contains several towns, and in the skirt of the Pão-d'Assucar a range of forts, one of which, Praia-Vermelha, has accommodation for a garrison of 2,000 men. It is watered by numerous small streams, and the lake Freitas abounds with excellent fish.

**JOAO-DAS-LAMPAS** (Sao), a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, near Alenquer. Pop. 2,625.

**JOAO-NEPONINCENO** (Sao), a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-de-Parahibuna, 27 m. SE of Pomba. —Also a parish in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Lavras-do-Funil.

**JOAO-DA-PALMA** (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, on a tongue of land formed by the junction of the Palma and Paranan, 330 m. NNE of Goyaz. The rearing of cattle and cultivation of the soil form the chief branches of local industry.

**JOAO DE PESQUEIRA** (SAN), a strong town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on the l. bank of the Douro, 24 m. ESE of Lamego, and 34 m. NNE of Viseu.

**JOAO-DO-PRINCEPE** (Sao), a new comarca and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara. Pop. in 1838, 8,234; in 1841, 9,604, consisting chiefly of Indians and half-caste. In the mountains are mines of copper and iron. Millet and sweet potatoes form the chief articles of culture. The town is on the Rio Jaguaribe, 270 m. SE of Fortaleza. It has a church, and contains about 30 houses, mud-built and covered with tiles, and all much dilapidated.

**JOAO-DO-PRINCEPE** (Sao), or **SAO-JOAO-MARCOS**, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. The district is intersected by the Pirahi, Cosme, Lages, Moçambique, Panellas, Passavinte, and Piloto; and is crossed from W to E by the road from Rio-de-Janeiro to the prov. of São-Paulo. Pop. 6,000. It has numerous mills, and distilleries of brandy. Coffee, sugar, mandioc, and millet, form the chief articles of culture. The town is 24 m. N of Angra-dos-Reis, and 60 m. W of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Jaguaribe. It has a church, a school, a town-house, and a prison, and contains about 100 houses.

**JOAO-DEL REI** (Sao), a district, parish, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes. The district, and especially within the limits of the p., is one of the richest in the prov., producing cotton of the finest description, sugar, coffee, millet, wheat, rye, mandioc, and varieties of tropical and European fruits. Indigo and cochineal grow indigenously. The mountains contain gold, iron, and other minerals, and afford excellent pasturage. Birds and deer abound in the woods. The locality is noted for its cheese, and has several distilleries of brandy. Sugar is manufactured in several districts, and also some varieties of common cloth. The climate is healthy. The town is 81 m. SW of Villa-Rica, and 200 m. NW of Rio-de-Janeiro, in a valley, 10 m. S of the l. bank of the Rio-das-Mortes. Pop. 5,000. It is divided into two parts by the Tijuco, the waters of which are here confined by two high stone-built walls, and cross-

ed by two substantial bridges of the same material. This town is one of the finest and most important in the prov. It contains a parish-church, several chapels, 2 prisons, several hospitals, a public library, 2 elementary schools, and a college. The house of the intendant is also worthy of note. The principal streets run along the wharves, and are paved; others run more irregularly up the hills by which the town is surrounded. The houses are generally well-built. An active export trade is carried on in grain, fruit, coffee, cotton, bacon, cheese, and fowls. The principal imports are cloth, printed calicoes, silk, salt, bar-iron, boots, and articles of European manufacture. —Also a settlement in the prov. of São-Paulo, near the source of the Pardo and the Serra Mogi, 114 m. NNE of São-Paulo.

**JOAQUIM** (SAN), a hacienda in Yucatan, 10 leagues S of Merida, in which the ruins of Mayapan are situated.

**JOAR**, a town of Western Africa, on the r. bank of the Gambia, 16 m. NW of Yanima, where the English in Moor's time had their principal factory.

**JOAR**, or **JOWAR**, a district of Hindostan, in the N. Concan; bounded on the N by Gujerat; on the E by the mountains of Sidari; on the S by Calliani; and on the W by the Indian ocean. It is watered by the Beyturnah and the Suria. —Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat. 19° 55', E long. 71° 20'.

**JOB**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 4 m. N of Ambert. Pop. 3,360.

**JOBLA**, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 27 m. N of Taas. Pop. 6,000. It has manufactories of soap.

**JOCJACARTA**, or **DJOEJOCARTA**, a town on the S coast of the island of Java, on the r. bank of the Mantjangan, in S lat. 7° 47', E long. 10° 4', 270 m. ESE of Batavia, and 80 m. S of Samarang. It is a large and well-built place, and was one of the capitals of the *susuhunan*, whose palace is a vast building defended by works mounting 100 pieces of cannon. The pop. is said to amount to 90,000.

**JODAR**, a small town of Spain, in the prov. of Jaen, 7 m. SSE of Baeza, and 8 m. S by E of Ubeda, near the Guadalquivir. Pop. 4,000.

**JODENVILLE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Sibret. Pop. 57.

**JODE-STRAET**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Spalbeeck. Pop. 166.

**JODHPUR**, or **JUDPUR**, a city of Hindostan, the capital of the Rajput state of Marwar, in N lat. 26° 13', E long. 73° 6', 100 m. W of Ajmir, on the S extremity of a range of low hills rising abruptly from the sandy plain. The crest of the hill on which the citadel stands is enclosed by walls, strengthened by square and round towers, and embracing a circuit of 4 m. The citadel itself is erected on an almost isolated mole projecting from the range. The city, which stands to the E of the citadel, is also surrounded by a strong wall 6 m. in circuit. Its pop. is estimated at about 60,000. The streets are regular, and adorned with many handsome edifices. See **MARWAR**.

**JODO**, a small river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Maina, said to be a head-branch of the Caqueta.

**JODOIGNE**, a town of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 22 m. ENE of Nivelles, on the Gheete. Pop. 3,112.

**JODOIGNE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. of dep. 3,250; of com. 987. The com. is watered by the Great Ghête, and has several mills.

**JODOIGNE-SOUVERAINE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. 767. It is watered by the Great Ghête, and has a large brewery.

**JODSZUHNEN**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Pillkallen. Pop. 114. —Also



a v. in the reg. and circle of Gumbinnen. Pop. 253.

**JOECKELS-FIELD**, a remarkable hill of Norwegian Lapland, near the Joeckelsfiord, in about N lat. 70°. Its base next the bay consists of precipices, above which the hill rises by a gentle slope to an alt. of 3,600 ft. above the sea.

**JOE DAVIS**, a county in the state of Illinois, U. S., intersected by the Sinsinewa, Fever, Small-pox, and Apple rivers. Pop. in 1840, 6,180; in 1850, 18,648.

**JOEFFER'S ISLAND**, a small island on the coast of Norway, about 3 m. NNE of Long-Sound.

**JOGIGOPA**, a town of Bengal, near the frontier of Assam, on the N side of the Brahmaputra river, in N lat. 26° 12', E long. 90° 30'.

**JOGODOL**, a district of Dinajpur, in Hindostan, intersected by the Tanggon, a branch of the Mahananda, and by numerous smaller streams. Area 250 sq. m. Indigo and rice are cultivated in this district.

**JOHANN (SANCT)**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Mayen. Pop. 250.

**JOHANNA**. See ANZUAN.

**JOHANNES (SANCT)**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Sternberg. Pop. 360.

**JOHANNGEORGENSTADT**, a small town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, bail, and 7 m. SE of Eibenstock, on the l. bank of the Breitenbach. Pop. 3,433. It was founded in 1654 by Protestant miners, who fled from Bohemia to escape persecution; and the principal employment of the inhabitants continues to be in the iron-mines of the neighbourhood, which are the richest in the kingdom.

**JOHANNISBERG**, or **BISCHOFFSBERG**, a village and castle of the duchy of Nassau, in the Rhinegau, at the base of the Geisenheimberg. It is famed for the wine which is raised in the environs, and in particular on a small hill near the town, which sells at from £400 to £600 per double pipe. These vineyards belonged formerly to the abbot of Fulda; and after belonging in succession to the prince of Orange, and Marshal Kellermann, were bestowed, with the village and castle, by the emperor of Austria, in 1816, on Prince Metternich. The vineyards are about 62 morgens = 40 acres in extent, and yield nearly a double pipe of wine per morgen. The vintage takes place a week or two later than in other parts of the Rhinegau.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Schwetz. Pop. 165.

**JOHANNISBURG**, or **HANSBORK**, a small town of Prussia, in the gov. of Gumbinnen, on the Pysch or Pyssek, 88 m. SSE of Königsberg. Pop. 2,070.

**JOHANNISTADT**, or **SANCT JOHANN**, a small town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, on the r. bank of the Saar, opposite Saarbrück, with which it communicates by a bridge. Pop. 2,938.

**JOHANNISTHAL**, a small town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Troppan, 12 m. NNW of Jagerdorf.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Inowracław. Pop. 200.—Also a v. of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Tel-tow. Pop. 110.

**JOHANNESBERG (SANCT)**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle of Saarlouis. Pop. 171.

**JOHANNSDORF**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Niederung. Pop. 235.

**JOHLINGEN**, a village of Baden, 8 m. N by E of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,700.

**JOHN (SAINT)**, a parish in Glamorganshire, forming a part of the N suburbs of Swansea borough, within the boundaries of which it is included. Pop. in 1801, 322; in 1841, 1,037, chiefly employed in copper-works and collieries.—Also a parish in Cornwall, 3½ m. SSW of Saltash. Area 649 acres. Pop. in 1831,

150; in 1841, 149.—Also a parish adjacent to the city of Winchester. Pop. in 1831, 785; in 1841, 927.

**JOHN (SAINT)**, a village and fort in Canada, on the W bank of the Chambly or Richelieu river, 18 m. N of Lake Champlain, and 24 m. SE of Montreal. There is a custom-house here, where the exports to and imports from the United States are all registered, and the duties paid. The fort is an old frontier post. Its defences consist merely of field-works strengthened by palisades and picketings. The British naval force on Lake Champlain had its principal station and arsenal here during the late war.—Also a lake of Lower Canada, 120 m. NNW of Quebec, which receives the tribute of numerous streams, and has an outlet into the Saguenai river, by which its waters are conveyed to the Saint Lawrence. It is about 25 m. in length and breadth.

**JOHN (SAINT)**, the capital of the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies. It is a regular and well-built town, with a harbour of the same name, situated on the NE side of Loblollo bay, on the NW coast of the island, in N lat. 17° 4', W long. 62° 4'. The entrance of the harbour is defended by Fort-James. See ANTIGUA.

**JOHN (SAINT)**. See JAN (SAINT).

**JOHN (SAINT)**, a large river of North America, in New Brunswick, which takes its rise by several branches near the sources of the Penobscot and Connecticut rivers, and runs into the bay of Fundy, in N lat. 45° 20', W long. 66°. From its mouth on the N side of the bay of Fundy, to its main source, is computed to be nearly 500 m. The tide flows 80 or 90 m. up this river, which is navigable to the Great Falls, a distance of upwards of 200 m.; and from that point upwards to within 26 m. of the Saint Lawrence by the Madawaska. Its general course from its source is ESE. About a mile above the city of St. John is the only entrance into this river (*aaa*), a passage about 400 yds. in length, and 310 ft. in width. Being narrow, and a ridge of rocks running across the bottom of the channel, on which are not above 17 ft. of water, it is not sufficiently spacious to discharge the fresh waters above; while the common tides flowing here about 20 ft., the waters of the river, at low water, are about 12 ft. higher than the waters of the sea; and at high water, the waters of the sea are about 5 ft. higher than those of the river; so that in every tide there are two falls, one upwards and one inwards. The only time of passing 'the falls' as they are called, with safety is when the waters of the river are level with the waters of the sea, which is twice in a tide, and continues not more than 20 minutes each time. At other times 'the falls' are either impassable or extremely dangerous; resembling the passage of Hell-gate, near New York. In spring, when the river is swollen from the snow, its level is 14 ft. above that of summer. Above the falls, the river widens and forms a bay of some magnitude. The banks of the St. J., enriched by the annual inundations, consist of excellent land. About 30 m. from its mouth commences a fine level country of rich meadow-lands, well-clothed with timber and wood, such as pine, beech, elm, maple, and walnut. Many tributary streams fall into the St. J. on each side, among which are the Oromocto, by which the Indians have a communication with Passamaquoddy, the Nash-wach, the Tobique, the Madamekeswick, the Madawaska, and the Restook, on which are rich lands that produce good crops of grain. The uplands on the St. J., in general, are covered with a fine growth of timber, such as pine, spruce, and hemlock, and hardwood, principally beech, birch, maple, and some ash. The pines on this river are the largest to be met with in British America, and afford a considerable supply of



masts, some from 20 to 30 inches in diam. Within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. of the town of St. John, near the falls of this river, there has recently been discovered a rich mine of pure soft black lead, or carburet of iron.

**JOHN (SAINT)**, a corporate town or city of the British prov. of New Brunswick, in N lat.  $45^{\circ} 20'$ , W long.  $66^{\circ} 3'$ , on the N side of the entrance from the bay of Fundy to the river St. John. The ground



on which the town is built is rocky and irregular. The public buildings are commodious and handsome. Opposite to the town, in the middle of the stream, is Navy island (b). The principal wharves, docks, and warehouses extend around the head of the basin to within a short distance of the falls; and the municipal boundaries comprise the suburb of Carleton (C) on the W side of the harbour. The principal public buildings are 3 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian, and 2 Methodist churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, 2 hospitals, the mayor's office, the custom-house, and the penitentiary. The town possesses 3 iron-foundries, and several flour and saw mills. Ship-building is a great branch of employment. The number built in the St. J. district in 1847 was 84 = 38,725 tons; in 1849, 85 = 31,279 tons. The number of vessels belonging to this port in 1851 was 505 = 93,102 tons, and employing 3,521 men and boys. The number of vessels which cleared from the port in 1847 was 1,797 = 309,901 tons; in 1849, 1,625 = 278,713 tons. The town is defended by 3 small batteries on the E, and a stone tower and blockhouse on the W side of the harbour. On Partridge island (d) is a light-house and fog-bell, in N lat.  $45^{\circ} 14' 3''$ , W long.  $66^{\circ} 3' 5''$ . On the 14th Jan., 1837, St. J. was greatly devastated by fire,—and several severe fires have occurred since.—The surrounding country is thickly covered with cedar, larch, hemlock, and spruce trees; the soil is scanty and meagre; and the whole district may be said to be rocky and broken. The co. of St. J. is about 80 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth; and contains 427,650 acres, of which only 19,134 were cleared in 1840. The soil produces good crops of potatoes,

turnips, oats, barley, flax, and grass; and a hardy breed of cattle find grazing on the uncleared lands during the spring and summer months. The great road from Halifax to Quebec passes through this co. for a distance of 75 m., and a line of railway is projected which, passing through this co. from St. J. to the gulf of St. Lawrence, will unite with the contemplated trunk-line from Halifax to Quebec.—The pop. of the co. is about 45,000. See article NEW BRUNSWICK.

**JOHN (SAINT)**, one of the Virgin islands, about 12 leagues E of Porto-Rico, and 2 leagues E of St. Thomas. Its S point is in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 19'$ , W long.  $64^{\circ} 44'$ . It is the best watered of all the Virgin isles; and its harbour, called Coral-bay, on the SE, is reckoned better than any to leeward of Antigua. There is, however, little good land in the island; and its exportations are trifling. In 1811, its produce was 1,750,000 lbs. of sugar, 7,000 lbs. of cotton, and 27,000 gallons of rum. It has a pop. of about 2,500.—Also a small island in the bay of St. J., off the W coast of Newfoundland, in N lat.  $50^{\circ} 49'$ , W long.  $57^{\circ} 15'$ , 5 m. NE of Point Rich, and about 3 m. from the main.

**JOHN BAPTISTE (SAINT)**, a parish in the SE part of the E district of the state of Louisiana, U. S. Area 260 sq. m. It is alluvial land along the banks of the Mississippi, and produces sugar, cotton, and rice. Pop. in 1840, 5,776; in 1850, 7,313. Its cap. is Bonnet-Carre.

**JOHN (CAPE SAINT)**, the NE point of the island of Nicaria, in the Grecian archipelago, in N lat.  $37^{\circ} 48'$ .—Also the SW point of the island of Candia, in the Mediterranean, in N lat.  $35^{\circ} 19'$ , E long.  $25^{\circ} 47'$ .



—Also a cape on the E coast of the island of Rhodes, in N lat.  $36^{\circ} 9'$ .—Also the E point of Staten island, in S lat.  $54^{\circ} 46'$ , W long.  $64^{\circ} 7'$ . It is a rock of considerable height, with a rocky islet lying close under its N point. Round this cape the coast current runs like a torrent.—Also a bold peninsular projection, on the E coast of Newfoundland, the extreme N point of which, called the North Bill, is in N lat.  $50^{\circ}$ , W long.  $55^{\circ} 24'$ .

**JOHN'S (SAINT)**, a parish, containing the greater part of the town of Sligo, in co. Sligo. Area 7,256 acres, of which 750 acres are in Lough Gill. Pop. in 1841, 13,299.—Also a parish  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford. Area 2,206 acres. Pop. in 1831, 636; in 1841, 675. It lies along the river Slaney, and the rivulet Boro.—Also a parish, containing part of the town of Wexford, in co. Wexford. Area 525 acres. Pop. 2,954.

**JOHN'S (SAINT)**, or **IVERNOON**, a parish  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Athlone, in co. Roscommon. Area 11,634 acres, of which 3,616 acres are in Lough-Ree, and 38 acres in Lough-Funcheon. Pop. in 1831, 3,136; in 1841, 2,806. The surface lies along Lough-Ree, and consists almost wholly of profitable land, either arable or pastoral. On the small peninsula of St. John's, extending SE into Lough-Ree, between St. John's bay and Safe harbour, and terminating in St. John's point, an ancient town appears to have stood, of the name of Rinduin, Randown, or Teacheon.

**JOHN'S (SAINT)**, one of the chief towns of the island of Newfoundland, situated on the E coast, on a bay of the same name, 6 m. NW of Cape Spear, in N lat.  $47^{\circ} 33' 38''$ , W long.  $52^{\circ} 45' 10''$  [*Jones*], built on a range sloping to the N side of the harbour, but which attains no greater elevation than 120 ft. The town stretches along the harbour nearly 2 m. Its harbour is one of the best in the island. It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. in breadth, and has from 10 to 17 fath. water up to the King's wharf, which is a little to the NW of the old fort, at the bottom of the town, and 1 m. from the mouth of the harbour. A mile further is the mouth of Castor river, in which distance there is from 14 to 4 fath. of water. On the S side of the river is King's wharf, an hospital, and a watering-place. Near these are the hills called the High lands of St. J. The entrance to the harbour is by a strait of intricate navigation, called 'the Narrows,' which is only 900 ft. wide towards the roadstead, and diminishes to about 400 ft. The seal-fishery is of great importance to the trade of this town. In 1847, 95 vessels = 9,353 tons, and manned by 3,215 men, sailed from this port for the seal-fishery; and the oil procured amounted to 4,623 tuns, of an average value of from £25 to £28. The cod-fishery in the same year employed 775 boats, and 1,193 men. The foreign shipping which entered inwards in 1847 consisted of 861 vessels = 102,206 tons. The pop. in 1845 of the St. J. district amounted to 25,196, of whom 4,226 were Protestants, and 18,986 Roman Catholics. This town has suffered severely at different times from fire. In February 1816 a conflagration took place which occasioned a great loss of property; on the 7th Nov. 1817 a similar calamity again occurred, when 135 houses were burned to the ground, and property destroyed to the amount of £500,000; on the 21st of the same month another fire broke out, which consumed the greater part of the western half of the town, that had escaped the conflagration of the 7th. The town was just beginning to recover from these calamities, when it was again visited by fire on the 21st August 1818, by which great loss was incurred. On the 9th June 1847 the town was again devastated by fire; but it has arisen from its ashes on an improved plan, with wide regular streets, and nu-

merous substantial stone and brick buildings. A new custom-house, a building for the meetings of the local legislature, a Protestant cathedral, a market-house, and two large tanks in the centre of the town, have all been executed since the last fire.

**JOHN'S (SAINT)**, a river of East Florida, U. S., which rises from a large swamp in the interior, and pursues a N course, nearly parallel with the ocean, in a broad navigable stream, which in several places spreads into broad bays and lakes, from 3 to 5 m. in width, of which Lake George is the chief. Its whole course is about 250 m. Vessels that draw 9 or 10 ft. water may navigate safely, through the W channel, into St. John's river, as far as Lake George. The bar at the mouth is liable to shift.—Also a co. in Florida, in the E part of the peninsula, intersected by St. John's and North rivers. Area 1,450 sq. m. The cap. is Saint Augustine. Pop. in 1840, 2,694; in 1850, 2,526.—Also a river of W. Florida, which falls into Apalache bay, about 10 m. E of Apalache river. It has its source in a swamp in the interior, which, including the windings of the stream, is about 200 m. from the sea.

**JOHN'S CASTLERIGG (SAINT)**, a chapelry and township in Crossthwaite p., Cumberland, 4 m. W by N of Kirk-Oswald. Pop. in 1841, 499.

**JOHN'S ILKETSHALL (SAINT)**, a parish in Suffolk, 24 m. SE of Bungay. Area 800 acres. Pop. 71.

**JOHN'S ISLAND**, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, U. S., to the SW of Charleston harbour, in N lat.  $32^{\circ} 42'$ , W long.  $80^{\circ} 10'$ . It is divided from James island by Stono river, which forms a convenient and safe harbour. It is 30 m. in circumf.

**JOHN'S RIVER**, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which rises in Jefferson township, and runs into the Connecticut, 20 m. above the Fifteen Miles' falls.—Also a river of N. Carolina, which rises in the Blue ridge, and flowing S, falls into the Catawba.

**JOHNSBURG**, a township of Warren co., in the state of New York, U. S., 88 m. N of Albany. Pop. 1,139.

**JOHN'S-HAVEN**, a fishing-town in the p. of Benholme, co. of Kincardine, 9 m. N by E of Montrose. Pop. 1,172.

**JOHNSON**, a county of N. Carolina, U. S., situated near the centre of the state, and comprising an area of 600 sq. m. It is watered by the Neuse and its branches, and skirted on the NE by the river Moccasson. The cap. is Smithfield. Pop. in 1840, 10,599; in 1850, 13,773.—Also a co. in the NE part of Tennessee. Area 300 sq. m., watered by the river Watauga and its branches. The surface is a valley between two mountain-ridges on the SE and NW. The cap. is Taylorsville. Pop. in 1840, 2,658; in 1850, 3,870.—Also a co. of Indiana, towards the S part of the state. Area 320 sq. m. The surface is undulating and remarkably fertile. The cap. is Franklin. The Madison and Indianapolis railroad passes through this co. Pop. in 1840, 9,352; in 1850, 12,228.—Also a co. of Illinois, in the S part of the state. Area 486 sq. m. It is intersected by the river Cash and Big bay creek, and skirted on the S by the Ohio river, 10 m. from which is a line of ponds, interspersed with ridges and fertile islands. To the S of these ponds the land is rich, but the climate unhealthy. The surface is level, with sandy soil. The cap. is Vienna. Pop. in 1840, 3,626; in 1850, 4,121.—Also a co. in Iowa, situated in the W portion of the territory, and comprising 610 sq. m., watered by the river Iowa and its branches. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. The cap. is Iowa city. Pop. in 1840, 1,491; in 1850, 4,474.—Also a co. of Missouri, situated in the W part of the state. Area 785 sq. m., drained by the river Blackwater and a branch of La Mine river. The cap. is



Warrensburg. Pop. in 1840, 4,471; in 1850, 7,464.—Also a co. situated in the W part of the state of Arkansas. Area 900 sq. m., traversed by the river Arkansas, which is here joined by several small streams, on the margins of which the soil is fertile. The surface generally is hilly and broken. The cap. is Clarksville. Pop. in 1840, 3,433; in 1850, 5,153.—Also a township in the co. of Lamoille, Vermont, 36 m. NNW from Montpelier. The surface is undulating, and the soil, of a light sandy loam, is tolerably productive. It is intersected by the Lamoille river, which has numerous falls affording good water-power. Soap-stone and potter's clay are found here. Pop. in 1840, 1,410.—Also a borough in the co. of Cambria, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,277.—Also a township in the co. of Champaign, Ohio. Pop. 1,213.—Also a township in the co. of Barry, Michigan. Pop. 227.—Also a township in the co. of St. Francis, Arkansas. Pop. 934.—Also a township in the co. of Licking, Ohio. Pop. 216.—Also a township in the co. of Trumbull, Ohio. Pop. 869.—Also a township in the co. of Gasconade, Missouri. Pop. 626.—Also a township in the co. of Polk, Missouri. Pop. 636.—Also a township in the co. of Crawford, Missouri. Pop. 743.

JOHNSTON, a township in the co. of Providence, Rhode Island, U. S., 5 m. W of Providence. The surface is varied, and the soil adapted to grazing. Freestone is obtained here. Pop. 2,477.—Also a township in the co. of Fulton, New York, 46 m. NW of Albany. The surface is hilly; the soil, argillaceous loam. Drained by Garoga and Cuyadatta creeks. It contains a court-house and jail, county clerk's office, academy, bank, and several churches. Pop. 5,409.—Also a borough in the co. of Cambria, Pennsylvania, situated at the junction of Stony creek with Little Conemaugh river. Pop. 1,213. The W division of the Pennsylvania canal has a large basin here. The Portage railroad across the Alleghenies to Hollidaysburg commences in the centre of the village.—Also a v. in the township of Monroe, co. of Licking, Ohio. Pop. 300.—Also a township in the co. of Barry, Michigan, 128 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 227.

JOHNSTONE, a parish in the upper part of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, skirted on the E by the Annan river, and containing an area of 20 sq. m., or nearly 13,000 acres. About 1,500 acres are under natural and planted wood; about 700 or 800 are waste lands, chiefly mosses; and the remaining 10,700 or 10,800 acres are distributed in moieties of arable land and tillage. The Glasgow and London mail-road, the Edinburgh and Dumfries turnpike by way of Moffat, and the Caledonian railway, all traverse the parish S and N. Pop. in 1801, 740; in 1831, 1,234; in 1841, 1,072.

JOHNSTONE, a village in Renfrewshire, situated on the r. bank of the Black Cart,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from Paisley, 11 m. from Glasgow, and 14 m. from Greenock. Till 1781 it consisted of a small hamlet, with a pop. of 10 persons, near the bridge over the river, called 'the Brig o' Johnstone,' which is still the popular appellation of the town itself. In that year a large mill for spinning cotton was erected here, and the formation of a town was commenced and proceeded so rapidly, that in 1792 the inhabitants amounted to 1,434; in 1811, to 3,647; in 1831, to 5,617; and in 1841, to 5,626. There are here numerous cotton-mills, propelled by water, besides 2 brass and 2 iron-foundries, on an extensive scale, with 5 machine manufactories, a public gas work, and various minor branches of industry. In the neighbourhood coal is wrought to a great extent. The canal from Glasgow, intended to have been carried to Ardrossan, terminates at Johnstone; and the railway from Glasgow

to Ayr passes the town, and has a station here, 10 m. from Glasgow,  $19\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Irvine, and 30 m. from Ayr.

JOHNSTOWN, a district in Upper Canada, comprising the cos. of Leeds and Granville, bounded on the SE by the St. Lawrence, and intersected in the N and W by the Rideau canal. Pop. in 1842, 32,445; in 1848, 43,436. Acres cultivated in 1844, 125,095. The district town is Brockville.

JOHNSTOWN, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, in co. Kildare. Area 1,243 acres. Pop. in 1831, 192; in 1841, 192.—Also a village in the p. of Fartagh, co. Kilkenny, on the road from Dublin to Cork,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by E of Urlingford. Pop. in 1831, 875; in 1841, 949.—Also a village in the p. of Moyacomb, co. Wexford, a little above the confluence of the Derry and the Slaney. Pop. in 1841, 311.

JOHNSTOWN AND CREGGAN, a bog in co. Roscommon. Length,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  m.; breadth,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m.; area, 10,181 acres. It extends SW along the r. bank of the Shannon from within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. of Athlone. Its average depth is 32 feet, and its surface is nowhere less than 10 ft., and in many places more than 20 ft. above the level of the Shannon. Of the whole area, 8,966 acres are red heath bog, and 1,215 acres are black bog.

JOHNSTOWN-BRIDGE, a village in the p. of Cadamstown, co. Kildare, 1 m. SSW of Enfield. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1841, 182.

JOHNSTOWN (SAINT), a village in co. Donegal, on the l. bank of the Foyle, 6 m. N of Lifford. Pop. in 1841, 344.—Also a village in the p. of Clonbrooney, co. Longford. Pop. in 1831, 255; in 1841, 299.—Also a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. S by E of Killenaule. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 772; in 1841, 861.

JOHNSWELL, a village in the p. of Rathcool, co. Kilkenny,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NNE of Kilkenny. Pop. in 1831, 446; in 1841, 354.

JOHORE, a Malay principality, embracing the whole extremity of the Malayan peninsula, from the Cassang river in N lat.  $2^{\circ} 10'$  on the W coast, and from Kemanang in N lat.  $4^{\circ} 15'$  on the E coast. It also comprises the numerous islands at the S end of the straits of Malacca, lying between the 2d parallel of N, and the 1st of S lat.; and all the islands in the China sea lying between the 104th and 109th degrees of E long. as far as the Natunas. This extensive but ill-peopled and sterile domain is virtually subdivided into three principalities, viz.: 1st, The islands lying S of the straits of Malacca, which are under the protection of the Dutch; 2d, Those to the N, as well as the territory lying on the W coast of the peninsula and its whole extremity, from the Sedilly river in N lat.  $2^{\circ} 15'$ , under the protection of the English, and of which the pop. has been estimated at 25,000; and, 3d, The continental portion of the E coast, which is independent, from the Sedilly river to the Kemanang, constituting the state of Pahang, which is reported to have a pop. of 40,000. The islands under Dutch protection, some of which are very large, are ill-peopled and sterile; several of them, however, are productive in tin, and others afford considerable supplies of black pepper and gutta percha. By far the most important station is the Dutch settlement of Rhio, situated on the island which Europeans call Bintang, but for which the natives have no name. The continental portion of the J. territory, under the protection of the English, is still more barren and thinly peopled than the insular; and has hitherto, until the discovery of gutta percha, been remarkable for affording no important productions to commerce. The town of J., the old seat of government, is situated in N lat.  $1^{\circ} 35'$ , E long.  $103^{\circ} 30'$ , 151 m. SE of Malacca, and about 20



m. up a large river, the embouchure of which is in a nook, opposite the NE end of the island of Singapore. The place is a fishing village with 20 or 30 houses, and of no consequence. In 1818, a commercial treaty was entered into by the English resident at Malacca with the sultan of J., who ceded the island of Singapore to the East India company for a sum of money and an annuity. See MALAY PENINSULA.—For the following interesting notice of the origin and progress of the gutta percha trade we are indebted to the columns of the *Daily News*:—"The history of gutta percha—or *guttá tabán*, as the learned tell us the best quality of the gum ought to be called—is brief but not uneventful. Previous to 1844, the very name of gutta percha was unknown to European commerce. In that year 2 cwt. of it were shipped experimentally from Singapore. The exportation of gutta percha from that port rose in 1845 to 169 piculs (the picul is 133½ lbs.); in 1846, to 5,364; in 1847, to 9,296; in the first seven months of 1848, to 6,768 piculs. In the first 4½ years of the trade, 21,598 piculs of gutta percha, valued at 274,190 dollars, were shipped at Singapore; the whole of which was sent to England, with the exception of 15 piculs to Mauritius, 470 to the continent of Europe, and 922 to the United States. But this rapid growth of the new trade conveys only a faint idea of the commotion it created among the native inhabitants of the Indian archipelago. The jungles of J. were the scene of the earliest gatherings, and they were soon ransacked in every direction by parties of Malays and Chinese, while the indigenous population gave themselves up to the search with an unanimity and zeal only to be equalled by that which made railway jobbers of every man, woman, and child in England about the same time. The *tamungong*, with the usual policy of oriental governors, declared the precious gum a government monopoly. He appropriated the greater part of the profits, and still left the Malays enough to stimulate them to pursue the quest, and to gain from 100 to 400 per cent. for themselves on what they procured from the aborigines. The *tamungong*, not satisfied with buying at his own price all that was collected by private enterprise, sent out numerous parties of from 10 to 100 persons, and employed whole tribes of hereditary serfs in the quest of gutta percha. This organised body of gum hunters spread itself like a cloud of locusts over the whole of J. peninsular and insular. They crossed the frontier into Linga, but there the sultan was not long of discovering the new value that had been conferred upon his jungles. He confiscated the greater part of what had been collected by the interlopers, and in emulation of the *tamungong* declared gutta percha a royalty. Whether any protocollising between the potentates was the result of these stringent measures, the historian leaves untold. The knowledge of the article, stirring the avidity of gatherers, gradually spread from Singapore, northward as far as Pinang, southward along the east coast of Sumatra to Java, eastward to Borneo, where it was found at Bruné, Sarawak, and Pontianak on the W coast, at Ketí and Passir on the E. The imports of gutta percha into Singapore from the 1st of January to the 12th of July 1848, according to their geographical distribution, were:—From the Malay peninsula, 593 piculs; from the J. archipelago, 1,269; from Sumatra, 1,066; from Batavia, 19; from Borneo, 55. The price at Singapore was originally 8 dollars per picul; it rose to 24, and fell about the middle of 1848 to 13. The commotion among the human race in the archipelago was great, but the vegetable kingdom suffered most by it. In the course of three-and-a-half years 270,000 *tabán* trees were felled in order to get at the gum."

JOHOSTER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of La Reid. Pop. 401.

JOIGNY, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Yonne.—The arrond. has an area of 194,334 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 92,984. It comprises the 9 cant. of Aillant-sur-Tholon, Bleneau, Briennon, Cerisiers, Charny, Saint-Fargeau, J., Saint-Julien-du-Sault, and Ville-neuve-le-Roy.—The cant., comprising 18 com., had a pop. of 17,382 in 1841.—The town is situated on the slope of a rocky elevation, at the foot of which flows the Yonne, 18 m. NNW of Auxerre. Pop. in 1821, 5,251; in 1841, 6,741. The river is bordered by a long and handsome quay; but the town is irregular, the streets steep, winding, and narrow, and the houses ill-built. It is surrounded by a thick wall, and has a magnificent castle, and barracks for cavalry. It has some manufactories of woollen and leather, and a trade in charcoal and wood by means of the river; but the culture of the vine is the principal object here.

JOINVILLE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Vassy.—The cant., comprising 15 com., had a pop. of 8,432 in 1841.—The town is situated on the l. bank of the Marne, 8 m. ESE of Vassy. It has manufactories of cotton cloth, serges, and hosiery, and some trade in wines. Pop. in 1841, 3,196.—Henry II. erected J. into a principality, in favour of Francis, duke of Guise. This principality was bequeathed by Mdle. Montpensier to the house of Orleans.

JOKMALI, a village of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Shirwan, 6 m. WNW of Baku.

JOKO, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Neutra, 15 m. N of Nagy-Szombath.

JOLIBA, the name given to the upper course of the Qurra or Niger, from its sources till it passes Timbuctu. See NIGER.

JOLIMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Haine-Saint-Paul. Pop. 125.

JOLLAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Jollain-Merlin. Pop. 421.

JOLLAIN-MERLIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 646.

JOLVA. See ELTSCH.

JOLVAS, or JOLBOS, an island off the NE elbow of Yucatan, having its W extremity in N lat. 21° 30', W long. 87° 25', and its E in N lat. 21° 34', W long. 87°. It consists of a narrow cluster of low coral and shell banks, stretching nearly 24 m. in length, and at a distance of from 1 to 4 m. from the main, with which it forms Yalahau lagoon, a shallow bay obstructed by various islets and grassy spots, with a depth seldom exceeding 14 fath.

JOMALIE, one of the Philippine islands, near the E coast of Luzon, and SE of Polillo, in N lat. 14° 35', E long. 122° 12'.

JOMONJOL, one of the Philippine archipelago, to the E of Leyte, and SE of Samar, in N lat. 10° 44', E long. 125° 43'.

JOMPANDAM, a port on the SW coast of the island of Celebes, about 30 m. S of Macassar. The Dutch have a fort and factory here.

JONAS, a rock about 2 m. in circumf., and 1,200 ft. high, in the sea of Okhotsk, in N lat. 56° 25' 30". It is surrounded on all sides but the W by detached rocks.

JONCELS, a village of France, in the dep. of Hérault, cant. and 2 m. N of Lunas. Pop. 800.

JONCHERY, a village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 7 m. ESE of Fimes, near the l. bank of the Vele. Pop. 380.

JONQUIERE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Estaimbourg. Pop. 130.



**JONCRET**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 311.

**JONCY**, a village of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. NE of La Guiche. Pop. 890.

**JONES**, a county of N. Carolina, U. S., in the SE part of the state, and comprising an area of 380 sq. m., with marshy level surface. It is watered by the river Trent. The cap. is Trenton. Pop. in 1840, 4,945; in 1850, 5,127.—Also a co. in the central part of Georgia. Area 360 sq. m. The river Ocmulgee skirts it on the W; Cedar-creek, with its branches in the N, flows into the river Oconee. The cap. is Clinton. Pop. in 1840, 10,065; in 1850, 10,229.—Also a co. of Mississippi, in the SE part of the state. Area 672 sq. m. Intersected by branches of the river Leaf. Capital, Ellisville.—Also a co. of Iowa, to the N of the centre of the territory. Area 576 sq. m. It is watered by the rivers Wapsipineon and Makoqueta. The surface is undulating, with extensive prairies. The soil is fertile. The cap. is Edinburg. Pop. in 1840, 471; in 1850, 3,007.

**JONES (CAPE)**, a cape of Labrador, on Hudson's bay, in N lat. 59° 50', W long. 79°.

**JONES'S ISLAND**, an island in Hudson's bay, in N lat. 61° 52', W long. 63°.

**JONES'S KEY**, a small island near the Mosquito shore, in N lat. 15° 35'.

**JONESBOROUGH**, a township in the co. of Washington, state of Maine, U. S., 143 m. ENE of Augusta, situated at the head of Englishman's bay, and intersected by Chandler's river. Pop. 392.—Also a village in the co. of Washington, Tennessee. It contains a court-house. Pop. 900.

**JONESBOROUGH**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Armagh. Area 2,185 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,598; in 1841, 1,800. The v. stands a little NW of Flurry-Bridge, and 4 m. SSW of Newry. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1841, 170.

**JONESPORT**, a township in the co. of Washington, Maine, U. S., 147 m. E by N from Augusta. Englishman's bay is on the E, and Addison's bay with a small river entering it on the W. It has a good harbour. Pop. 576.

**JONKAKONDA**, a place of considerable trade in the kingdom of Yari, on the r. bank of the Gambia, 25 m. SW of Pisanía.

**JONKERSHOVE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Flanders, dep. of Woumen. Pop. 1,010.

**JONKÖPING**, a laen or government of Sweden, comprising the N part of the prov. of Smaland; bounded on the N by the laen of Skaraborg, Lake Wetter, and the laen of Linköping; on the E by the laen of Calmar; on the S by Wexjö; and on the W by Halmstad and Wenersborg. Its chief towns are Grenna and J., on the S shore of Lake Wetter, and Ekesjö. Its territorial extent is 4,292 sq. m.; its pop. in 1839 was 148,595. It is divided into 9 haerads, 6 fogderi, and 130 parishes.

**JÖNKÖPING**, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, the cap. of the above laen, at the S extremity of Lake Wetter, on a peninsula formed by the lakes Wetter, Monk, and Roth. It is a town of great antiquity, and is the seat of the high courts of justice for the prov. of Gothland in general. It has no walls, but is protected by a castle. Being built of wood, it has frequently suffered by fire, and was nearly burned down in 1790. Pop. in 1833, 4,294. Its principal manufactures are woollens, linen fabrics, and leather.

**JONQUIERE BAY**, a bay on the W coast of the Japanese island of Saghalien, in N lat. 50° 54'.

**JONQUIERES**, a small town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 4 m. ESE of Orange, on an island formed by the Onvèze. Pop. 2,070.

**JONQUIERES**. See MARTIGUES.

**JONQUOIS**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, dep. of Escanaffles. Pop. 225.

**JONVILLE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, cant. and 7 m. N of Jussey, on the r. bank of the Saône. Pop. 900.

**JONZAC**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inférieure.—The arrond., comprising 7 cant., viz. Archiac, Saint-Genis, J., Mirambeau, Montendre, Montguyon, and Montlieu, has an area of 143,123 hect. Pop. in 1841, 88,322.—The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. 12,044.—The town is situated near the river Seignie, 13 m. NNW of Montlieu. Pop. 2,569. It has manufactures of coarse woollens, serges, druggets, and linen; and conducts a considerable commerce in corn, cattle, eggs, and other agricultural produce.

**JONZIEUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Saint-Genet-Malifaux. Pop. 1,106.

**JOPPA**. See JAFFA.

**JOPPA**, a small town of Maryland, U. S., 20 m. E by N of Baltimore.

**JORA**, a river of Georgia, which rises on the S flank of the Caucasus, to the W of Mount Tersh; flows SSE, and after running for the greater part of its course parallel to the Kur, falls into the Alazan, a little above its junction with the Kur, on the frontier of Shirvan.

**JORAT**, or **JURTEN**, a chain of mountains in Switzerland, which extend from the Dent-de-Jaman in the Bernese Alps, on the SE, to the Dent-de-Vanlion in the Jura, on the NW. It forms the watershed between the lakes of Geneva and Neuchâtel.

**JORCAS**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Teruel, partido of Aliaga, near the r. bank of the Alhambra. Pop. 400.

**JORDAN**, a celebrated river of Western Asia, the largest in Palestine. It is called *JARDE* by the Jews; and *SHERIAT-EL-KEBIR* by the Arabs. St. Jerom affirms, and many others have followed him, that it rises from two sources, 1 m. asunder, the one called *Jor*, the other *Dan*, and that the name *Jordan* is compounded from these. Several streams contribute to form the J. One of these, called *Hasbeya*, rising in a small pool called *Phiala*, on the SW slope of *Jebel-es-Sheikh*, or *Mount Hermon*, 20 m. N of *Banias*, in about 34° 22' N lat., is the most distant source of the J.; but the river of *Banias*, which has a considerably shorter course, and flows into the *Bahr-el-Houlé*, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. to the NE of the influx of the *Hasbeya*, has had the name of the great stream conferred upon it. About 3 leagues below the village of *Banias*, *Baniasa*, or *Panias*, which is in N lat. 32° 35', these two streams enter the N end of a small marshy lake, which is enlarged or diminished by the melting of the snows in the mountains, or the evaporation occasioned by the heat of summer: this lake is the *Merom* or *Sama-chonitis* of the ancients, and the *Bahr-el-Houlé*, or *Lake Huleh*, of the present day. Its circuit, when full, is represented by some travellers as not exceeding 14 m., and at times as almost dried up; but Colonel Wildenbruch represents the bed of the lake as about 2 hours or 4 German geog. m. wide, and the widest expanse of its waters, at about 3 m. from its lower end, as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours, in the end of April. This lake is full of aquatic plants. Its W shore is flat, covered with reeds, and marshy. On the E rises a range of steep heights, the continuation of which forms the E border of the valley of the J. The J. issues from the S end of this sheet of water with a turbid stream, which is soon purified by passing over a rocky bed wherein its mud is deposited. Flowing in nearly a due S course through a narrow plain,



about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the lake, at an alt. of 350 ft. above sea-level, it is crossed by an ancient structure called Jisr-Benat-Yakub, i. e., 'Jacob's bridge.' This bridge is the mutual boundary of the Turkish pashalics of Damascus and Acre. As recently rebuilt, it is 45 paces long. Here the river is 64 ft. wide, and its current rapid and boisterous; but a modern traveller says he found its breadth 35 paces in January. Its banks are finely wooded by trees, chiefly of the species *Platanus*; and the country becomes wild, mountainous, and entirely basaltic. About 13 m. below this the river enters the NE extremity of the beautiful lake of Tiberias, or the sea of Galilee, in a wide and shallow stream. From the S extremity of this lake—which according to Captain Lynch's survey has an alt. of 652 ft. above sea-level—the river issues in a W by N course, afterwards changing from NW by W to S. It now enters a plain, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in breadth at its upper extremity, flowing with an average breadth in April of about 75 ft., between rounded banks about 30 ft. high, and soon after receives a considerable river, the Sheriat-el-Mandhur, or Jarmuk, from the E, some leagues below the lake. The principal accessions to the J. are henceforward from the E; but a few inconsiderable streams—among the largest of which is the Kedron—flow into it from the W. Below the Jarmuk there is the Wady-Musch, which is discharged into it opposite Beisan, or Scythopolis, from the E; and still lower the Zerka, or Jabbok of Jewish historians, the boundary of the country of the Amorites. Between the confines of Syria and Arabia, an extensive valley, bounded on each side by lofty chains of mountains, contains in its centre the J., now pursuing a winding and often rugged course, through the space of 75 m., from the lake of Tiberias to the Dead sea, in some parts foaming over its rocky bed with the fury of a cataract, and in others forming a cascade of several ft. in height; in others separating into several channels which form small sedgy islands; in others "turning in the short space of half-an-hour to every quarter of the compass." Its course is so tortuous between Lake Tiberias and the Dead sea,—a space of only 60 m. of latitude, and 4 or 5 m. of long,—that it traverses at least 200 m., and plunges over 27 formidable rapids. Just before entering the Dead sea, its banks are of red clay and mud from 12 to 20 ft. high, and covered with tamarisk, willow, and cane. Its mouth was found by the American expedition to be 180 yds. wide, and 3 ft. deep. So many discrepancies prevail in the accounts of travellers regarding the breadth of this river, that the only mode of reconciling them is to suppose that it does not continue uniform for any considerable space,—that their observations were made at different seasons,—and that they have also been given in the measures of different nations. Its floods occur in February and March; and the American expedition in April observed a daily fall in the river of about 2 ft. Shaw remarks, that, excepting the Nile, the J. was by far the largest river he had seen in the Levant. He did not, however, estimate it at above 30 yds. wide, and 3 deep close to the brink; and combining the rate of its course with its size, he calculated that it would discharge 600,090 tons of water daily into the Dead sea.

The natural history of the J. has not yet been well explored, and there are few geological illustrations of the country which it traverses. Limestones, basaltes, siliceous conglomerate, different salts, and asphaltum, seem to be the more remarkable substances. The banks in some places are woody, and abounding in reeds, from which the Arabs obtain materials for the shafts of their lances and arrows; while the Turks employ the more slender kinds for writing.

The willow and the tamarisk droop over its waters; and the oleander blooms on its banks; while the anemone, the asphodel, and the lily abundantly deck the lower grounds. Wild beasts, especially boars, and game, are numerous around Baniyas; and the huntsmen set fire to the reeds on the confines of the Bahr-el-Houlé, to dislodge the wolves, jackalls, and gazelles. Chateaubriand found the waters of the J. bitterish; but though he drank a quantity of them, he suffered no injury. Dr. Robinson describes them as rather warm than cold, and of a white sulphureous colour, but free from any taste or smell. They hold in solution some of the same ingredients as the Dead sea; nor is this surprising, considering there are salt streams in the neighbourhood, that much of the river's course lies through a salt-sown desert, and that even the W and SW banks of Bahr-el-Houlé are covered with saline incrustations; but the water of the river has only 1-300th part of the proportion of solid matter contained in the water of the lake. Notwithstanding the mineral impregnations of the J. it contains plenty of fish, which are sometimes carried down into the Dead sea, where they perish. It is generally understood that the waters of this sea are alike pernicious to animal and vegetable life. Triolo affirms that he collected the dead fishes as they were thrown on the banks; but Chateaubriand, having encamped on its banks, heard a noise towards midnight, which his companions from Beth-lehem assured him "proceeded from little fishes leaping towards the shore."—The J. is still a place of great resort to those troops of pilgrims who visit the Holy Land, and who endeavour to bathe in it about the spot where our Saviour was baptized by John. The female part of them strip to their under garments, and have water poured on their heads. The Greeks bathe at a place 3 or 4 m. distant from the other Christians, on account of a dispute concerning the precise site of the sanctified spot. It appears that an annual excursion for bathing takes place on Easter Monday, when the pilgrims, men, women, and children, from all parts of Asia, Europe, and Africa,—Copts, Russians, Poles, Armenians, Greeks, and Syrians,—leave Jerusalem in a great caravan, with the governor of that city at their head. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the river there is a ruinous convent, dedicated to St. John, up to which, according to tradition, the river formerly flowed; but modern observers consider this improbable, from the height and steepness of its present banks. The pilgrims descend to a place still lower, yet their immersion is not accomplished without much danger; and there are instances of many, who had entered the river incautiously, being carried away and drowned. Schubert says that the width of the river opposite Richa or Jericho, where the pilgrims bathe, is about 100 ft., and that it has a depth of about 10 ft. Lord Nugent estimated its general breadth, in the beginning of March, at between 50 and 60 yds., and found it "in most parts too deep, within a few feet out, to allow any but swimmers to trust themselves out of arm's reach of the brink, and of its drooping branches and tall reeds." A tax is imposed upon each on the way to the river, and something is also exacted on their return. See article DEAD SEA.

*Authorities.*—Mariti, *Viaggi*, tom. iii.—Shaw's *Travels*.—Pococke's *Description of the East*, vol. ii.—Thomson's *Travels*.—Hasselquist's *Travels*.—Volney, *Voyages*, tom. ii.—Chateaubriand, *Voyages*, tom. i.—La Roque, *Voyage en Syrie*.—Nugent's *Lands Classical and Sacred*.—Lynch's *Expedition to the Dead Sea*. Philadelphia, 1849.

JORDAN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. of Frankfort, W of Liebenau. Pop. 200.—Also a small river of Saxony, an affluent



of the Wyra.—Also a town of S. Carolina, U. S., 10 m. E of Queenborough.—Also a village of New York, 152 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 1,200.—Also a river of Van Diemen's Land, rising near Oatlands, in Monmouth co., and falling into the Derwent below Brighton.—Also a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Louth, 8 m. from St. Catherine. Pop. 200.

**JORDANSTOWN**, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 11 m. NW of Haverfordwest. Pop. 157.

**JORDANE**, a river of France, in the dep. of Cantal, rising in the Col-de-Cabre, 3 m. NE of Mandailles, and flowing SW to the Cère, which it joins after a course of 24 m.

**JORDY (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. W of Villeneuve. Pop. 180.

**JORE (SAINT)**, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Turin, 15 m. NW of Sussa.

**JORGA**, a town of Georgia, in the khanate of Kakhethi, 85 m. SE of Teflis.

**JORGE (SAN)**, or **SAINT GEORGE**, one of the Azores, 3 leagues N of Pico, and 8 m. S of Graciosa. It is a long narrow island, nearly 23 m. long, and little more than 4 m. in average breadth. Its easternmost point lies W  $\frac{3}{4}$  N 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the summit of Mount Brasil in Terceira. It produces cattle, cheese, wheat, and maize; and has a pop. of about 4,000. Its principal town, called Velas, is on its S coast. In 1808 this island was terribly convulsed and devastated by a volcano, which burst out near its centre, about 3 leagues SE of Velas.

**JORGE (SAN)**, a town of New Mexico, on the Bravo, 28 m. E of Sumas.—It is also the name of several other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

**JORGE (ST. BAY)**, a large bay on the east coast of Patagonia, between Cape Two Bays and Cape Three Points.

**JORGE-GREGO**, an island of Brazil, in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, a little to the S of Ilha-Grande.

**JORGE-DOS-ILHEOS (SAO)**. See **ILHEOS**.

**JORGE-DE-OLANCHO (SAN)**, a town of Honduras, 100 m. E of Valladolid, in N lat. 14° 35'.

**JORGEN**. See **GEORGEN**.

**JORHAT**, a town of Assam, situated on the Dihko, a branch of the Brahmaputra, about 40 m. SW of the ancient capital of Ghergong, in N lat. 26° 48', E long. 94° 6'. It is surrounded by woods; and the country is inundated during the rainy season, which renders it difficult of access.

**JORJAN**, or **CORCAN**, a town in the Persian prov. of Khorassan, 100 m. W of Meshid, and 300 m. NNE of Ispahan. It was formerly called Hurkar, and was probably the cap. of the ancient kingdom of Hyrcania. It is frequently mentioned in Persian history, and is considered one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom.

**JORKAU**, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle and 13 m. NW of Saatz. Pop. 1,500.

**JORUK**. See **CHORUK**.

**JORULLO**, or **XURULLO**, a volcanic mountain of Mexico, in the state and 75 m. SSW of Valladolid, in N lat. 19° 10', W long. 101° 2'. It is of very recent origin, having sprung up in 1759, in the centre of a vast and beautiful plain celebrated for its fine plantations of cotton, and at a point more than 100 m. from the sea-coast, and 126 m. from any active volcano. Its elevation is, according to Burkart, 4,150 ft. above the level of the sea. In the middle of the upheaved plain—which at the foot of the volcano has an alt. of 2,890 ft. above sea-level—basaltic cones appear, which are covered on their summits with evergreen oaks of a laurel and olive-foliage, intermingled with small palm-trees, forming in their beautiful vegetation a singular contrast with the

aridity of the surrounding plain now laid waste by volcanic fire. Till the appearance of this volcano, fields planted with sugar-cane and indigo occupied a tract of ground between two small rivulets, which was bounded by basaltic mountains whose structure indicated all this tract to have been at a very remote period convulsed with internal fires. These fields belonged to the plantation of San-Pedro-de-Jorullo, one of the greatest and richest in the country. In June 1759, a subterranean noise, accompanied by frequent earthquakes, was heard in the distance. From the commencement of September, however, everything seemed to announce the re-establishment of former tranquillity; but on the night of the 28th of September, the horrible subterranean noise again commenced, and a tract of ground, 4 sq. m. in extent, rose up in the shape of a bladder, the edges of which were 39 ft. above the level of the old plain, but towards the centre reached an elevation of 524 ft. Those who viewed this awful catastrophe from the mountains, beheld flames issuing forth, and fragments of burning rock thrown up the whole surface of this upheaving region, and could see through the thick cloud of ashes illumined by the volcanic fire, the surface of the earth swelling up like an agitated sea. The two rivulets of Cuitimba and San-Pedro were then seen to precipitate themselves into the burning chasms, and the decomposition of the water invigorated the flames, which were visible at Pascuaro, more than 40 m. distant. Eruptions of mud, and of stratified clay, enveloping balls of decomposed basaltes, in concentrical layers, seemed to indicate that subterraneous water greatly contributed to produce this extraordinary phenomenon. Thousands of small cones, from 6 to 10 ft. high, issued forth from the convulsed plain, each being a funnel from which ascended a thick vapour to the height of from 33 to 49 ft. The heat of these ovens, though much diminished within fifteen years, Humboldt found still equal to 202° F. In the midst of these ovens, six large masses sprung up from a chasm extending from NNE to SSW; the most elevated of these stupendous masses is the great volcano of J., which burns continually, and has thrown up on its N side an immense quantity of scorified and basaltic lavas, containing fragments of primitive rock. The eruptions of the central volcano continued till the month of February 1760, or for the space of four months; in the following years they became gradually less frequent, and the Indians, who, terrified, had abandoned at first all the villages within 20 or 25 m. of the plain of J., became gradually familiarized to the awful spectacle, returned to their cottages bordering the plain. Many of the small cones have now entirely disappeared, and the others have ceased to emit vapour.

**JOSA**, a village of India, in the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Ravi, in N lat. 30° 29' 30", 2 m. E of Kedrawulli.

**JOSE (SAN)**, a headland of California, on the E side of the peninsula, in N lat. 25° 35', and W long. 111° 35'.—Also an island in the gulf of California, 15 m. from the E coast of Old California, between the islands of Santa-Cruz and Espiritu-Santo, in N lat. 25° and W long. 110° 45'. It is 18 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 6 m. in breadth.—Also a town in Lower California, 30 m. WSW of Loreto.—Also a town and missionary establishment in the same territory, on the S coast of the peninsula, 21 m. NE of Cape St. Lucas, and 250 m. SSE of Loreto. Pop. 500. It is situated at the mouth of a broad and fertile valley, which produces dates, oranges, bananas, and other tropical fruits. Its chief agricultural production is *pamocha* or 'pansugar,' of which a considerable quantity is exported.



—Also a village of Upper California, situated in what is called the Pueblo valley, about 15 m. S of the bay of San Francisco. It has a pop. of from 600 to 800, many of whom are native Californian land-proprietors, who have their ranchos in the valleys, but their residences and gardens in the town. Through a navigable creek, vessels of considerable burden can approach the town within 5 or 6 m. The valley is 80 or 100 m. in length, and varies from 10 to 20 m. in breadth, and is watered by the Rio-Santa-Clara. For pastoral charms, fertility of soil, variety of productions, and voluptuousness of climate and scenery, this valley is nowhere surpassed or perhaps equalled in California.

JOSE (SAN), an island of New Granada and dep. of Istmo, in the bay of Panama, to the SW of the island of Rey, and, next to that island, the largest in the group of the Pearl islands, in N lat. 8° 17' and W long. 78° 50'. It is 8 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth.

JOSE (SAN), a town of Uruguay, 50 m. NW of Monte Video, on the W side of a river of the same name, which descends from the S side of the Asperzas-de-Mahame, runs SSE, and joins the St. Lucia 20 m. NW of the entrance of the latter into the Rio-de-la-Plata.

JOSE (SAN) a town of Bolivia, in the W part of the Moxos territory, on the l. bank of the Cobitu, 200 m. NNE of La Paz.

JOSE (SAN), or VILLANUEVA-DE-SAN-JOSE, a town of Costarica, the cap. of the republic, in N lat. 9° 40', W long. 84°, 11 m. NW of Carthage. The pop. in 1823 was 8,326, but has greatly increased since that period. A road is in progress from this town to the Serepequi river, a branch of the San-Juan, by which the coffee crops of the state will find shipment to Grey Town, at the mouth of the San-Juan.

JOSE (SAO), a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes. The district is mountainous, possesses excellent pasturage, and is well-watered. Its inhabitants, 12,000 in number, find employment in the mines, and in rearing cattle and pigs for the market of Rio-de-Janeiro. Cheese forms also an important article of local produce. The town is 6 m. NE of São-João-del-Rey, and 75 m. SW of Villa Rica, near the r. bank of a river of the same name. The houses are built of earth, but are neat in aspect. The parish-church is a handsome edifice.—Also a district and town of the prov. of São-Paulo. The district is extremely fertile, but possesses little cultivation. The rearing of cattle forms the chief branch of local industry. Pop., chiefly Indian, 4,000. The town is 60 m. NE of São-Paulo, on the l. bank of the Parahiba. It has a church.—Also a town in the same prov., in the comarca and 12 m. S of Curitiba, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Curitiba.—Also a district, parish, and town in the prov. of Santa Catharina. The town stands on a small bay of the same name, about 2 m. N of the Rio Maruihi, and 3 m. W of Desterra. It has a parish church and an elementary school. Pop. of district 5,000. The inhabitants, who are chiefly of Indian extraction, have manufactories of sugar and rum, and of pottery, and employ themselves also in the culture of rice and millet, and in fishing.—Also a town of the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Amazon, 9 m. below the confluence of the Jabari. The inhabitants derive their subsistence chiefly from the produce of the chase and by fishing, the few productions of the soil which they use being cultivated by the women.—Also a village at the E extremity of the island of Maranhão, on a bay of the same name. It is inhabited by Indians, who cultivate and carry on a small

trade in rice and tobacco.—Also a town of the prov. of Bahia, and district of Cachoeira.—Also a village in the same prov., in the district of San Francisco.—Also a fort on the confines of the empire, in Guayana, on the r. bank of the Rio Negro, 150 m. above São-Gabriel.

JOSE (SAO) an elevated chain of mountains in Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, in the W part of the comarca of Cuyaba. It runs from N to S along the l. bank of the Paraguay, between the lake of Xaraye on the S, and the Serra-de-Arapares on the N; and has an extreme length of 160 m.—Also a mountain-chain in the same prov., which stretches from N to S, between the source of the Ita, where it joins the Serra-Galhano, and the source of the Amambahy, where it joins the serra of that name.

JOSE-DOS-ALPHENAS (SAO), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes.

JOSE-DOS-ANJICOS (SAO), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and district of Villa-de-Princeza.

JOSE-DO-BARREIRA (SAO), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and district of Areias.

JOSE-DA-BOA-MORTE (SAO), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, between the Rios Macacú and Guapi-Acu. Sugar, and in small quantities coffee, are cultivated in the environs.

JOSE-DE-CHQUITOS (SAN). See CHQUITOS.

JOSE-DE-GUICHICHILA (SAN), a mining village of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 21 m. ESE of Tallenango and 50 m. NE of Guadalupe, on the E side of the Rio-Grande-Santiago.

JOSE-DE-GURUTUBA (SAO), or GURUTUBA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Jequitinhonha. It is intersected by several lofty ridges, but contains some fine level tracts. Pop. 1,600.

JOSE-DE-HUATES (SAN), a town of Ecuador, on the l. bank of the Napo, 25 m. ESE of San Miguel.

JOSE-DA-LAGOA (SAO), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-Piracicaba, on the l. bank of that river, near the confluence of the Santa Barbara. It has a church.

JOSE-MACADO, a serra in the Brazilian prov. of Goyaz, connected with the Serra-Amaro-Leite.

JOSE-DO-NORTE (SAO), a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 27 m. N of Natal, on a sandy shore of the channel improperly called the Rio Grande, and between the sea and Lake Patos. It possesses excellent water, and carries on an active trade in dried meat, hides, tallow, horn, and flax. Pop. of town and district 3,000.

JOSE-DE-PARAHIBUNA (SAO), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Barbacena.

JOSE-DE-PARANPEBA (SAO), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, 44 m. W of Marianna. It has an elementary school.

JOSE-DE-PARRAL (SAN), or PARAL, a town of Mexico, in the state and 200 m. NNW of Durango. Pop. 500. It derived its name from the number of wild vines with which the locality was covered at the period of the first visit of the Spaniards.

JOSE-DOS-PINHAES (SAO), a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, 9 m. E of Curitiba, near the São-Jose, an affluent of the Curitiba. Pop. 5,600. It has a parish church and an elementary school. The surrounding district is fertile, and pastures also large herds of horses and cattle.

JOSE-DAS-PIRANHAS-DE-CEMA (SAO), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba and district



of Villanova-de-Souza, near the source of the Parinhas.

**JOSE-DE-PRINOS (SAN)**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, 150 m. SW of Arispe.

**JOSE-DE-RIO-FORMOSE (SAO)**, a parish and town or Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco and district of Sarinhaen, on the Rio-Formosa.

**JOSE-DO-SUMIDOURO (SAO)**, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, near Monte-Sumidouro. The district is watered by the rivers Piabanha, Cidade, Araras, Morto, Secretario, Itamareti, and Preto, and is in some parts very fertile, producing rice, rye, mandioc, millet, coffee, peaches, quinces, and apples. The rearing of pigs forms also an important branch of local industry.

**JOSE-DE-TEBICUARI (SAO)**, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and district of Triunpho, near a river of the same name. Pop. in 1814, 1,714, of whom 433 were slaves.

**JOSE-DO-TEJUCO (SAO)**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and district of Uberava.

**JOSEPH (SAINT)**, a river of Michigan, U. S., which has its source in the NE part of Hillsdale co.; flows E; bends S, and enters Iowa; and then flowing NW, enters the SE end of Lake Michigan, after a course of 250 m. It is 200 yds. wide at its mouth, is rapid and full of islands, and is navigable 150 m.—Also another stream in Michigan, which flows SW into Indiana, and joining the St. Mary's at Fort Wayne, forms with that river the Maumee.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Michigan, U. S., watered by the St. J. Area 528 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,068; in 1850, 12,708. The cap. is Centre-ville.—Also a co. in the N part of Indiana, watered by the St. Joseph and Kaukahee. Area 468 sq. m. The cap. is South Bend. Pop. in 1840, 6,425; in 1850, 10,955.—Also a township in Williams co., in Ohio, 180 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 192.—Also a township in Berrien co., in Michigan, 195 m. W by S of Detroit, containing a town of the same name, which is situated on the S side of the St. J. river, at its entrance into Lake Michigan. Pop. 500.—Also an island of Lower Canada, in St. Mary's straits, in N lat. 46° 15', W long. 84° 10', between Georgia island on the NW, and Drummond's island on the SE. It is 20 m. long, and 8 m. broad. The United States boundary passes through the channel on the SW, called Muddy lake.—Also a lake in the NE territory of North America, which lies E of Lake Sal, in N lat. 51° 10', W long. 91°, and sends its waters, by Cat-lake river, into Cat lake, and afterwards forms the SE branch of Severn river. The lake is 35 m. long, and 10 m. broad. Osnaburg-house is on the NE shore of the lake.

**JOSEPH (SAINT)**, a town on the W coast of the island of Dominica, 10 m. S of Portsmouth.—Also a bay and villa on the W side of the island of Trinidad, 4 m. SE of Port-of-Spain.

**JOSEPH'S BAY (SAINT)**, a bay on the coast of W. Florida, within the long crooked peninsula of Cape St. Blas. It is of the figure of a horse-shoe, about 20 m. in length, and 7 m. across where broadest, with a wide entrance from the NW. The bar is narrow; and immediately within it there is from 4 to 6½ fath. soft ground. There is a picturesque island 2 m. from the SE end. The NE shore is intersected with ponds and lagoons. The peninsula between Saint Joseph and Cape Blaize is a narrow strip of land, in some places not above a ¼ m. broad.

**JOSEPHSTADT**, a small town and fortress of Bohemia, at the confluence of the Metau and the Elbe, 70 m. ENE of Prague, and 11 m. N of Königratz. Pop. 1,800.

**JOSIMATH**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Serinagur, situated on one of the numerous small

ivers which form the Ganges, in N lat. 30° 33', E long. 79° 40'. The town consists of about 150 houses built of stone, two or three stories in height, and covered with shingles. On the slope of the hill on which it stands there is a line of water-mills placed about 20 yds. from each other. The stream that turns them is called the Vishnu, and joins the Dauli. This town being sheltered from the N winds, is the winter-residence of the priests of the Hindu temple of Bhadrinath, which, as soon as the snow begins to fall in these exalted regions, is shut up for the season. The country in the vicinity abounds with oak trees, and the tops of the hills are covered with firs.

**JOSLI**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 33 m. WNW of Wilna, on the N bank of a small lake.

**JOSLOWITZ**, or **JANUSLAWICE**, a small town of Moravia, 9 m. SE of Znaim. Pop. 1,688.

**JOSQUIN (SAN)**, an Indian settlement in the prov. of Paraguay, situated on the river Cuicui, in S lat. 25° 1'.

**JOSSE-TEN-NOODE (SAINT)**, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, in the cant. and 4 m. SW of St. Stewens-Woluwe. It is a thriving place, and is much frequented by the citizens of Brussels.

**JOSSELIN**, or **JOCELIN**, a small town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, on the Ouste, 22 m. NNE of Vennes. Pop. 2,665. It has monthly fairs for cattle and corn.

**JOUAN (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. SE of St. Malo. Pop. 1,770.—Also a bay on the SE coast of the dep. of Var, not far from Antibes, in N lat. 43° 33', E long. 7° 2'. It was here that Bonaparte landed on his return from Elba, on 1st March 1815.

**JOUAN-DE-L'ISLE (SAINT)**, a town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, 36 m. SE of St. Briene, on the l. bank of the Rance. Pop. 600.

**JOUARRE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 11 m. E of Meaux. Pop. 1,343.—Also a village in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 9 m. NW of Chevreuse. Pop. 1,306.

**JOUDPORE**. See **JHODPUR**.

**JOUE**, a small town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 4 m. S of Tours. Pop. 1,540.—Also a small town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Riellé, on the r. bank of the Erdre, 16 m. NW of Ancenis. Pop. 2,000.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 8 m. N of Mans.

**JOUE-DU-BOIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 4 m. W of Carouges. Pop. 1,530.

**JOUE-DU-PLAIN**, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 5 m. SW of Argentan, near the Udon. Pop. 1,000.

**JOUGNE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 6 m. NE of Monthé. Pop. 1,000.

**JOUHE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Rochefort. Pop. 580.

**JOU-HO**. See **EU-HO**.

**JOULLAT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Gueret. Pop. 1,360.

**JOUIN (SAINT)**, a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. N of Airvault. Pop. 5,370.—Also a village in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. W of Lesneval. Pop. 1,763.

**JOULVA**, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, which flows S to the Vithegda, which it joins on the r. bank, at Zagvardinskaia, and after a course of 180 m.

**JOUQUES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 3 m. E of Peyrolles. Pop. 1,300.

**JOURA-NISI**, an island of the Archipelago, SE of the gulf of Salonica, in N lat. 39° 24', E long. 24° 10'. It is about 4 m. long, and 1 m. broad.



**JOURE**, a small town of Holland, in the prov. of Overysse, 6 m. S of Akkrum. Pop. 1,800.

**JOURILAND**, a stream of New South Wales, in Cumberland co., which rises near Collong, and flows into the Wollondilly near Belloon, 10 m. above Netai.

**JOORKOUP**, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 48 m. SE of Kirsehr.

**JOUSAI**, a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Allanches, near the Alagnon. Pop. 1,200.

**JOUSSE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Charroux, on the Cloire. Pop. 250.

**JOUVANCE**. See GENGOUX.

**JOUX (LAC DE)**, a lake of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, at an alt. of 3,500 ft. above sea-level, on the NW side of Mont Tendre. It is 7 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth, and is supposed to supply the stream of the Orbe by a subterranean channel.—The valley of the J. is remarkable for its fine scenery. It is watered by the Orbe, which here traverses in succession the lakes of Rousses, J., and Brenets. It is divided into the circles of Le Chenit and Le Pont. Its cap. is Le Sentier.

**JOUX-LA-VILLE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Isle-sur-le-Sein. Pop. 1,170.

**JOUX-SOUS-TARARE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Tarare, near the sources of the Tardine. Pop. 1,270.

**JOUY**, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. SE of Versailles, on the Bièvre. Pop. 1,800.

**JOUY-AUX-ARCHES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Gorze, on the r. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 800.

**JOUY-LE-CHATEL**, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 9 m. NE of Nançis. Pop. 1,100.

**JOUY-LE-POTIER**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 7 m. W of La Ferté-Senneterre. Pop. 560.

**JOUY-SUR-MORIN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 12 m. E of La Ferté-Gaucher, on the Morin. Pop. 1,800.

**JOYEUSE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, on the r. bank of the Baume, 27 m. SW of Privas. Pop. 1,300.

**JUAN (SAN)**, of SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, a river of Central America, which issues from the SE side of the lake of Nicaragua, near San Carlos, with a width of about a cable's length, and a current running at the rate of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a knot in the hour, and flowing mostly between low and swampy banks; pursues a SE course to the confluence of the Serapequi, whence it runs E, and then NE; and falls into the Caribbean sea by two principal arms, one of which meets the sea at Punto-Arenas near Greytown, and the other, known as the Colorado branch, a few miles to the S of that place. Its total length of course from the lake to Greytown, including windings, is 140 m. according to Mr. Lawrence, but only 104 m. according to Mr. Bailey; throughout which distance it separates the state of Costarica on the S, from the states of Nicaragua and Honduras on the N. The surface of the lake is 120 ft. 9 inches above the Caribbean sea. Below the efflux of the Colorado branch, 19 m. above Punto-Arenas, Mr. Lawrence describes the bed of the river as "encumbered with islets and sand-banks, which in the rainy season are partially overflowed, but in dry weather are formidable obstacles to navigation, and would ultimately block up the river altogether, but for occasional freshes, which keep the channels clear."

The breadth of the river in this part varies from 100 to 200 yds. The banks for about 5 or 6 m. above the mouth are low, swampy, thickly clad with a high coarse grass, and difficult of access; further up they attain a height of about 8 ft. They are everywhere densely covered with grass. About midway between Punto-Arenas and the efflux of the Colorado, says Mr. Lawrence, "The river is extremely shallow; our canoe, which only drew a foot and a half, and was steered by the padrone, who appeared to be well acquainted with the navigation, grounded several times on soft mud." The Colorado at its divergence from the San Juan "appeared wider, deeper, and more free from obstructions than the latter, the stream running at the same rate,—about 2 knots an hour." Commodore Burrett remarks that "the force of the stream appears to have taken the direction of the Colorado branch, where it sweeps everything before it. The consequence is that the shallows are growing in the other, and so rapidly, that the *bongos* or trading canoes are now frequently left aground for several days, and it was with some difficulty that we could find a passage over the bar for our yawl to water." Mr. Bailey says the Colorado has a width of 400 yds. at its point of divergence, with 9 ft. water in mid-channel, when the stream is at the lowest, in the beginning of May, and double that depth in the middle of July. From the Colorado to the mouth of the San Carlos river, the average breadth of the San J. is about 200 yds. Between the Colorado and the mouth of the Serapequi (10 miles), the mean height of the banks is about 10 ft.; and between the mouth of the Serapequi and the San Carlos (17 m.) about the same. The banks in this part of the river are alluvial, but partially stratified. Between the Serapequi and the San Carlos, cliffs of a red ochreous earth, about 50 or 60 ft. in height, present themselves in some places on the south side of the river. These two rivers both descend from the interior of Costarica, and bring down a considerable body of water, especially the latter, which is navigable for 30 m. From the mouth of the San Carlos to the Isla Campana, at the foot of the first of a series of rapids formed by a transverse ridge of hornblend rocks and other primary slates, is a distance of 16 m. Mr. Lawrence says of this part of the navigation: "The river is more picturesque and beautiful, its waters gently gliding along at the rate of less than a knot, deeper, darker, and more in accordance with rivers of magnitude; its sluggish motion I am rather inclined to attribute more to the suddenly increased depth of its bed than, as the padrone supposes, to its being above the mouth of the San Carlos." Here the banks are bold, precipitous, and less encumbered with decayed vegetable matter, and the breadth of the river is about 150 yds. The rapids are 5 in number, and all occur within a distance of 15 m. The lowest, the Machuca, is about 1 m. in length; but has not in any part a greater velocity than five knots an hour during the dry season, and is easily ascended. The stream has here a breadth of about 300 yds. From the Machuca to the Balas rapid, a distance of 2 m., the river runs at the rate of from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  knots an hour. The Balas and Mico rapids are so close upon one another that they scarcely deserve to be distinguished: their maximum velocity in the dry season does not exceed  $5\frac{1}{2}$  knots an hour. The bed of the river is in these rapids pretty clear of rocks. The most formidable of the rapids is the Castello-Viejo,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  m. above Balas, or about midway between the highest and the lowest rapids. It has a mean fall of nearly 5 ft., runs at a rate of 8 knots, and extends across the whole breadth, here about 100 yds., of the river, presenting an obstacle to steam-navigation



which must be overcome before the advantages of this route can be fully developed. From the rapid of the Castello-Viejo to the Toro rapid, a distance of about 4 m., the stream runs at the rate of a knot an hour in the middle of the river, and the banks are low, almost on a level with the water. The Toro, the highest of all the rapids, is the least violent. Throughout the 15 m., within which the rapids occur, the breadth of the river is about a cable's length; and its bed is studded with fragments of rock throughout. From the Toro rapid to the fort of San Carlos, where the river issues from the lake, the stream is deep. Throughout the distance from Punto-Arenas to the fort of San Carlos, the country in the vicinity of the river is almost uninhabited. Mr. Lawrence saw only a few huts, the temporary habitations of sarsaparilla gatherers, a short way above the Colorado; a few settlements of Arco or Ajo Indians immediately above the Toro rapid; and a village of some 6 huts at Fort San Carlos.

This river is of great importance in connexion with the various schemes for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by a canal: for as yet no other line of navigation has been proposed between the Atlantic and the lake of Nicaragua; though no less than four alternative lines from that lake to the Pacific have been suggested. In the month of June 1851, an iron steamer 106 ft. long, drawing only 18 inches water, and propelled by a stern-wheel, was put together at Grey-Town, and on the 21st commenced the ascent of the river, and reached the Castello-Viejo rapid next day, in about 16 hours, but was foiled in the attempt to ascend this rapid. The route to the Pacific by this river may now be regarded as established. At the foot of the rapid, passengers disembark from the steamer, walk or ride a distance of 200 yds., and re-embark in another steamer, which has been found to surmount with ease the remaining rapids, and which takes them up the river to the lake of Nicaragua, a distance of 30 m., and across the lake to Virgin bay, a further distance of 60 m. From this place to San-Juan-del-Sud, on the Pacific, is a distance of 12 m. The road is mostly level, and in the wet season very muddy, but infinitely superior to the Cruces and Gorgona roads on the Panama route. The passage from Grey-Town to San-Juan-del-Sud is 40 dols.; this includes a riding-mule from Virgin bay to San Juan. Passengers' baggage is charged at the rate of 10 cents per lb. See articles GREY-TOWN, MANAGUA, and NICARAGUA.

JUAN (SAN), an island in the N. Pacific, in the group of the Bonin islands, in N lat. 27° 32'.

JUAN (SAN), a town of the island of Majorca in the partido of Manacor, 23 m. E of Palma.

JUAN (SAN), a headland of the island of Porto-Rico, on the NE coast, in N lat. 18° 22', W long. 65° 45'.—Also a headland of Cuba, on the N coast, in N lat. 22° 30', W long. 78° 55'.—Also a headland on the SW coast of the island of Quadra and Vancouver, at the entrance of the strait of San-Juan-de-Fuca, opposite Cape Flattery.

JUAN (SAN), a town of New Mexico, 31 m. NNW of Santa-Fe, and near the E bank of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, opposite the confluence of the Chamas. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, and contains about 1,000 inhabitants, chiefly Indians. The houses are built of palisades having their interstices filled up with mud, and are entered through the top by means of moveable ladders. The environs present fine fields of corn, and orchards of peach and plum trees.—Also a town of Mexico, in the state and 200 m. W of Chihuahua, in the cordillera of Mexico. About 120 m. SE of this town is another of the same name.—Also a river which has its source in the state and 100 m. S of Cohahuila; runs E through the states of

Nuevo-Leon and Tamaulipas; and joins the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, about 90 m. above the entrance of that river into the gulf of Mexico.

JUAN (SAN), a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Sulia, prov. and 25 m. E of Merida. In the vicinity is a salt-lake.—Also a river of New Granada, in the dep. of Cauca, which has its source in the Andes, to the E of that of the Atrato; runs first W, then SW; and discharges itself into the Pacific by several mouths. It has a total course of about 180 m.; and receives numerous tributaries, on one of which, the Tamina, is the town of Novita. Near its source is a village of the same name. The most westerly of the islands formed by the embouchures of this river terminates on the W in Cape Chirambira, in N lat. 4° 15'.

JUAN (SAN), a missionary settlement in Bolivia, in the dep. and 200 m. NE of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, on a river of the same name, which has its source in the Chiquitos territory, runs first NW, then NNE, and forms one of the chief head-streams of the Paraguay.—Also a town of Peru, in the district and on the r. bank of the Ica, 160 m. SSE of Lima.—Also a river in the same dist., which has its source in the Cordillera-de-Huambo, runs SW, and falls into the Pacific in S lat. 15° 11'.

JUAN-DE-LAS-ABADISAS (SAN), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Gerona, and partido of Ribas.

JUAN-BAPTISTA (SAN), an island of the S. Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S lat. 24°, and W long. 137°.

JUAN-BAPTISTA (SAN), a mountain of New California, 50 m. NE of San-Francisco.

JUAN-BAPTISTA-DEL-PAO (SAN), a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Caraboba, 40 m. SSW of Valencia, on the l. bank of the Pao. It has a church, and is generally well and regularly built. The environs afford pasturage to large herds of cattle, horses, and mules. Cheese forms the chief article of local manufacture.

JUAN-BAPTISTA-DEL-RIO-GRANDE (SAN), a town and fort of Mexico, in the state and 100 m. NNE of Cohahuila, on the r. bank of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte.

JUAN-CAPISTRANO (SAN), a mission-village of New California, founded in 1776, in N lat. 33° 30', 66 m. NW of San Diego. During the great earthquake of 1814 one-half of the handsome church of this mission fell, and crushed to death a number of persons. There are still 18 or 20 families living in the valley, who raise corn, pulse, and fruit. From San J. the coast-road turns inland, and leads N for 6 or 8 m., through low prairie hills, to the S end of the plain of Los Angeles.

JUAN-CHINAMECA (SAN), a town of Guatemala, in the state of San Salvador, 15 m. N of San Miguel. It is inhabited chiefly by Cadinós (converted Indians). The climate is pleasant and salubrious, and the environs fertile.

JUAN-DE-LA-ENCINELLA (SAN), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido of Avila. Pop. 491. It has a parish-church, and a custom-house, and possesses some manufactures of common cloth.

JUAN-FERNANDEZ. See FERNANDEZ.

JUAN-DE-LA-FRONTERA (SAN), a province of the La Plata state of Cuyo, adjoining Mendoza, and comprising the region between the great Cordillera and the mountains of Cordova, as far N as the llanos of La Rioja. It is intersected by the large river San J., which rises near the Patos pass, to the S of the parallel of 32°, and flows first NNE, skirting the E base of the Cordillera, to the parallel of 31° 22', where it turns E by S, and maintains that direction to below the city of San J.; it then turns S, and



flows into the great lake of Guanacache. Pop. about 25,000. The productions are wines, brandies, oil, and wheat. In the district of Jachal some gold-mines are wrought. The cap., of the same name, is situated in S lat.  $31^{\circ} 4'$ , W long.  $68^{\circ} 57'$ . A pass leads from this prov. across the Andes to Coquimbo.

—Also a town of Peru, in the intendancy and 195 m. NE of Truxillo, in the prov. of Chacapoyas, 420 m. N of Lima. It occupies an advantageous position, but is, notwithstanding, small and ill-peopled.

**JUAN-DE-FUCA (SAN).** See **FUCA**.

**JUAN-DE-GUYA**, a headland of New Grenada, on the N coast, in the dep. and 20 m. NE of Santa Martha, in N lat.  $11^{\circ} 20'$ , W long.  $74^{\circ} 5'$ .

**JUAN-DE-LOS-LLANOS (SAN)**, an extensive province and town of New Grenada, to the N of the Llanos-de-Cagan. It is watered by the Meta on the N, and the Guaviare on the S, and by several minor affluents of the Orinoco; and consists of vast plains covered with long grass, and affording pasturage to immense herds of cattle. Medicinal herbs and several kinds of trees affording balm and oil, are also found in these plains. The climate is salubrious, the heat being tempered by the NE wind, which prevails throughout the year.—The town, of the same name, is 70 m. SSE of Santa Fe-de-Bogota, on the Guixar, an affluent of the Guaviare. It is now rapidly falling into decay.

**JUAN-DE-MUNA (SAN)**, a town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. and partido of Oviedo. Pop. 1,605. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

**JUAN-NAPOMACENO (SAN)**, a missionary settlement in Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, on an affluent of the Nanay, 60 m. NW of the confluence of the latter river with the Maranon.

**JUAN-DE-LA-NAVA (SAN)**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 13 m. S of Avila, and partido of Cebreros.

**JUAN-DE-NICARAGUA (SAN).** See **GREY-TOWN** and **JUAN (SAN)**.

**JUAN-DE-NOVA (SAN)**, **SAINT CHRISTOPHE**, a small island in the channel of Mozambique, in S lat.  $17^{\circ} 5'$ , E long.  $43^{\circ} 2'$ .

**JUAN-DEL-ORO (SAN)**, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. and 180 m. NNW of La Paz, on the l. bank of the Inambari.

**JUAN-DE-ORTEGA (SAN)**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido of Burgos, near the source of the Vena.

**JUAN-DE-PORTO-RICO (SAN)**, or **SAN-JUAN-DE-PUERTO-RICO**. See **PORTO-RICO**.

**JUAN-DEL-PUERTO-Y-TRIGUEROS (SAN)**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and partido and 8 m. NE of Huelva. Pop. 2,111. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a convent. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

**JUAN-DE-LOS-REMEDIOS (SAN)**, a town of Cuba, on a bay of the N coast, 55 m. ENE of Clara, and 180 m. ESE of Havana. Pop. 8,000. It forms the chief town of a district and jurisdiction of the island.

**JUAN-DEL-RIO (SAN)**, a neat clean town of the Mexican state of Queretaro, about 100 m. NNW of Mexico, at an elevation of 6,489 ft. above the level of the sea, and near a river which is crossed by a fine bridge of 5 arches. It is surrounded with gardens, and fields of maize and barley.

**JUAN-DEL-SUR (SAN)**, or **SAN-JUAN-DEL-SUD**, a sea-port of Nicaragua, on the Pacific, in N lat.  $11^{\circ} 15'$ . The harbour is described by Mr. Bailly as being formed on each side by promontories from 400 to 500 ft. high, with a clear sea-entrance of about 1,100 yds. across, and 2 fath. water at 200 yds. from low-water mark. The tides rise from 10 to 14 ft. It is proposed to carry a canal from this

port to the river Lajas, which flows into the lake of Nicaragua. See articles **JUAN (SAN)** and **NICARAGUA**.

**JUAN-DE-ULUA (SAN)**, a small island on the coast of Mexico, at the W extremity of the shoal of La Gallega, in the bay of Vera Cruz, and separated from the city of Vera Cruz by a channel 700 yds. wide, and 1,000 yds. long. It was first visited by Grijalva in 1518, who was told by his interpreters who spoke the language of Yucatan called the Mayo—that Acolhua or Ulua was the name of the island. A very strong fortress now covers nearly the whole rock, in the form of an irregular square, with advanced works towards the sea-front. There are at present mounted within its periphery nearly 300 cannon, all 32's, 42's, and 8 and 10 inch Paixhans; and wherever it has been possible to train a gun upon the channel of approach, they are planted *en barbette*, so that a fleet moving up to the attack must be exposed to a concentrated fire of 70 cannon, over a distance of 2 m., before it can get into position to return a single shot. The castle fronts the city, and is supported by a water-battery, at the NW angle of the town, of 50, 32, and 42-pound guns,—all of which could pour their volleys on the squadron passing up, from the moment it arrived within range of the shot, until its anchors were down, with springs upon the cables, within the reach of musket shot. In the event of an attack, the garrison could with perfect safety retire within the casemates, (which are impervious to shot,) until the ammunition of the assailing force was expended, when they would return to their guns and sweep the waters before them with terrific effect. It contains barracks and cisterns; and has a light-house at its NW extremity, in N lat.  $19^{\circ} 12' 30''$ , W long.  $96^{\circ} 8' 0''$ . In the war of independence, this fortress held out for the Crown till 1825. It was taken by a French squadron in 1839; and capitulated to the American general Scott in the late Mexican war, to save the city from bombardment. See **VERA CRUZ**.

**JUANA (SANTA)**, an island of Chili, in the river Biobio, formed by an inoculation of that river.

**JUANES**, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Valentia, which rises 6 m. NW of Yatoka, and running from W to E, is joined by the Rio-Magro, 1 m. W of Turis, then turns SE, and joins the Xucar on the l. bank, after a course of about 45 m.

**JUANICO (SAN)**, a small island of the gulf of California, close to the coast, between the gulf of Pulpito and the island of Carmen, in N lat.  $21^{\circ} 45'$ .

**JUANPORE**, or **JOONPORE**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, situated between the rivers Gogra and Ganges, and intersected by the Gumti. It has an area of 1,172.5 sq. geog. m., or 993,383 acres, of which 610,219 were under cultivation in 1847. It is well-watered, extremely fertile, and well-cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahomedans and Hindus, and were estimated in 1839 at 798,503. This district was for a considerable period annexed to Benares, and came into possession of the British in 1780. Its principal towns are Azimgur, Mow, and Juanpore. It is subdivided into 3,431 *mouzas* or townships.

**JUANPORE**, the chief town of the above district, formerly the capital of an independent principality, is situated in N lat.  $25^{\circ} 45'$ , E long.  $82^{\circ} 39'$ , 40 m. NW of Benares. The fortress or citadel is situated on the high bank of the Gumti, and is built of solid stone-work. The town surrounds the fort on three sides, and contains a good bazaar, and a number of brick houses; but the vicinity for several miles is covered with the ruins of tombs and mosques. J. is now the station of a civil establishment and a battalion of native infantry. The fortress was founded



in 1370, by Feroze III. of Delhi. When the empire was overturned by the invasion of Timur, in the end of the 14th cent., the governor of the eastern districts assumed the royal dignity, and made J. his cap. He was succeeded in 1399 by his son, Mobarik Shah, who was succeeded, after a short reign, by Sultan Ibrahim, who, during a prosperous reign of 40 years, spared no expense to improve and beautify this fortress and city. Many of the mosques, and some of the caravansaries and colleges built at that period, are still in existence. This dynasty reigned as independent sovereigns till 1478, when Sultan Hussein having been defeated by the emperor Beloli, J. was again annexed to the empire of Delhi, and formed into a subordinate government.

**JUBA**, or **JUBB**, **GOWIN** or **GAVIND**, a river on the NE coast of Africa, falling into the sea at a small town of the same name, in S lat.  $0^{\circ} 13'$ , E long.  $42^{\circ} 42'$ . It is said to be fordable in February and March; but when the rains commence, or towards July, is very deep. M. Angelo ascended this river about 220 or 240 m. in a NNW direction, or to about  $3^{\circ} 20' N$  lat., and  $41^{\circ} 20' E$  long., where he found it flowing with a full strong current, against which it was impossible to get 300 yds. in four hours.

**JUBAH**, or **YUBAH**, an island in the Red sea,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  m. S of Burrahghan, in N lat.  $27^{\circ} 45' 30''$ , E long.  $35^{\circ} 13'$ . It is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length from NW to SE, and rises into a precipitous cliff between 300 and 400 ft. high at its N extremity. Two small low coral islands lie to the E of it.

**JUBAL**, an island in the Red sea, in N lat.  $27^{\circ} 37' 40''$ , and E long.  $38^{\circ} 53' 15''$ . It is of a circular form, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. in diam., and moderately elevated.—The straits of J. extend from Ras Mahomed to Tur harbour on the Arabian side; and from the island of Shadwan to the peninsula of Zeiti on the other.

**JUBBELPORE**, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, in N lat.  $23^{\circ} 11'$ , E long.  $80^{\circ} 16'$ , which was taken by the British troops, under General Hardyman, after an obstinate resistance, in 1817.

**JUBERA**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. WSW of Calatayud, on the Xalon.—Also a town in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Logrono. Pop. 1,830.

**JUBIA**, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Galicia, rising near Las Samozas, and running W into the bay of Ferrol.

**JUBLAINS**, a small town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, 6 m. SE of Mayenne. Pop. 1,840. It occupies the site of the ancient *Naodunum*, and has many Roman remains.

**JUBONES**, a river of Ecuador, prov. of Loxa, which runs W, and enters the bay of Tumbes, in S lat.  $3^{\circ} 20'$ , after a course of about 50 m.

**JUBY** (CAPE), a low sandy point on the W coast of Africa, in N lat.  $27^{\circ} 57' 50''$ , W long.  $12^{\circ} 55'$ .

**JUCAR**. See **XUCAR**.

**JUCATAN**. See **YUCATAN**.

**JUCHIPILA**, the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the Mexican state of Guadaluara, 60 m. N of Guadaluara.

**JUCHITAN**, a town of the Mexican state of Oaxaca, on a river of the same name, 20 m. NE of Tehuantepec, in N lat.  $16^{\circ} 26' 10''$ , at an alt. of 59 ft. above sea-level. The river flows into the lake Duiciquialoi.

**JUCURUCU**, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, formed by two rivulets, called Rio-do-Norte and Rio-do-Sul, and flowing into the sea, after a course of about 12 m., in which it passes the town of Brado.

**JUDA**. See **WHIDAH**.

**JUDEA**. See **PALESTINE**.

**JUDENBURG**, a circle of the Austrian empire,

comprehending the W part of Upper Styria. Its territorial extent is 2,250 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 98,678, of whom a considerable number are Lutherans. It is in general hilly, and of little fertility; but abounds in iron mines and iron works. Lead, silver, and nitre are also found, though in smaller quantities; and at Aussee there are rich salt mines.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the l. bank of the Muhr, 38 m. W by N of Gratz. Pop. 2,688. It has extensive alum, vitriol, and iron works. It had hardly recovered the effects of a dreadful fire which took place in 1807, when on the 18th of June 1818, a second fire consumed the whole except thirty houses. It has been rebuilt in modern style. It was occupied by the French in the beginning of April 1797, after which the archduke Charles and Bonaparte suspended hostilities, by the armistice of Leoben.

**JUDERA**, a small river of Hayti, which rises in the valley of Banica, runs W, and enters the Artibonito.

**JUDGE DOWLING RANGE**, a mountain-range in New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, 65 m. from Sydney.

**JUDGES**, a cluster of dangerous rocks, which lie off Cape Deseado, at the entrance into the straits of Magalhaen from the Pacific, upon which a mountainous surf continually breaks with inconceivable fury. They rise from 5 to 50 ft. above water, and the outer rock is 4 m. from the land.

**JUDICELLO**, a small river in the E of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, which rises on Mount Aetna, and falls into the gulf of Catania.

**JUDIMAHU**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 58 m. W by S of Cuttack.

**JUDIO**, a river of Venezuela, in the prov. of Maracaybo, which enters the lake of Maracaybo on the S side.

**JUDITH** (CAPE), the SE point of Rhode island state, U. S., situated on the coast of Washington co., in N lat.  $41^{\circ} 24'$ .

**JUDITH'S RIVER**, a river of North America, which runs N, and flows into the Missouri, on the r. bank, in N lat.  $47^{\circ} 10'$ , W long.  $108^{\circ} 40'$ . Its entrance is 100 yds. wide. Its water is clear, and the low grounds in the vicinity are wider and more woody than those of the Missouri.

**JUDOIGNE**. See **JODOIGNE**.

**JUERY** (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of Tarn, cant. of Villefranche, 3 m. NE of Alby. Pop. 1,100.

**JUG**, a river of European Russia, which unites with the Suchona near Usting, in the gov. of Vollogda, to form the Upper Dwina.

**JUGA**, one of the Babuyan, in the Philippine archipelago, to the N of Luçon, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 58'$ . It is about 12 m. in length from E to W.

**JUGDISPORE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 20 m. from Patna, on the Sasseram road.

**JUGDULUK**, a village of Northern India, in N lat.  $34^{\circ} 25'$ , E long.  $69^{\circ} 46'$ , at an alt. of 5,375 ft. above sea-level. It stands at the E entrance of the series of defiles from Jelalabad to Cabul, and is 42 m. distant from the Kurd Cabul pass.

**JUGGERNAUTH**, **JUGGANNATH**, **JAGATNATHA**, or **JAGANNATH**, [i. e., 'Lord of the World,'] a celebrated temple and place of Hindu worship, situated on the coast of Orissa, near the town of Puri, a few miles to the NE of the Chilka lake, in N lat.  $19^{\circ} 50'$ , E long.  $85^{\circ} 54'$ , 298 m. from Calcutta, 512 m. from Benares, and 1,052 m. from Bombay. Seen from a distance, it is a shapeless mass of building, but forms an excellent land-mark for navigators in approaching so low a coast. It consists of one lofty dome, called the Bar Dewal, of a singular form, being in fact neither dome, nor tower, nor spire, but in outline resembling an old-fashioned multilayered pepper-box,



surrounded by several courts or enclosures, into the interior of which no European is admitted, but which are filled with bulls and cows, and shouting and dancing Byrages, whose appearance offers to the eye a miserable exhibition of filth, impudence, and indecency. At the gate of the exterior wall are two large statues of *singhs*, an imaginary or fabulous animal—nearly as large as an elephant. The idol is made of wood, with a frightful black visage, and a distended mouth smeared with blood. The deity is supposed to be enclosed in some substance deposited within the cavity of the idol's heart. On each side of him is seated another image, one of which is painted white, the other yellow; the first said to be the image of his sister Shubudra, the other his brother Balaram. On a particular festival, held in June, the images are superbly dressed, and placed on an immense chariot or moving tower, called a *ruth* or car, which is dragged by the pilgrims to the Gonduba-Nur, or country-house of the god, about 1½ m. distant, and then back again to the temple. It was during this procession that devotees used to sacrifice themselves, by throwing themselves under the wheels of the machine; but, it is said, the practice has long been utterly unknown. Juggernath is said to be one of the incarnations of Vishnu, but the dedication of this temple to him is involved in fable. It is, however, known to have existed above 800 years, being mentioned as a celebrated place of Hindu worship by the oldest Mahomedan historians of India. Some time between the years 1720 and 1730, the rajah of Purostem removed the image from the temple, to the mountains on the W border of Orissa, which injured the revenues very considerably; but the nabob Alyverdy Khan caused him to restore it. The concourse of Hindu pilgrims to this shrine is still immense, varying from 80,000 to 100,000, 75 per cent. of whom are women. A pilgrim-tax, formerly levied by the British government on the visitors to J., of from 3 to 10 rupees, according to the rank of the devotee, was abolished in 1840; but the question is now pending whether the British government is bound by any treaty or moral obligation to continue the donations still granted towards the support of this temple. From the correspondence of the period when the British took possession of Cuttack, the Bengal government has drawn the following conclusion:—"It seems to be established, that, in the opinion of the two parties to the negotiation, which had preceded or accompanied the advance of the British army—the commissioners, namely, on the one side, and the Juggernath Brahmins on the other—the British government had taken up a position which authorised the priests to look to it, as a matter of course, for the full amount of pecuniary assistance which they had been accustomed to receive from their own national governors; and further, that when the British government undertook to provide funds, in the shape of an annual donation for the contingent expenses of the temple, it never was intended that the said donation should be a charge on the general revenues of the country; but was agreed to, as had been done by the preceding native governments, for the purpose of providing the temple with the means of defraying the expenditure of the ceremonies, on the understanding that the state was to be reimbursed by the revival of the pilgrim-tax." Accordingly, the allowance for the support of the temple paid to the rajah of Khoordah, as superintendent, which had been fixed at about 60,000 rupees, and had been reduced to 36,178 rupees, on the relinquishment of the Sattaees Hazaree estate to the pagoda, has, in order "to place the endowments of the temple as nearly as possible on the same footing as we found them on the acquisition of the prov.,

and to discontinue the payment of any sum in excess of the funds then existing," being now fixed at 23,321 rupees. The commissioner of Cuttack, in his report of 26th August 1843, observes, that "the abolition of the tax has, without doubt, added to the number of pilgrims;" and the government find it stated by the first commissioner sent into Cuttack, that "the offerings given within the walls of the temple by the pilgrims to the priests and officers of J., are exclusively for the expenses of the temple." Under these circumstances, the directors think it proper that an inquiry should be instituted whether, considering the revenue derived by the pagoda from its own various resources, our annual payment to the rajah of Khoordah on this account may be discontinued. See PURI.

**JUGIGBOPA**, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rungpur, on the N side of the Brahmaputra, in N lat. 26° 12'.

**JUGON**, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, arrond. and 13 m. WSW of Dinan. Pop. 450.

**JUIGNAC**, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. of Montmoreau, 8 m. S of Angouleme. Pop. 1,350.

**JUIGNE-SUR-LOIRE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. NE of Sable. Pop. 900.

**JUILHAC**, or **JUILLAC**, a town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, 12 m. SW of Uzerche. Pop. 2,415.

**JUILLAC-LE-COQ**, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente, 6 m. S of Cognac. Pop. 800.

**JUILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Mansle. Pop. 800.

**JUILLY**, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 9 m. NW of Meaux. Pop. 650.

**JUINA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato Grosso, comarca of Juruena, descending from the NE flank of the Urucumanucu, and flowing NE to the Juruena, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of about 180 m.

**JUINE**, a river of France, which rises in the forests of Loiret, to the N of Gronville; flows N; and falls into the Essonne, on the l. bank, after a course of 30 m.

**JUIST**, a small island of Hanover, on the coast of E. Friesland, 6 m. WNW of Norden. It is 11 m. in circumf.

**JUJUI**, or **JUJUY**, a city, formerly of Peru, now of La Plata, in the prov. of Salta, on a river of the same name, 61 m. NNE of Salta. It was founded in the year 1580; and much of the commerce from Buenos Ayres to Upper Peru passes through it. Here the principal part of the goods brought in carts from Buenos Ayres for the Peruvian markets, are transferred to mules, the only mode of carriage which is practicable. The district of J. is affluent in natural productions. Its wool is of good quality; indigo and sugar are grown; and its *lavaderos* are reported to be rich in gold.—The river of J. has its rise on the W declivity of the Chilian Andes, near the Abra-de-Cortaderas; and descending to the E, through a succession of precipitous ravines, after being joined by several tributary streams, among which are the Siancas and the Ledesma, enters the Tarija below Oran, and forms with it the Vermejo. It is sometimes known as the San Salvador, Rio Grande, or Rio Dulce. Its whole course extends to about 300 m.

**JUKARDA**, a river of Senegambia, an affluent of the Gambia, which it joins on the r. bank, 50 m. above Jillifre.

**JULALPUR**, a town of India, in the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Jelum, in N lat. 32° 42'. The high roads from the Indus cross the river at this place and at Jelum; and it has been conjectured that this place was the scene of Alexander's battle with



Porus; but Burnes is of opinion that it must have taken place at a point nearer Jelum.

**JULAMERK**, or **JULAMERIK**, a district of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 90 m. S of Van. The country is hilly throughout, but produces in some places corn, and in all abundance of pasturage. The cap., a collection of about 200 mud hovels, bearing the name of the prov., is situated on the banks of the Hakiar, an affluent of the Zab, at an elevation of 5,400 ft. above sea-level, and is defended by a massive citadel built of stone.

**JULI**, a small Indian town of Pern, on the W shore of Lake Titicaca, at an elevation of 13,100 ft. above sea-level. It has 4 rich churches, and is ruled by Indian magistrates.

**JULIA (SAN)**, a fort of Portugal, on the N side of the Tagus, at its mouth, 9 m. below Lisbon.

**JULIA-DE-GRACAPOU (SAINTE)**, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. WNW of Revel. Pop. 1,000.

**JULIA PERCY'S ISLAND**, or **JULIAN**, a small island off the S coast of Australia, ESE from Cape Grant, in S lat. 38° 25', E long. 142° 2'.

**JULIAN ALPS**. See **ALPS**.

**JULIAN (MOUNT)**. See **ERYX**.

**JULIAN (PORT SAINT)**, a harbour on the E coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 49° 16', W long. 67° 38'. It was discovered by Magalhães in 1520, who being threatened at this place with a mutiny of his men, at length succeeded in quelling it, and seizing the conspirators. He afterwards remained here for two months, and found plenty of fish, wood, and water. The bar is shifting. The tide rises at full and change 38 ft.

**JULIANA'S-HAAB**, a settlement on the S extremity of Greenland, in N lat. 60° 43', W long. 46° 01', SE of Cape Desolation.

**JULICH**, or **JULIERS**, a duchy and circle of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, reg. of Aix-la-Chapelle. It lies adjacent to the territories of Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne; and has a superficial extent of 1,600 sq. m. It is a district of great fertility, being covered with rich corn-fields and fine pastures. Flax is extensively cultivated, and is also manufactured here into fine linen. At the small towns of Montjoie and Ingenbruck are extensive manufactures of cloth; at Eschweiler of ribbons; at Stollberg of brass, iron, and wire.—The duchy of J. belonged for a considerable time to the same sovereigns as Cleves; but the reigning family becoming extinct in 1609, the succession was disputed by several princes, particularly during the long war terminated by the peace of Westphalia in 1648. By that treaty the duchy was allotted to the palatine of Neuburg, and it belonged to that family, and to the elector-palatine, down to the peace of Lunéville, when it was ceded to France; but in 1815 the congress of Vienna transferred it to Prussia.

**JULICH**, or **JULIERS**, a small but strong town of Prussia, formerly the capital of the above duchy. It stands near the Roer, 15 m. NE of Dusseldorf, in the midst of a swampy level, and is very strongly fortified. It is well-built, and has manufactures of vinegar, soap, woollens, and leather; but its chief support is derived from the regular victualling of a garrison of 3,000 men, and the almost equally regular reception of twice as many English tourists, on wing to the Rhine, or returning from it. Pop. 2,890.

**JULIEN (SAINT)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura, arrond. of Lons-le-Saunier. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,559; in 1841, 6,340. The town is 21 m. S of Lons-le-Saunier, on the Suran. Pop. 777. Fairs for cattle, mules, grain, and agricultural implements, are held here 7 times a-year.—Also a commune in

the dep. of the Hérault, cant. of Olargues. Pop. 1,021.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of Calvados, in the cant. and com. of Caen. Pop. 1,950.—Also a village in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, 4 m. E of Marseilles. Pop. 388. It has some Roman remains.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, cap. of a mandemento, in the prov. of Carrouge, 39 m. NNE of Chambéry, and 6 m. SSW of Geneva, near the Arve, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 806. The treaty of peace between the duke of Savoy and the republic of Geneva, in 1603, took place here. In the vicinity is a quarry of gypsum.—Also a village in the prov. of Maurienne, mand. and 4 m. SE of St. Jean-de-Maurienne, on the r. bank of the Arc. Pop. 834. It has an Augustine abbey. The environs are noted for their wine.

**JULIEN-EN-ST.-ALBAN (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. N of Chommerac. Pop. 230. Coal is found in the environs.

**JULIEN-D'ANCE (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Craponne, on the Ance. Pop. 1,300.

**JULIEN-L'ARS (SAINT)**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, arrond. of Poitiers. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,429; in 1841, 5,834. The village is 8 m. ENE of Poitiers. Pop. 807. It has several lime, brick, and tile kilns.

**JULIEN-EN-BEAUCHENE (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Aspres-les-Veynes, on the l. bank of the Buech. Pop. 786. Fairs for sheep and goats are held here twice a-year.

**JULIEN-SUR-BIBORT (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 5 m. WSW of L'Arbrère. Pop. 730. Fairs for cattle and mercury are held here 3 times a-year.

**JULIEN-AUX-BOIS (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 6 m. E of Servières, and 22 m. ESE of Tulle. Pop. 1,606.

**JULIEN-EN-BORN (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and cant. of Castels, to the E of an extensive *étang* of the same name which discharges itself into the gulf of Gascony.

**JULIEN-PRES-BORT (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Bort, near the confluence of the Dordogne and Diège. Pop. 1,513.

**JULIEN-BOUTIÈRES (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. of Saint-Martin-de-Valamas. Pop. 1,517.

**JULIEN-LA-BROUSSE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Chaylard. Pop. 1,115.

**JULIEN-SUR-CALONNE (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Blangy, on the Calonne, 30 m. ENE of Caen. Pop. 400. It has an annual fair for cattle and ironmongery.

**JULIEN-EN-CHAMPSAUR (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. SE of St. Bonnet, on the r. bank of the Drac. Pop. 660. Fairs for sheep are held here twice a-year.

**JULIEN-CHAPTEUIL (SAINT)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, arrond. of Le Puy. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,983; in 1841, 10,946. The town is 9 m. E of Le Puy, near the Sumène. Pop. in 1841, 3,115. Fairs for cattle and for fuel are held here 4 times a-year.

**JULIEN-DE-CIVRY (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and



5 m. SSW of Charolles, and 32 m. W of Maçon. Pop. 1,483.

**JULIEN-DE-CONCELLES (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inférieure, cant. and 2 m. NW of Le Loroux. Pop. in 1841, 3,694. It has an annual cattle fair.

**JULIEN-DE-COPEL (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 2 m. SW of Billom. Pop. 2,176.

**JULIEN-DEMPARE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. of Asprières. Pop. 1,504.

**JULIEN-DE-FAUCON (SAINT)**, a town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 7 m. E of Mézidon, on the Vic. Pop. 350. Fairs for cattle and mercery are held here twice a-year.

**JULIEN-DE-FOURNEL (SAINT)**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Blaynard, on the Lot. Pop. 1,133. Serge and caddis are manufactured here.

**JULIEN-SUR-GARONNE (SAINT)**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. SW of Rieux, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 320.

**JULIEN-DU-GUA (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. SSW of St. Pierreville. Pop. 830. Cattle fairs are held here 5 times a-year.

**JULIEN-EN-JARRET (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of St. Chamond, and 8 m. NE of St. Etienne, on the Gier. Pop. in 1841, 3,203. It has extensive iron-works.

**JULIEN-DE-LAMPON (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. S of Carlus, on the l. bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 803. It has an annual cattle fair.

**JULIEN-DES-LANDES (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 4 m. WNW of La Motte-Achard. Pop. 1,142.

**JULIEN-DE-MAILLOE (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Orbec, and 7 m. E of Lisieux, near the Orbec. Pop. 692. It has an annual cattle fair.

**JULIEN-MOLHESABATE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 6 m. E of Montfaucon. Pop. 1,268.

**JULIEN-MOLIN-MOLETTE (SAINT)**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. NE of Bourg-Argental, on the Ternoir. Pop. 1,227. It has an annual fair for cattle, hemp, and linen, and possesses two productive lead-mines.

**JULIEN-MONTAGNIER (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. of Rians, 23 m. NNW of Brignolle. Pop. 1,528. Fairs for linen and cotton fabrics, thread, cloth, &c., are held here 4 times a-year.

**JULIEN-LÉ-PETIT (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. N of Eymoutiers. Pop. 1,295.

**JULIEN-EN-QUINT (SAINT)**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 8 m. NW of Die, and 23 m. ESE of Valence. Pop. 690. It has 2 annual fairs for cattle, wool, drapery, and mercery.

**JULIEN-DE-REIGNAC (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 2 m. S of Pauillac, on the l. bank of the Gironde. Pop. in 1841, 1,379. It is noted for its wine.

**JULIEN-SUR-REYSSOUSSE (SAINT)**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Saint-Trivier-de-Courtoux, on the r. bank of the Reyssousse. Pop. 780. It has 5 annual cattle fairs.

**JULIEN-DE-SAULT (SAINT)**, a canton, com-

mune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, arrond. of Joigny. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,413; in 1841, 7,977.—The town is 6 m. NW of Joigny, and 23 m. W of Auxerre, on the l. bank of the Yonne. Pop. in 1841, 2,298. It has manufactories of calico, common cloth, and steel-ware, a yarn and a tan-mill, and several tanneries. The trade consists chiefly in charcoal and wood.

**JULIEN-SUR-SARTHE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Pervençères, on the l. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,427. It has an annual fair for cattle and horses.

**JULIEN-DE-VALGAGUE (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 2 m. N of St.-Martin-de-Valgague. Pop. 300. In the environs are extensive mines of iron.

**JULIEN-VOCANCE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. of Annonay. Pop. 1,247.

**JULIEN-DE-VOUVANTES (SAINT)**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inférieure, 9 m. SE of Chateaubriant, near the Don. Pop. 1,380. It has an annual cattle-fair.

**JULIENAS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. of Beaujeu, 20 m. N of Villefranche, near the Mauvaise. Pop. 1,264. It affords good wine.

**JULIER**, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 24 m. SSE of Chur.

**JULIER (COL-DU)**, a lofty pass in the E of Switzerland, in the Grisons, near the sources of the Inn, between the valley of the Upper Engadine and that of Upper Halbstain. It has, at the highest point of the road that crosses it [alt. 7,558 ft.], a collection of small columns of rough granite, supposed to have formed an altar for the sacrifices of the aborigines.

**JULIET**, the capital of Will co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 165 m. NE of Springfield, on the Des Plaines river.

**JULINDER**. See **JALLINDER**.

**JULITA**, a small town of Sweden, prov. of Sudermania, on the S side of the lake of Hielmaren, 35 m. NW of Nykioping.

**JULIUSBURG**, or **DRESKE**, a small town of Prussian Silesia, 4 m. N of Oels, and 15 m. NE of Breslau.

**JULLAB**, or **GULAB**, a river of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Racca, rising in Mount Karaja, and flowing SE to the Euphrates. It has a town of the same name on the r. bank, 24 m. ENE of Racca.

**JULLIE**, a village of France, dep. of the Rhone, 7 m. N by E of Beaujeu. Pop. 1,060.

**JULRAIZ**, a town of Afghanistan, in N lat. 34° 23', E long. 68° 29', at an alt. of 8,082 ft. above sea-level.

**JUMAAN**, an island in the Persian gulf, in N lat. 25° 6', E long. 52° 55'.

**JUMBO**, a village of Kasson, in Senegambia, 5 m. NW of Kuniakary.

**JUMMU**, or **JAMU**, a district of Hindostan, in the Punjab, on the E side of the Chenab river, and governed by an independent Hindu chief. Its cap. Jamu, is situated in 32° 33' N lat., E long. 74° 56', on the r. bank of a small stream called the Tawi, which flows into the Chenab, on the l. bank, about 5 m. below the town. The road from Chumba and Bisuli, leading NW to Rajawur and Pune, passes through this town, and crosses the Chenab opposite Aknur, 6 m. to the NW. The maharajah of J. has been allowed to retain his principality in the recent settlement of the affairs of the Punjab.

**JUMBUSIR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district of Baroach. It is situated on the banks of a river of the same name, in which the



tide rises from 5 to 6 fath.; and carries on an extensive trade with Bombay. Pop. in 1820, 10,400.—The pergunnah of J. has an area of 240 sq. m. Pop. in 1820, about 50,000. Its soil is rich, and of great depth.

**JUMEAUX**, a town of France, dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. SE of Issoire. Pop. 1,840.

**JUMELA**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WSW of Toledo.

**JUMELLE**, a town of France, dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 6 m. E of Beaufort. Pop. 1,603.

**JUMELLIÈRE (LA)**, a village of France, dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 14 m. SSW of Angers. Pop. 1,200. **JUMETZ**, a town of the Netherlands, in the prov. of Hainault, 3 m. N of Charleroi. Pop. 6,528. It has a glass-work, and nail-manufactories; and in the neighbourhood are coal-pits.

**JUMEUTOS (Los)**, a range of islets and cays among the Bahamas, extending from the SW coast of the island of Exuma, or from N lat. 22° 8', to 23° 10'. Its extreme S point is Little Ragged Isle, in N lat. 22° 9', W long. 75° 42', close to Cayo-Sal.

**JUMIEGES**, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Duclair, on the r. bank of the Seine, 14 m. SSW of Rouen, and 14 m. SE of Caudebec. Pop. 1,847. There are the ruins of an ancient abbey here.

**JUMILLA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Chinchilla, 40 m. N of Murcia. Pop. 7,362. It stands at the foot and on the S slope of a mountain, at the opening of a magnificent valley. The streets are straight and wide, though without pavement. The houses have a neat look, and the two churches excite the curiosity of the traveller by the ingenuity of their architecture. On an adjoining hill are the ruins of an ancient castle of the same name. The town contains several oil and corn-mills, and manufactories of tiles, earthenware, and salt; and large flocks of sheep and goats are pastured on the surrounding hills. It is a bishop's see.

**JUMILLAC-LE-GRAND**, a canton and town of France, dep. of Dordogne, arrond. of Nontron, 9 m. N of Exideuil. Pop. of cant., comprising 7 coms., 9,886; of town, 3,194.

**JUMNA**, or **YUMNA**, in Sanscrit **YAMUNA**, a celebrated river of Hindostan, which has its source on the SW side of the Himalaya, in N lat. 30° 55', E long. 78° 24'. The infant stream trickles from under an enormous cavern of icicles, at a spot 17,000 ft. above sea-level, on the side of the great mountain Jumnotri; and then flows through a narrow ravine, bounded by mural precipices of grey granite of vast height, and at Jumnotri is only 3 ft. wide, and a few inches deep. About 5 m. SSW below Jumnotri, it passes Cursolu, an isolated cluster of about 25 houses, situated in the very heart of the mountain chasm, at an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level. There is a route from Cursolu to Luké on the Bhaghiretti, over the Bhimkedhar, at an alt. of 15,700 ft. About 50 m. below its source, at Khalsi, it is joined by the Tonse, a larger river than itself, coming from the NW, but previously flowing in a nearly parallel course; and at a point 12 m. further down, it receives, on the same bank, another large affluent called the Ghirri, and on the opposite bank a considerable affluent, which waters the NW section of the Dehra-Dun valley. At 6 m. below this point, it turns from a SW to a S direction, and is between 100 and 200 yds. broad in the dry season, and upwards of 1,000 yds. after the rains, on emerging from the mountains of Serinagur. In N lat. 30° 18', and E long. 77° 34', it gives off the great canal of Feroze-Shah on the r. bank, and the Doab canal on the l. Entering the province of Delhi, it directs its course, at the distance of from 50 to 70 m., in a nearly parallel line to that

of the Ganges, the tract between the two rivers, known as the Doab, varying from 20 to 80 m. in width; and passing the cities of Delhi and Agra, falls into the Ganges at Allahabad. Its length may be estimated at 680 m.; but above its junction with the Chumbul, 10 m. below the fort of Etawah, it is fordable from October till June. It is therefore of little use as a military barrier; nor is it of much utility to commerce, except during the rainy season, when it may be navigated by flat-bottomed boats of considerable burden. Neither are its waters promotive of fertility like those of the Ganges; for in the lower part of its course it is so strongly impregnated with natron, that the whole space between its banks in its highest and those in its lowest state, is perfectly barren sand.

**JUMNOTRI**, or **JAMNOUTRI**, a lofty three-peaked summit of the Himalayas, in N lat. 30° 55', E long. 78° 12'. Alt. of central peak above sea-level, 25,669 ft. The aspect of this mountain upon the N and the S side differs greatly. On the S it is comparatively shelving, and is clothed with wood to the height of 11,000 ft.; while on the N it is rugged, barren, and precipitous. The formation is gneiss intersected with beds of granite. No volcanic matter whatever has yet been found; but several travellers have discovered ammonites in the neighbourhood of hot springs, which rise close to the banks of the river, at the village of J., about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. below the spot where the river first springs into view. These springs have a temp. of 194° F., and an alt. above sea-level of 10,840 ft. They have their source in a ledge of rock 10 or 12 ft. above the bed of the river. The Hindus who make the pilgrimage to J., bathe in a small basin, where the waters of the river are mingled with those of the hot springs, and are sensibly warm, after which they are marked on the forehead with the yellow ferruginous sediment of the springs. The vegetation in the ravine between Cursolu and J. is first holly growing to the size of a forest-tree, oaks and hazel, with an underwood of yellow jasmine, roses, and rhododendrons. Then succeeds stunted larch mixed with barberries, till at last even the dwarf bamboo fails, and nothing is to be seen but the huge deodar springing from the snow, and extending in forests as far as the eye can reach.

**JUNA (CAPE)**, a cape on the E coast of Sardinia, in N lat. 40° 8', E long. 9° 54'.

**JUNAGUR**, or **CHUNAHGUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, in the division of Soereth, in N lat. 21° 9', E long. 70° 38', belonging to an independent nabab.

**JUNAKSA**, or **EUNASKA**, one of the Fox islands, in the Pacific, in N lat. 53° 26', E long. 170° 14'.

**JUNASDURAH**, a mountain-ridge in Badakshan, between the valleys of Taishkhan and Duraim, in about N lat. 37°, E long. 70°. Alt. 6,600 ft. above sea-level.

**JUNCAL**, a port of Chili, in the prov. of Copiapo, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 m. N of Copiapo, in S lat. 25° 42'. The river descends from the Andes, and has a length of course of about 90 m., but frequently contains so little water that it scarcely reaches the sea.

**JUNCALAS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Hantes-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. SW of Lourdes, on the Nos. Pop. 430.

**JUNCO**, a river on the Grain coast of Guinea, falling into the sea 90 m. ESE of Cape Monte.

**JUNDIAHI**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, near the l. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Tieti, in S lat. 23° 2', W long. 46° 36', 25 m. NNE of São Paulo. The surrounding country is fertile, and the district has a pop. of about 5,000.



**JUNEDA**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. ESE of Lerida. Pop. 674.

**JUNEH**, or **DJOUNI**, a little sea-port of Syria, on the SE coast of the bay of Junch or Kesrowan, 8 m. direct distance NE of Beirut.

**JUNG-BUNZLAU**. See **BUNZLAU**.

**JUNGERPORE**, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat, tributary to the Mahrattas. Long.  $73^{\circ} 38'$  E., lat.  $23^{\circ} 49'$  N.

**JUNGFRAU**, [i.e., 'the Maiden,'] a lofty mountain of Switzerland, situated in the valley of Lauterbrunnen, on the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Valais, 7 m. W of the Finsteraarhorn. It has an alt. of 13,671 ft. This is one of the most extraordinary and most magnificent mountains of the northern chain of the Alps, being surrounded on all sides by frightful rocks and precipices, and covered with enormous masses of snow and glaciers. It was long considered inaccessible; but in the summer of 1811 the brothers Meyer of Aarau, in 1832 M. Hugi, and in 1841 Professors Agassiz and Forbes, succeeded in reaching its summit, which is a kind of triangle, about 2 ft. long by  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. broad. "Before us," says M. Desor, one of the party who made the ascent in 1841, "lay extended the Swiss plain, and at our feet the anterior chains were piled up in stages, and they seemed, by their apparent uniformity, still farther to increase the size of the mighty peaks which rose almost to our level. At the same time, the valleys of the Oberland—which at the moment of our arrival were shrouded in thin mists—could be descried in many places, and we were thus allowed to contemplate the lower world, in some measure, through the openings. We distinguished on the r. the valley of Grindelwald, with its glaciers; on the l., in the depth, an immense crevice, and at the bottom of the latter a shining thread which followed its windings—this was the valley of Lauterbrunnen, with the Lutschinen. But, above everything else, the Eiger and Mönch attracted our attention. We had some difficulty in forming an idea as to what these summits were, which seemed nearer heaven than earth, when seen from the plain; here we contemplated them, looking down upon them from above, and their near proximity allowed us in some measure to observe them in detail, for we were separated from them only by the circus of the *néed* of Aletsch. Opposite, on the W side, rose another peak, less colossal, but more beautiful, its sides entirely covered with snow, obtained for it the name of Silberhorn, i.e., 'Silver Peak.' In the same direction we observed many other peaks, alike crowned with snow, the nearest and most prominent of which appeared to us to be the Gletscherhorn; the other, which is visible from the plain of the glacier, is the Ebene-Finli. These summits, and many others which have yet obtained no name, form, as it were, the immediate attendants upon the J., which rises like a queen in the midst of them. Beyond the Eiger and the Mönch, in an E direction, the mountain-masses which bound the glaciers of Finsteraar and Lauteraar, form another group of greater extent and more savage character than that in the midst of which we were placed; these are the Viescherhörner, the Oberaarhorn, the Schreckhörner, the Berglistock, the Wetterhorn, and in the centre the Finsteraarhorn, the highest mountain in Switzerland. It alone rose above our level, and its abrupt and rocky sides seemed to bid defiance to our ambition. On the S side the view was intercepted by the clouds which had been collected for some hours on the chain of Mont-Rosa. Before seeing these colossal of the Alps near at hand, it often happened, when contemplating them from the plain, that I was astonished at the contrast which prevailed between the almost cutting ridges of the Schreckhorn, and particularly of the Finsteraarhorn, and the great pyramids of the J., the Mönch, and the Eiger. I constrained myself to find some vague explanation of this singular difference in the action of the raising force; and as I saw the latter only in front, it seemed to me natural that their extreme breadth implied a proportional thickness. Here, on the summit of the J., when we were so placed as to command them on all sides, I was not a little surprised to see that the Mönch, which I had believed to be so massive, is nothing more than an immense ridge nearly as sharp as the Finsteraarhorn, but running from E to W, while the latter is directed from N to S. The J. itself is far from being so compact as it appears from Berne and even from Interlaken; and in this respect it does not gain by being seen close at hand; for, instead of forming a continuous mass, it is composed of a series of ridges drawn up one behind another, and separated by deep cuts or valleys. These ridges are arranged according to their height, so that the first, or that nearest the plain, is the least elevated and the last the highest. This particular disposition can be discovered at a great distance; for when we examine the J. attentively in clear weather, we easily distinguish the deep cuts by their darker tint; the last, that which separates the highest peak from the one next to it, is the most obvious. Lastly, the Eiger, although more massive than the Mönch, is still much less pyramidal than it appears to be. I believe that we may find the explanation of these treacherous forms in the nature of the rock, which is generally gneiss or mica slate, that is to say, a rock more or less fissile, which splits in large plates, so that the colossal ridges of the Finsteraarhorn, the Mönch, the J., the Schreckhorn, and the Eiger, represent in some degree, on a large scale, the slaty cleavage of the fallen masses which are detached from their sides, and which the glaciers carry along with them under the form of moraines. Wherever the rock

is real granite or protogine, the peaks are always more massive, as may be seen in Mont Blanc, Mont Maudit, and others. This form of the Bernese Alps does not well agree, I admit, with the opinion of those who regard the different peaks as so many links of one and the same great chain; but Mr. Studer has demonstrated that the Alps, far from being a continuous chain, are composed, on the contrary, of separate ellipsoidal masses, more or less independent of each other. It has likewise been long admitted that, in a geological sense, the high ridges are only accessory, while the essential phenomenon must be sought for in the masses which support them. While we were making these reflections, the thermometer indicated  $-3^{\circ}$  C. ( $26^{\circ} 6$  F.) in the shade; but we were so engrossed with our subject that we did not feel the cold. Saussure's hygrometer stood at  $67^{\circ}$ , notwithstanding the proximity of the column of mist I spoke of. The sky over our heads was perfectly clear, and of so deep a blue that it approached to black; we endeavoured to discover the stars in it, which are said to be visible during the day at great heights, but we did not succeed. It has been pretended that this deep tint is only the effect of the contrast with the snowy surfaces which surround the observer on all sides: but if this were the case, the intensity of the hue would be equal in every part of the celestial vault. Now, this is precisely what did not take place; for, on looking from the zenith to the horizon on the E, where the sky was likewise perfectly clear, we saw the azure gradually become paler as our eyes turned downwards. The rock *in situ*, near the summit, on the edge of the ridge which overlooks the Roththal, is gneiss. Although very compact, it easily splits into small fragments; its surface assumes a coppery appearance from the effects of oxydisation; but the fresh fractures are greenish, with large crystals of felspar, having a pearly lustre. The existence of this rock in such a locality is an important fact for geology; for this reason, that, gneiss being to all appearance a metamorphic rock, its presence on one of the highest summits of the Alps is sufficient of itself to demonstrate that the elevation has not been effected here by crystalline masses rising from the bosom of the earth and spreading over the summits of the crests, as must have been the case with many systems of mountains, among others that of Mont Blanc, the centre of which is protogine, flanked with gneiss and other stratified rocks. To our great surprise, we discovered on the surface of the exposed rock, as well as on the fragments detached from it, many lichens in a very fresh state, some of which occupied a surface of many inches in diameter."

**JUNGERFUR**, a vast mass of rock which forms an island 6 m. in circuit, near the island of Oeland on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, in N lat.  $61^{\circ} 10'$ , E long.  $17^{\circ} 10'$ . It is dangerous to navigators; and shipwrecks frequently occur on it. The inhabitants call it Blackkulla, i.e. 'Black top,' from the gloomy appearance of its summit on the approach of stormy weather.

**JUNGPORE**, or **JANGALPUR**, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rajeshy, on the E bank of the Bhagirettri river, 20 m. NNW of Murshedabad, in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 28'$ , E long.  $88^{\circ} 13'$ . This is the principal silk establishment of the East India company. The buildings were erected in 1773, and will contain 3,000 persons. The method employed in spinning the silk is the same as practised in Italy. The worms are bred all round the country in the vicinity, the soil of which is favourable to the growth of the mulberry, on which these animals live; but the natives are obliged to sell the choice cocoons to the company's agent. It is principally carried on by women and children.

**JUNGLE-MEHALS**, or **JANGAL-MAHALS**, a district of Bengal, lying between N lat.  $22^{\circ} 30'$  and  $24^{\circ}$ , and E long.  $86^{\circ}$  and  $88^{\circ}$ ; having the district of Birbhum on the N; Burdwan on the E; Hugli and Midnapore on the S; and Ranghur on the W. Area 6,900 acres. Pop. in 1829-30, 1,304,740. The land-revenue in 1829-30, £44,942. The surface of this district is much covered with wood, and little cultivated.

**JUNGLEBARY**, a town of Bengal, in the district of Sylhet, on the E side of the Brahmaputra river, in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 27'$ .

**JUNGNAU**, a town of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, belonging to the prince of Furstenberg, 14 m. W of Buchau. Pop. 703.

**JUNHAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 2 m. WNW of Montsalvy. Pop. 1,100.

**JUNIATTA**, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which



has its rise in the Alleghany mountains, in the W part of Huntingdon co.; runs from W to E; and after a course of 180 m., unites with the Susquehanna about 15 m. above Harrisburg. It is navigable from Bedford to its mouth, a distance of 150 m.—Also a co. in the central part of Pennsylvania. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,080; in 1850, 13,113.—Also a township in the same co., 30 m. NW of Homsburg. Pop. 1,450.

**JUNIEN (SAINT)**, a town of France, dep. of Haute-Vienne, situated between the Vienne and the Glane, 19 m. WNW of Limoges. Pop. 3,163. It has considerable manufactures, particularly of woollens, leather, hats, and earthenware.

**JUNIUS**, a township in Seneca co., in the state of New York, U. S., 18 m. NW of Auburn. Pop. 1,595.

**JUNIVILLE**, a canton and village of France, dep. of Ardennes, 6 m. S of Rethel.

**JUNK**, or **JUNCO**, a river of Upper Guinea, in Liberia, which flows first SSW, then bends ESE, is joined by South Junk river, and flows by a considerable estuary into the Atlantic at Marshall, and 36 m. ESE of Monrovia.

**JUNK CEYLON**, or **JAN SEILAN**—properly **SALANG**, or **UJUNG SALANG**—an island of Siam, in the bay of Bengal, on the W side of the Malay peninsula, between  $7^{\circ} 46'$  and  $8^{\circ} 9'$  N lat., and in the long. of  $98^{\circ} 20'$  E, separated from the continent by a narrow sandy isthmus about 1 m. long, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth, which is covered at high water, and whereon spring tides rise 9 or 10 ft. The island is 24 m. in length, and about 9 m. in breadth; and has good anchorage around its whole circuit, besides an excellent harbour on the E side. Its general physical formation may be described as that of a well-wooded granitic mountain-ridge, shelving gradually down to the shore. There is no considerable river in the island, both from its size, and the hills being low; but several streams run through flat marshes of mangroves into the sea. The climate here is agreeable, for the heat is moderate. Rains begin to fall gently in July, and continue until November, with frequent intermissions of fine weather attended with cool NE winds at night. The interior contains large plains of rice well-cultivated; but the exterior districts are kept in a state of nature, for the purpose it is supposed of obstructing the access of an enemy. Rice is the staple product; oranges, limes, and most of the tropical fruits and roots are produced. The E side, lying opposite Pulo-Panjang, is the best cultivated. The wild animals are deer and hogs; the domesticated ones are elephants and a few goats; but the islanders have neither horses, sheep, dogs, nor cats. The pop. of the whole island has been calculated at 12,000. The features of the people resemble those of the Malays, intermixed with a good deal of the Chinese aspect. They are well-made, but rather slender; they speak the Siamese language, and in general understand the Malay tongue; and, like Europeans, they write from left to right. The inhabitants are distributed in towns and villages, of which 16 are named, but all of them are inconsiderable. Teroa, the chief town, situated on a creek, consists only of about 80 houses. A wooden pagoda covered with palm leaves stands here, which is served by about 20 talapoins or monks, who live in a state of celibacy in small apartments adjoining to it. Their heads are shaved and uncovered; they wear a yellow garment, and carry a white rod in their hands, but it appears that they can resign their monastic vocation at pleasure. The *phyu* or governor has a dwelling at Teroa, and another 8 m. inland. Tin is the principal export of the island, which formerly carried on considerable commerce with several Asiatic ports; but this has greatly de-

creased since the establishment of a British colony on Penang. Its exports, besides that metal, are elephants' teeth, *beche de mer*, and *sayhan*. The imports are principally opium. Hindostan piece goods, brass utensils from Java, European cloth and cutlery. The currency of the island consists of conic frustums of tin, of 2 or 3 lbs. weight, with correspondent halves and quarters, which cannot be exported without payment of duty. When visited by Captain Forest in 1784, this island was governed by a viceroy from Siam, who had 3 associates or counsellors. Each of these officers had about 60 military retainers, who were armed with a musket and bayonet, sword and dagger, and, receiving little pay, lived in some respect on the community. In 1785, the Birmans, who had for some time been extending their dominions, had gained so much territory on the continent, that, with the possession of this island, they could have cut off the Siamese from any other channel of communication with India than the gulf of Siam. In order, therefore, to effect its conquest, they fitted out 11 ships of war at Rangoon for the conveyance of troops and warlike stores, while an army of 8,000 men marched to Mergui, a port on the peninsula, for the purpose of co-operation. Having made a movement against the island in March, they attacked and carried the fort on the E side, and found in it much valuable booty; but the governor, who had retired to the interior, rallied his forces, and compelled the enemy to retreat after sustaining great loss. The Birmans, nevertheless, did not abandon their object, and after a long interval returned in 1810, when they effected the total conquest of the island, and consigned the whole inhabitants to slavery in Pegu. At a still later period it continued to be the subject of contest between them and the Siamese; but the latter hold it at present.

**JUNKERSHOF**, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Marienwerder, NE of Tuchel.

**JUNOFUVANDO**, a village of Sweden, in the prefecture of North Bothnia, on the Tornea, 15 m. N of Lulea. It has a productive iron-mine, and several blast-furnaces.

**JUNQUEIRA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara and district of Ico.

**JUNQUERA (LA)**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Gerona, and partido of Figueras, on the margin of a plain near the Petite-Llobregat, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 1,098. It has a parish church and a custom-house. The environs grow large quantities of cork.

**JUNQUERA-DE-AMBIA (SANTA MARIA DE)**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Orense, and partido of Allariz. Pop. 1,415. It has a parish and a collegiate church. Fairs are held monthly.

**JUNQUERA-DE-ESPADANEDO**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Orense and partido of Allariz. Pop. 816. It possesses a parish church and a custom-house, and has manufactories of tape and ribbon. Cattle are reared in considerable numbers in the environs.

**JUNRUCK**, a village of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 80 m. SW of Lahore, and 12 m. SW of Chouchuck, on the l. bank of the Ravee.

**JUNTA (LA)**, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, 90 m. NE of Arispe, on the Huaqui, Yagui, or Babispe.

**JUNZALAEN**, **ZOONZALAEN**, or **YUNS**, a town of Burmah, in the district of Karaen, 100 m. NW of Taungu or Tongo, at the head of a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Sulween, or Thauluyn.



**JUPAN**, a town of the island of Madura, one of the Sunda islands, near the S coast, in the territory and 15 m. E of Sumenap.

**JUPANOVSKAIA-SOPKA**, an extinct volcano of Russia in Asia, in Kamchatka, 30 m. NNE of Petropavlovsk, in N lat. 53° 30', E long. 159° 20'. Alt. above sea-level 9,055 ft. A river named Kiminta issues from its base, and uniting with the Jupanova flows into the sea, at Oretningan.

**JUPARANAN**, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo. It is about 15 m. in circumference, and contains numerous small islands. Its banks abound with deer, and its waters with fish. It receives the Cachoeira on the NW, and discharges itself by a narrow outlet into the Rio Doce.

**JUPILLE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege, watered by the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 2,292. It possesses manufactures of cloth, of iron-ware, and of boilers for steam-engines, a wool-spinning and 2 paper-mills. The village is the *Jobii Villa* or *Jopila* of the ancients.

**JUPILES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 7 m. N of Chateau-du-Loir, and 20 m. WSW of Saint Calais. Pop. 1,321.

**JUPITER**, a river of the island of Anticosti, which flows into the St. Lawrence, 8 m. NNW of SW. Point.

**JUPITER**, or **DIA (MOUNT)**, the highest summit of the island of Naxos, Grecian archipelago, 9 m. SE of the town of Naxos. See NAXOS.

**JUPKOV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 87 m. SW of Kiev, district and 40 m. ESE of Makhnovka.

**JUPRELLE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 595.

**JURA**, a department of France, on the Swiss frontier; between the parallels of 46° 17' and 47° 20'; bounded on the N by the dep. of Haute-Saône, from which it is separated by the Oignon; on the NE by that of Doubs; on the E by Switzerland, from which it is in part separated by the Jura chain; on the S by the dep. of Ain; on the W by that of Saône-et-Loire; and on the NW by that of Côte-d'Or. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 72 m.; its greatest breadth 42 m. Area 500,006 hectares. Pop. in 1801, 288,151; in 1836, 315,355; in 1846, 316,150. In density of pop. it is the 40th dep. of France, having 63.62 to the sq. kilom.—The S and E parts of this dep. are mountainous, being traversed by the Jura chain, which here forms three ridges running from NE to SW. The loftiest summits, along the Swiss frontier, have an average elevation of 1,200 metres, or 1,312 yds. Their principal summit, the Reculet, has an alt. of 5,633 ft.; the Dôle attains an alt. of 5,514 ft. The second ridge is mostly covered with forests of pine, juniper, and box, and presents some fertile valleys and pasture grounds. The lowest ridge presents a soil increasing in fertility as it approaches the plain, which occupies the N and W sections of the dep. About 130,000 hect. are rich soil. The Rhone is the principal stream; and the whole dep., with the exception of a small portion on the SE, belongs to its basin. The Oignon, the Doubs, and the Seille, are affluents of the Saône, which joins the Rhone at Lyon; and the Ain falls into the Rhone a few miles above that city. None of these rivers are navigable except the Ain. There are several small lakes; and in the NW some extensive marshes. A canal unites the Rhone and the Rhine, passing from the Saône to the valley of the Doubs near Dôle, and following the course of that valley into the dep. of the Doubs.—The mineral riches of J. are considerable. Many iron-mines are worked; marble, lead, and coal are found; and there are even traces of gold. The brine springs of Salins

yield 6 per cent. in weight of salt; those of Montmorot are less productive.—The agricultural produce in the plain consists of wheat, rye, buckwheat, and maize; on the lower hills, barley, oats, maize, and rape are grown. The vine is cultivated on the lower slopes, and upwards of 400,000 hectol. of wine are annually produced, chiefly white, and of good quality. The quantity of woodland was estimated in 1834 at nearly one-fourth of the surface.—The horned cattle in this dep. were estimated in 1839 as amounting to 161,552; of horses, 19,006. The number of sheep is comparatively small, being only 46,219 in 1839. Poultry and bees are reared, and the honey is of excellent quality. The wild boar, wolf, fallow-deer, and roe-buck are found in the forests.—The manufacturing industry of this dep. is considerable. Wrought and cast iron are made in 21 different works; articles of steel are manufactured, also nails and hardware articles; clocks and watches are made at Morey and Foncein; and at Sept Moncel and Molaines, several hundred hands are engaged in manufacturing artificial gems. At Saint-Claude, Les Crosets, Moyrans, and other places in the mountainous districts, the making of articles in wood and horn gives employment, during winter especially, to many. The other manufactures are cotton stockings, hats, coarse linens, leather, paper, brandy, glue, mineral acids, and soap. The chief exports are iron goods, toys, and watches; wine, timber, and deals; horses for the cavalry, and horned cattle. The dep. is divided into 4 arrondissements, viz.:

| Arrondissements.            | Population |          |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------|
|                             | in 1836.   | in 1846. |
| Lons-le-Saulnier, . . . . . | 107,690    | 108,785  |
| Poligny, . . . . .          | 80,672     | 79,552   |
| Saint-Claude, . . . . .     | 52,353     | 52,112   |
| Dôle, . . . . .             | 74,640     | 75,701   |
|                             | 315,355    | 316,150  |

These are subdivided into 32 cantons, and 580 communes, of which only 7 have a pop. exceeding 3,000 souls. It 1842 it possessed 10 establishments of secondary instruction attended by 588 pupils; and in 1840, 853 primary schools, with 46,891 pupils in winter, and 22,185 in summer.—The dep. forms the diocese of St. Claude, the bishop being suffragan to the archb. of Lyon et Vienne. It is in the jurisdiction of the Cour royale of Besançon. Under the late regime it returned 4 members to the chamber-of-deputies, who were elected in 1834 by 1,076 electors.—The dep. of J. formed part of the territory of the *Sequani*; and under Roman dominion made part of the prov. of *Maxima Sequanorum*, a subdivision of *Gallia Lugdunensis*. Subsequently it passed to the Burgundians and the Franks; and in the Middle ages, and till 1790, was comprised in the prov. of Bourgogne, or Franche-Comté.

**JURA**, one of the Hebrides, lying NE of Islay, opposite to the district of Knapdale in Argyshire, to which co. it is politically annexed. It is 20 m. in length from SW to NE. Its breadth at the S end is about 8 m., but tapers gradually to about 2 m. at the N extremity. Its superficies has been estimated at 58,500 Scots acres, of which only 3,000 are arable. It is the most rugged of the Western isles, being composed chiefly of huge rocks, piled on one another in the utmost disorder,—naked and incapable of cultivation, and presenting "one continued tract of brown and rocky mountain-pasture." These mountains extend in the form of a ridge from S to N, nearly in the middle of the island. Three of them rising near the S end, of an irregular conoidal form, and termed 'the Paps of J.' are conspicuous at a great distance, two of them respectively having an alt. of 2,480 and 2,420 ft. The mountains are of white or red quartz, some of which is brecciated, or filled with crystalline



kernels of an amethystine colour. The other rocks of the island are a bluish coloured slate, veined with red, and so fine as to be used as a whetstone; a micaceous sandstone; and, at the N extremity, a quarry of micaceous granite. There is abundance of iron ore, and a vein of the black oxide of manganese. On the W coast there is a fine kind of sand, which is used in the manufacture of glass. Loch-Tarbet, a long narrow arm of the sea, opening on the W coast, nearly divides the island into two. There are some small lakes in the vicinity of the Paps; and a few streams, descending from these mountains, flow into the sound of J. The W side of the island is wild and rugged, and intersected by numerous torrents which come rushing down from the mountains. All the pop. live on the E side. Here, along the margin of the sea, the coast is level; but at a little distance from the shore there is a gradual ascent. The soil along the shore is thin and stony; higher up it becomes moory, with patches of improvable moss; along the foot of the mountains there are numerous springs which render the ground spouty and unfit for cultivation. The crops are oats, barley, potatoes, and flax; the chief manure is sea-weed. There are two fine harbours on the E coast of the island; that to the S is called the harbour of Small-Isles, from the number of islets which shelter it; the other, a few miles to the N, is named the Lowlandman's bay; there are also some anchoring places on the W coast. At the N end of J. are the three inhabited islands of Scarba, Lunga, and Balnahaugh. Between Scarba and J. is the famous gulf called Corrievreckin. Red deer exist on the mountains, and there is plenty of grouse and black game. There is only one small village on the E coast of the island, inhabited by a few fishers. The climate of J. is very healthy, owing to its high situation, and its exposure to the winds. There is a ferry from Kenuachtrach or Kinnachrach, at the N point of the island, to Craignish-point on the mainland, a distance of 4 m., whence a good carriage-road leads to the Kintraw and Kellmelfort roads. Gaelic is spoken in the island. Pop. 1,312.

JURA, a river which has its source in Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, in the NW of the district of Rosiena, near Ratova; runs S; enters Prussia, and throws itself into the Niemen, on the r. bank, 11 m. ESE of Tilsit, and after a course of 78 m. Its principal affluent is the Chechoura, which it receives on the l. See also GYARUS.

JURA and COLONSAY, a parish of Argyshire, composed of nine islands, of which that of J. is the largest. The islands of Colonsay and Oronsay, of Scarba, Lunga, Balnahaugh, and the three small uninhabited isles called the Gravellach or Mare islands, on the N of J., form the rest of the district. Pop. in 1801, 2,007; in 1831, 2,205; in 1841, 2,299.

JURA MOUNTAINS, a chain on the SW of Switzerland, usually classed with the Alpine system, which stretches from Mont Vouache in Savoy, to the cant. of Schaffhausen, in a direction nearly SSW and NNE, and almost parallel to that of the Alps. Its length is from 180 to 200 m.; its breadth, in a NW direction, from 30 to 40 m. The ridge of J. rises to the height of 3,000 or 4,000 ft. from the plain of Switzerland, with a declivity often very steep; and presents at this elevation throughout the whole of its length an undulated line, above which there rise in some places rounded summits to the height of 600, 1,000, or even 2,000 ft. above the rest of the chain. On the side of Franche-Comté the J. is formed into several parallel ramifications, which diminish gradually in height, till they terminate in the plains of Burgundy. The following are the altitudes of the principal summits, as determined geometrically by Messrs. Pictet and Tralles:

|                                                  | French feet. |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Dole.                                            | 5,082        |
| Dole, according to the French engineers.         | 5,178        |
| Montendre, above the valley of the lake of Joux. | 5,170        |
| Receulet, or the summit of Mont Thoiry.          | 5,196        |

The principal passes in the ridge of J. are that of Fort-Ecluse, where the Rhone runs in a deep channel between the fort and the foot of Mont-Vouache; the passage of Esclées, at a little distance from Orbe, on the road of Pontarlier; that of the Cluse-de-Verrieres, in the principality of Neuchâtel; that of the Pierre-Pertuis, in the valley of St. Imier; and the defiles of the valley of Moutier, of Ballstall, and of Wallenburg. As the ridge of J. lies below the line of perpetual snow, it contains no glaciers; but blocks of ice and columns of snow are found in some deep caverns, such as those near St. George's above Rolle, and between the valleys of Travers and Brevine. The pastures are drier than those of the higher Alps; but in some places, particularly in the cant. of Basle, the meadows are as beautiful and fertile as those of the central chain. Some of the ramifications of J., particularly those in the neighbourhood of Saint Claude and Champagnol, produce a great quantity of box-wood, some of which rises to the height of 20 ft. The mountains, which extend for 4 or 5 leagues round Poligni, are covered with lofty pines, which long afforded to the ship-carpenters of Toulon the tallest masts for their vessels-of-war. The same forests furnish also the materials of numerous manufactures in wood, which employ the inhabitants during the winter, and form a considerable branch of trade. The iron-foundries, the forges, and the salt-pits of Salins, Arc, and Senans, obtain here the wood and the charcoal which they require. The brown bear still inhabits the wildest parts of the western chain of J., and it is not many years ago since it made great ravages among the cattle, and even descended into the plains.—The ridge of J. is composed of compact limestone, of a greyish or yellowish brown colour, but always less deep than that of the Alps: sometimes it has a lively yellow colour. The strata alternate with beds of marl and of clay; gypsum, beds of asphaltum, of the finest marble, sulphuretted springs, and salt springs, also occur. Of the latter, those of Salins, Courbaillon, Montmorot near Lons-le-Saulnier, Grosion, Tormont, and St. Lantheim near Poligni, all of which belong to France, are among the richest. The stratification of J. is very singular. The inclination of the strata from S to NW,—their vertical position,—the vaults which they form,—and their junction in the form of the roofs of houses at the summit of the chain,—are phenomena highly interesting to the mineralogist. The stretch of the strata is from SSW to NNE. Among the numerous petrifications found in the calcareous formation, are various species of ammonites, univalve and bivalve shells, and corals. Iron is found in great abundance in the J. The iron-mines on the French side, and in the bishopric of Basle, have been wrought with activity; but Switzerland has not yet taken advantage of her portion of this treasure. Strata of brown coal occur, which owe their origin to entire forests which have been buried by the dreadful earthquakes to which J. has often been exposed. The innumerable masses of granite and of gneiss which are scattered up and down on the SE flank of this chain, even at the height of 2,400 ft., form one of the most interesting facts in geology. One of these masses, which is found above Neuchâtel, and which was measured by Professor Playfair in 1817, is 62 ft. long, 32 ft. wide, and nearly 17 ft. high. As there is neither granite nor gneiss on this ridge, Saussure and Sir James Hall have supposed that they have been carried by some great flood or



debacle across the lake of Geneva from the Savoy Alps; and it is a remarkable fact, that similar blocks are found in the lake of Geneva opposite to the mouths of the streams which descend from the Savoy hills. M. Charpentier has recently suggested the theory, that after the last elevation of this chain of mountains, the warm climate (about  $17^{\circ}5$  ( $63^{\circ}5$  F.) which had till then prevailed in their vicinity, and which was sufficient to allow palms to flourish, since remains of them are found in the deposits formed at their base, gave place to a cold and humid climate; that during this epoch glaciers were formed on the highest summits of the Alps and on the most elevated ridges of the secondary chains; that these glaciers increased to such an extent that they descended to the lateral valleys, and filled them to a certain height, and finally reached the great principal valley, where they united into one which ended by debouching into the basin of Lower Switzerland. Thus all the great valleys of the Alps would furnish an extensive glacier reaching to the plain situate at their foot; but one only, that of the valley of the Rhone, would acquire such extension as to traverse the plain and reach almost to the highest points of the J. The return of heat would gradually melt these enormous glaciers, and reduce them to their present dimensions, while the debris which they carried with them, as is seen in modern glaciers in our own day, would serve as marks to point out their progress, and constitute the erratic formation.

**JURA ISLAND.** A small island in the strait of Malacca, in N lat.  $4^{\circ}$ , E long.  $100^{\circ}10'$ .

**JURAJ.** See **GEORGEN (SANKT)**.

**JURANCON,** a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Pau, near the Gave-du-Pau. Pop. 2,031. It produces large quantities of, and carries on an active trade in, wine.

**JURATZICHKI,** a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 57 m. SSE of Vilna, district and 34 m. S of Ochmiana.

**JURAVKA,** a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 15 m. N of Bogoutchar, and 36 m. SE of Pavlovsk, on the l. bank of the Don.

**JURBEURG.** See **GEORGENBURG**.

**JURDAN,** a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 57 m. WNW of Rossiena, and 30 m. SW of Telch.

**JURE,** a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, which waters the districts of Januaria and Granga, and joins the Acaracú, or Camucim. Amethysts are found in its channel, and in the mountains near its source are mines of gold.

**JUREA,** a mountain and headland of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, and comarca of Curitiba, on the shore of the Atlantic, between the embouchures of the Una and Iguaúpe, in N lat.  $24^{\circ}32'40''$ , and W long.  $52^{\circ}$ .

**JURERE-MIRIM.** See **CATHARINA (SANTA)**.

**JURIARI,** a village and river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and parish of Campo-Grande.

**JURIEV-POLSKOI,** a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vladimir. The district occupies the NW part of the gov. It is flat, and to a great extent marshy and covered with wood; but possesses some tracts of fertile soil, and produces considerable quantities of hemp and flax.—The town is 39 m. NW of Vladimir, on the Koloksha, in an extensive plain from which it derives its name. Pop. 1,800. It contains 5 churches and a cloister; and has a manufactory of silk, a print-work, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in linen, silk, leather, and iron-ware.

**JURIEVETZ-POLVOLSKOI,** a district and

town of Russia in Europe, in the E part of the gov. of Kostroma. It is well-wooded and well-cultivated, and possesses considerable manufactories of coarse linen and of common cloth.—The town is 96 m. ESE of Kostroma, on the r. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of the Unja. Pop. 2,500. It has three churches and a cloister. Fairs are held here several times a-year, and an active trade is carried on in tallow, pitch, and corn.

**JURJURA,** or **GURAIGURA,** a chain of mountains in Algeria, 90 m. ESE of Algiers, on the confines of the prov. of Algiers and Constantina. It extends a distance of about 24 m., in a NE direction, along the l. bank of the Adous or Sumein; and joins the chain of the Little Atlas on the S. It consists generally of masses of barren rock, rent into numerous gorges, and covered half the year with snow. One of these defiles, named the Biben, or Iron Gates, forms the great route between Algiers and Constantina. This pass, which is 400 ft. in length, passes through a narrow valley, and is at some parts not more than 18 ft. in width, while its rocky sides rise in some places to the perpendicular height of 600 ft. A brackish stream, named Louet-Biben, runs through the valley.

**JURKINA,** a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. WNW of Kaluga, district and 17 m. NW of Musalk. It has a glass-work.

**JURKUP,** or **URGUR,** a village of Turkey in Asia, in Caramania, in the sanj. and 72 m. N of Nigdeh.

**JURRUK,** a town of Sindé, 28 m. SSW of Hydrabad, on a rising ground which projects into the Indus, on the r. bank. Its position, commanding the navigation of the river, renders it a place of considerable importance. Turnery forms the chief branch of local industry.

**JURUANIA,** or **JURUENA,** a comarca or district of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso; bounded on the N by the prov. of Para; on the E by the Rio Juruena; on the SE by the comarca of Mato-Grosso; and on the W by the Guapore and Madeira, by which it is separated from Bolivia and Peru. It is upwards of 300 m. in breadth from N to S, and exceeds that extent in length. Two mountain-ridges of no great elevation, the Cordillera Geral, and the Serra Parecis, or Urucumanacu, traverse it from W to E, and give rise to numerous streams, all belonging to the basin of the Amazon. The principal of these are the Jassy, Jamary, and Giparana, or Machado, tributaries of the Madeira and the Juruena. A large extent of its surface is covered with forests, in which varieties of the finest timber and several kinds of palms are found in great abundance. The principal Portuguese settlement is the fort of Principe-de-Beira, founded in 1776, on the Guapore. The rest of the district, of which but little is yet known, is inhabited by tribes of Indians, of whom the more important are the Pamas, who frequent the banks of the Madeira and of the affluents of the Juruena, the Tamaris, and the Bacahas, who are found amid the head-streams of the Juruena, and the Uhayhas, who inhabit the banks of the same river, near the confines of Para.

**JARUARI,** or **YARUARI,** a river of Venezuela, which rises on the N side of the cordillera of Parima, and flows between the Sierra Usupama and the Sierra Imataca, to the Cuyuni, in a course of 75 leagues. It is reputed to communicate with the Caroni in the rainy season.

**JURUBAXI,** or **URUBESH,** a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in the W part of Brazilian Guayana. It issues from a group of lakes, one of which communicates with the Hyapura, and joins the Rio Negro on the r. bank, a little above the town of Santa Isabel.



**JURUENA**, or **JURUENNA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its source on the N side of the Sierra-dos-Parecis, in the comarca and 80 m. NE of Mato-Grosso; runs first NNE, then NNW, and again NE between the comarcas of Mato-Grosso and Arinos; and, after a course of 390 m., joins the Arinos, in S lat. 9° 30', whence the united streams take the name of Tapajoz. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Taburahyra, Oca, Turvo, and Chacururina, and, on the l., the Juina, Caranaguinha, Juinamixi, and Tunevina. Its banks, which are fertile, are inhabited by tribes of uncivilized Indians.

**JURUHA**, or **JURUA**, a river which has its source in Peru, and is supposed to issue from the marshy lake of Rogaguano; flows thence NNE into Brazil; waters the W part of the Para, separating the comarca of the same name from that of Jutay; and joins the Amazon on the r. bank, 65 m. NW of the confluence of the Teffe, and after a total course of about 750 m. Ninety miles above its mouth it sends off an arm, named Urana, which flows into the Amazon about 20 m. above Ega or Teffe.—Also a comarca, in the W part of the prov. of Para, bounded on the N by the Amazon, on the E by the Teffe, on the W by the Jurua, and on the S partly by Peru. It is 360 m. in length from N to S, and about 75 m. in medium breadth. It is well-watered, but is covered in almost its whole extent with forests. Its chief town is Nogueira.

**JURUBA**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, between the sea and a bay of the same name, commonly called the bay of São Francisco. It has a church, and contains the forts of Santa-Cruz and of Pico.

**JURUMENHA**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo and comarca of Avis, 12 m. SW of Elvas, and 42 m. E of Evora, near the r. bank of the Guadiana, on a steep hill. Pop. 530. It is strongly fortified, and has a citadel, a parish church, several chapels, and 2 hospitals. To the N of the town is the Maures, an affluent of the Guadiana.

**JURUOCA**, or **AJURUOCA** (SERRA), a mountain-chain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes. It separates from the Serra-Mantiqueira, near the sources of the Rio Grande and Baependy, runs NNW, and joins the Serra-Carranca, to the S of S. João-del-Rey, presenting a total range of 75 m. It derives its name from a lofty rock, locally called Ayuru-Oca, or 'rock of the parrot,' from the projecting face of which a stream of water descends to the depth of 450 ft. To the E of this chain is a village of the same name, with a military post for the repression of contraband trade in gold and diamonds.

**JURURU**, or **VARIAY**, a port of the island of Cuba, on the N coast, between the ports of Gibara and Naranjo, 75 m. N of Santiago-de-Cuba.

**JURUYO**. See **JURULLO**.

**JURZEN**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, which takes its rise in the Ural mountains, near the sources of the river of that name; runs first NW, then W; and joins the Ousa, on the l. bank, 12 m. above Fort Jeldiatzkaia, after a course of about 150 m. On its banks are extensive iron-mines.

**JUSCAR**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 45 m. WSW of Malaga, partido and 8 m. S of Ronda, amid woody mountains. Pop. 693. In the adjacent mountains are mines of iron and copper.

**JUSHPUR**, a zemindary and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Gundwana. The zemindary extends between 22° and 23° N lat., and is bounded on the E by the district of Chuta Nagpur, and on the S by the Sirgajah territory.

It has a hilly surface, and its soil is arid and ill-cultivated. The town is 81 m. N of Sumbhulpur.

**JUSSAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 4 m. S of Aurillac. Pop. 1,535.

**JUSSEY**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, arrond. of Vesoul. The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,941; in 1841, 16,188. The town is 20 m. NW of Vesoul, in a mountainous district near the r. bank of the Amance, and the confluence of the Saône. Pop. in 1841, 2,789. It contains numerous antiquities, and has a manufactory of clocks and several tile-kilns. Fairs for cattle, horses, woollen fabrics, and straw-hats of local manufacture, are held here 5 times a-year.

**JUSSOFEL**, a tribe of aborigines who inhabit the banks of the Cabul and Indus, in the E part of Afghanistan Proper, and prov. of Peshawar.

**JUSSY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 3 m. SE of St. Simon, near the canal of St. Quentin. Pop. 1,202. The environs afford good wine.

**JUSSY-LEVEQUE**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 14 m. ESE of Geneva. Pop. 1,100.

**JUST** (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. S of Nancelle, on the r. bank of the Vianr. Pop. in 1841, 1,648.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Marennes, and 11 m. SSW of Rochefort. Pop. 2,021. Fairs for cattle, horses, salt, wine, &c., are held here twice a-year.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. SW of Pipriac. Pop. 1,240. Fairs for cattle, iron-ware, common stuffs, &c., are held here twice a-year.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Anglure, on the Livone. Pop. 1,171.—Also a village in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NE of Montreuil-Bellay, on the l. bank of the Dive, near the confluence of the Thoué. A fair for cattle, horses, and grain, is held here once a-year.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Limoges. Pop. 1,100.

**JUST** (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, 7 m. W of Penzance. Area 7,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,667; in 1841, 7,047. Extensive tin and copper-mines are wrought in this p.—Also another parish in the same co., 7 m. SSW of Truro. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,558; in 1841, 1,488.

**JUST-D'AVRAY** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. and 9 m. NW of Bois-d'Oingt. Pop. 1,299. Fairs for cattle, mercery, &c., are held here three times a-year.

**JUST-DE-BAFFRE** (SAINT), in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Viverols. Pop. 2,315.

**JUST-EN-BAS** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 3 m. NW of St. George-en-Couzou. Pop. 1,149. It has 2 annual fairs for cattle, hard-ware, &c.

**JUST-EN-BRIONDE** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Brionde. Pop. 1,492.

**JUST-EN-CHAUSSEE** (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, arrond. of Clermont. The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,405; in 1841, 13,202. The town is 9 m. N of Clermont, on the Aure. Pop. 1,120. It is a generally pleasing town, and the principal street broad and handsome; but the environs are dull. Hosiery forms the chief article of local manufacture. Fairs are held three times a-year, chiefly for cattle, and for wood and basket wares.

**JUST-EN-CHEVALET** (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, arrond. of Roanne. The cant. comprises 8



coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,907; in 1841, 10,568. The town is 15 m. SW of Roanne, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 2,228. Fairs for mercery, stuffs of various kinds, pottery, cattle, &c., are held here.

**JUST-PRES-CHOMELIX** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Allègre. Pop. 1,536.

**JUST-SUR-LOIRE** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 1½ m. E of St. Rambert, on the bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactories of shawls and of chemical substances, and several dye-works, and carries on a considerable trade in iron and charcoal.

**JUST-MALMONT** (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. NNE of St. Didier-la-Sauve. Pop. 1,857. It has 4 annual fairs for cattle, grain, cloth, and mercery.

**JUST-DES-MARAIS** (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and ½ m. W of Beauvais, in a valley near the Therain. Pop. 578. It has a calico-printing mill. This town originally bore the name of Arré, and was formerly fortified. It was several times destroyed by the Normans and Burgundians.

**JUST-LA-PENDUE** (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 4 m. SSE of St. Symphorien-de-Lay. Pop. 2,637. Fairs for cattle, mercery, and thread, are held here 4 times a-year.

**JUSTIN** (SAINT), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. S of Roquefort, on the l. bank of the Douze. Pop. 1,608. Fairs for horses, mules, cattle, and wool are held here 3 times a-year.

**JUTAHÍ**, a large river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which rises in Peru, to the E of the Andes-de-Cuchao, in two main streams which unite shortly after crossing the Brazilian frontier, and flow N to the parallel of 7° 50' S. The river then turns NNE, and holds that direction prevailing till it joins the Amazon, on the r. bank, under the meridian of 66° 40' W, 85 m. NE of Matura, after a course of probably 700 m.

**JUTERBOCK**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle of Jüterbock-Luckenwalde, reg. of Potsdam, 60 m. SSW of Berlin. Pop. 4,550.

**JUTICALPA**, a department of the republic of Honduras, in Central America, lying between the dep. of Yoro on the N, and of Segovia on the S. Its chief town, of the same name, is situated on a branch of the Aguan, in N lat. 14° 52', W long. 86° 40', 65 m. ENE of Comayagua.

**JUTLAND**, in Danish **JYLLAND**, [pronounced **YILLAND**,] anciently called **JOTLAND** or **GOTLAND**, one of the most considerable continental provinces of Denmark, situated between 55° 23' and 57° 44' N lat., and between 12° 40' and 10° 20' E long. It is a large peninsula, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the south, where it is bounded by the duchy of Sleswick; measuring 180 m. in length from N to S, and 75 m. from W to E at its medium breadth; and bounded on the N by the Skager-Rak, which separates it from Norway; on the E by the Cattegat, which separates it from Sweden; on the S by the duchy of Sleswick, from which it is separated by the Kolding-Aa flowing E into the Little Belt, and the Konge-Aa flowing W into the North sea; and on the W by the North sea. Its area is estimated at 9,525 sq. m. The coasts, both on the E and W, are indented by numerous gulfs and inlets, which form safe and commodious harbours; and the gulf of Lymfiord particularly, which is of singularly irregular form, but is navigable and full of islands, stretches across the province from the Cattegat to the German ocean.

*Divisions.*] It is divided into 4 *stifter*, dioceses, or districts, which are subdivided into 10 *amter* or bailiwicks, and *herreders* or seignories. The *stifts* are 1. Aalborg, in the N of the prov., of which the principal towns are Aalborg, a trading town on the S coast of the Lymfiord gulf; Skagen, at the N extremity of the peninsula; Hjørring, 30 m. NW of the cape; Nyecoping, a little trading town on the island of Mors. 2. Wiburg, containing a town of the same name, the cap. of the prov., an ancient inland town; Mariager, a small place on a gulf of the same name; Skeva, on the S border of the Lymfiord; and Hobroe, a pleasant trading-town. 3. Aarhuus, along the E coast, containing a trading-town of the same name; Randers, an old trading-place on the river Guden; and Ebeltoft, Horsens, and Scanderborg, small trading-towns along the coast. 4. Ripen, the most considerable district of the prov., extending along the W coast between Sleswick and the Lymfiord, containing Ripen, a tolerably well-built town at the mouth of the Nilisaar; Holding, anciently a royal residence; Fredericia, on the Little Belt, where vessels pay toll; Warde, Rinkioeping, Holstbroe, Hierting, and Jelling, all of which are small places more like villages than towns.—The principal island belonging to J. is Løssø, off the NE coast, in the Cattegat.—The following table exhibits the area in German sq. m., and the pop. in 1847, of the several bailiwicks of J.:—

|              | Area.  | Pop.    |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| Aalborg,     | 52.8   | 64,000  |
| Hjørring,    | 51.25  | 69,000  |
| Thisted,     | 30.75  | 47,500  |
| Viborg,      | 55.33  | 60,700  |
| Randers,     | 44.33  | 71,400  |
| Aarhuus,     | 14.75  | 41,500  |
| Skanderburg, | 31.    | 64,100  |
| Velle,       | 39.    | 69,400  |
| Ringkjøbing, | 81.33  | 58,500  |
| Ribe,        | 56.2   | 60,400  |
|              | 455.94 | 588,500 |

*Physical aspect.*] The northern shores present a long line of sand-banks, often fatal to mariners, and covered with the remains of shipwrecked vessels; the E coast is bordered with a picturesque succession of rocks. On the W coast lie several large gulfs, which communicate with the sea only by very narrow channels. There are many small lakes and marshes, but few rivers, in the province; and these few are, for the most part, only trifling rivulets or wintry-torrents. Almost the only river deserving the name is the Guden-Aa, which rises near Wiburg, becomes navigable at Randers, and falls into the Cattegat. The Lonborg-Aa is perhaps the next stream in point of size. It carries the drainage of a large tract of country lying to the E of the Ringkjøbing-fiord into that large gulf.—Among the chief lakes are the Kølning-sund, in the bail. of Randers; the Fijl or Fijl-sø, in the bail. of Ribe; the Mos-sø, and the romantic Skanderborg-sø, in the bail. of Skanderborg; and the Flad-sø, in the bail. of Thisted.—Several excellent springs are found in the peninsula; but towards the N coast the water is brackish and unpalatable. There are no mountains, and the hills, which are composed of gravel or sand, are seldom above a few hundred feet in height. The country in general is low, sandy, and naked; most fertile towards the S; and on the E side covered with extensive forests of oak, fir, and birch.—“Scarcely a mound or hillock exists from sea to sea. The bottom of the once great sea-lake is a flat, unbroken by ridge or reef, stone or spar-cave. This feature is so much the more apparent in consequence of the whole land being literally bare. Forests, woods, groves—all the beauty of the timbered landscape—are unknown. Mighty trees, imbedded in the marshes,



show that J. was once a laughing woodland; but a blighting change has come over it, and it is now naked of all save heath and pasture, corn-fields and homesteads, gallant stalwart men, and smiling fair-cheeked women. But these are more than sufficient to make J., in a quickly increasing degree, rich and great. It will soon become another Goshen, supplying its neighbours, especially ourselves, with corn and cattle in abundance. The land is inexhaustible if properly cultivated, and if the woods were restored."—"It rises," says another anonymous writer, whose papers on Denmark in the *Morning Chronicle* supply us with the best account we yet possess of this country, "into gently sloping ridges, which succeed each other as regularly as the waves of the sea. In the SE part these are often beautifully wooded, and interspersed with fresh-water lakes, or with arms of the sea stretching up into the land, whose calm waters for the greater part of the year are not more turbulent. For charming scenery of this description I do not know a more lovely country than that around Veile and Skanderburg. The prevailing tree is the beech, which both in J. and the islands almost excludes every other species of timber, except in new plantations. Often as I looked on landscapes to which the graceful forms and bright cheerful green foliage of this tree gave a singular effect of sprightliness, I smiled to think of the long-stretching gloomy forests of pine and fir which had been associated with my ideas of Denmark. Further N, about Randers and Aalborg, the face of the country is much barer, and large districts occur which are nearly treeless. Its aspect, however, is far from unpleasant, for the careful cultivation of the corn-land—and in the whole E portion of the country there is but little soil that is not available for cultivation—speaks of thrift and order, with their concomitants, comfort and plenty. The W coast, with its sand-hills and wastes of flying sand tossed by the rude winds of the North sea, and its heaths and bogs, and rough sandy roads over which your carriage crawls at a snail's pace, is the most dreary and uninviting portion of Denmark. The billowy or ridgy formation to which I have alluded provides J. with an admirable system of natural drainage. The sandy soil absorbs a great quantity of moisture without injury, and heavy rain runs off the slopes almost as it might from the roof of a house. Artificial drainage in such a country as this is far from being of so much importance as with ourselves."—"There appear in every part of the peninsula numbers of earthen tumuli, frequently about 20 ft. high, and 300 ft. in circumf. at the base, evidently constructed by art, and found indiscriminately in the most desert and in the best-cultivated tracts. The inhabitants are unable to give any account of their origin: but they are considered as having most probably been erected in honour of deceased chieftains, and as indicating a high degree of pop. in ancient times.

*Soil and agriculture.*] On the W coast, from Ripen to Lemvig, there is a good deal of alluvial soil, which may be drained and recovered. On the E coast, the mould is more rich and vegetative. Through the middle of the province runs a sterile sandy ridge, called the Landryg, producing nothing but heath and coarse grass. Around the N extremity also lie extensive tracts of deep and barren sand, which are often scattered by the wind over the more cultivated districts. To prevent the progress of these desolations, the *Arundo arenaria*, or bent grass, is carefully sown in these sandy regions, and various kinds of other shrubs are planted for the same purpose, and heavy penalties enacted for their protection. The state of agriculture in this prov. is extremely low. Land is let, and the taxes on it levied according to

the number of tons of corn; that is, barrels of rye-seed which may be sown upon it, according to the use and customs of the country. In many places the old custom of all the farmers dwelling together in a village, and cultivating the land by 'runrig' still prevails; but the royal domain lands—which are of great extent in this province—are now subdivided into distinct farms, with proper steadings on each—an example which is being generally and rapidly imitated among the landed proprietors. The number of small holdings in J., and in the insular provs. of Denmark, in 1845, was as follows:—

| Standings of from 8 to 12 tons, or 80 to 120 acres, |                           | Islands. | Jutland. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| "                                                   | from 4 to 8 (40 to 80),   | 2,937    | 1,202    |
| "                                                   | from 2 to 4 (20 to 40),   | 16,622   | 10,912   |
| "                                                   | from 1 to 2 (10 to 20),   | 5,196    | 14,302   |
| "                                                   | under 1 ton, or 10 acres, | 5,067    | 9,991    |
|                                                     |                           | 88,951   | 67,875   |
|                                                     |                           | 88,773   | 104,282  |

Several attempts have been made by government to introduce an improved husbandry. In 1720 about 20 French families were established in Fredericia, where their skillful industry has converted into a garden the environs of the town, which were formerly covered with heath and sand. Some Scotch farmers have more recently settled around Aalborg. A too common practice here consists in forcing from the land one crop of rye, barley, oats, or potatoes after another, as long as it has strength to yield two seeds for one; and then to let it lie for years to recruit its productive powers. A little lime is occasionally used as manure, but the soil is in general too light and sandy to admit of this stimulating application; and composts of moss, lime, and dung, are beginning to be employed in its stead. There is an absolute want of enclosures, and draining is almost unknown. Green crops are not cultivated to any extent, excepting potatoes, which are annually gaining ground. Rye and oats are the principal crops; but barley, pease, and beans, are also raised in considerable quantities. It is estimated that the ordinary produce of a Scotch acre in a good season would be 16 bolls of potatoes, or 6 of barley, 5 of oats, or from 4 to 7 of rye. There are large plantations of tobacco, particularly among the French refugees at Fredericia.—The implements of husbandry are of course extremely imperfect. The carts have four wheels, but the bodies, which are long narrow boxes, do not contain above half as much as a one-horse English cart. They are drawn by two horses, which are usually driven at a trot or hard gallop; and sometimes three or four of them are yoked abreast, and thus squeezed through the narrow roads. These animals are a hardy, firm, powerful breed, resembling Suffolk punches, from 13 to 15 hands high, fit for every useful work, but better adapted for the draught than the saddle. Those reared in the N of the prov. are more remarkable for strength than beauty; but, like all the Danish breed, they excel in boldness of chest and contour of buttock. The cows of J. are almost all branded, resembling in many respects the Lancashire breed. Great numbers of black cattle are raised in the extensive pastures of the prov., and form a considerable article of exportation. The sheep of J., next to those of Seland, are the best in Denmark. The indigenous race are a small hardy breed, like the white-faced Scottish sheep; but in consequence of the sandy soil, and scanty nourishment, both their flesh and wool are coarse. The Spanish breed has been introduced in several places, but has been found to degenerate in all respects. Both cows and sheep are fed during winter on chopped straw and meadow hay, mixed with a little barley. The butter is excellent and well-tasted, but the cheese is of the worst kind.



A few goats are found on the heathy grounds, but are prohibited in most other parts of Denmark Proper. On the E coast the swine are small and easily fed, but on the W they are of a considerable size, and a good deal of lard is exported from the prov. Wild fowl, particularly of the aquatic tribe, are common in the country, and pheasants are found in the forests even of this northern region.

*Fisheries.*] The fisheries of J. are remarkably productive, and furnish a principal source of employment to the inhabitants, particularly on the W coast, where the fishers are singularly intrepid. The numerous gulfs which penetrate the prov. abound with fish; and their waters are so moderately salt that several kinds of fresh water fish, especially carp, are taken on their banks. The Lymfiord and its numerous ramifications are peculiarly productive, and furnish multitudes of herring and eels. The principal sorts taken on the coasts and inlets are cod, flounders, brett, and salmon, great quantities of which are exported to the southern provs. of the kingdom; the last-mentioned fish generally in the state of *kipper*. Considerable beds of oysters are also found on the coasts, sufficiently rich to supply an exportation; and a little alkali is made from the sea-weed by the inhabitants of the maritime districts.

*Manufactures and commerce.*] The country people of J. spin a considerable portion of their wool, and knit the yarn into stockings for exportation to the annual value of 16,000 rix-dollars. They also manufacture for their own use a kind of coarse cloth, which, like the highlanders of Scotland and Wales, they delight to render as gaudy as possible, by weaving together various coloured stuffs, particularly blue, red, and yellow. There are several manufactories of woollen cloth in the prov.; one at Aalborg has sometimes exported this article to the value of 60,000 rix-dollars per annum. In several villages, particularly around the town of Warde, a kind of black pottery is made of a fine bluish clay which is obtained in their neighbourhood, and exported to a considerable amount, chiefly for Hamburg and Holland. At Gerdumlund, a few miles from Aalborg, are large works for preparing potash, alum, white-lead, and soap. There are also manufactories for hats, gloves, and fire-arms.—The numerous gulfs which penetrate the prov. tend greatly to facilitate the inland trade; but the mouths of the different harbours are not duly cleared of the mud and sand which is apt to accumulate, especially when the ports are situated at the entrance of rivers. The staple commodity of J. is grain, chiefly rye and oats, with which 500 or 600 vessels clear out annually from Aalborg alone, for the Danish isles, and Norway.

*Population.*] The pop. of J. was in 1840, 548,700; and in 1847, 583,500. The natives of the prov. are not a handsome race; but the men, though generally slender limbed, are tall, and tolerably good-looking. The women are remarkably fair-haired. The dress of the lower class of females is unbecoming, and tends to detract from any beauty which they possess. "They are not only wrapped up but literally screwed or twisted in, from the hips to the nose, in innumerable volumes of cloth and linen; and below the waist they are of such a tremendous bulk, that at a distance they look like so many hogsheds." [*Macdonald.*] The men dress more suitably, but generally wear wooden shoes of a great weight and clumsy shape, which give them a hobbling duck-like walk, and is said greatly to increase the difficulty of drilling them in the army. There is a general appearance of ease and comfort among the peasantry. The language of J., both North and South, is entirely Danish, except at the extreme southern limit in the districts near Holstein. But the common dialect of

J. differs very much from that of the island of Sjaelland, which has become the book-language of the country. The Jute speech, however, varies considerably in different districts, and is in some places tinged with Frisian, a sister-tongue still spoken in the western islands. In South J. there are also strong traces of the dialect of the Angles, who once occupied the greater part of Sleswick, but whose emigration to England immensely thinned their numbers at home. These Angles were the most southern of the Danish tribes, and were joined by some bands of Saxons from Old Saxony—now called Holstein—but the former were vastly predominant. The Jutes occupied Kent, &c., and gave their name to the Isle of Wight; and the Saxons conquered a narrow strip of land on the S coast; but the rest of England, from East Anglia to Edinburgh, was all Angle and Scandinavian. Persons of rank and education, and in general all the middling classes in the larger towns, speak German, and a few understand English and French.

JUTPHAAS, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 7 m. S of Utrecht. Pop. 820.

JUTSROSCZIN, a small town of Prussian Poland, on the borders of Silesia, in the reg. of Posen, on the Obrá, 56 m. S of Posen. Pop. 1,600.

JUTTIL MOUNTAINS, a range in Sind, stretching SW from Sehwan to Duba, between the parallels of 25° 25' and 26° 20'.

JUTWAR, or JATWAR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, extending along the great Rann morass, and the Banass river near its junction with the gulf of Cutch. It is inhabited by a tribe called Juts or Jats, who now profess the Mahomedan religion, but were formerly Hindus, and occupied the country on the banks of the Indus S of Multan. They are governed by independent chiefs.

JUVARDEIL, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Chateau-Neuf-sur-Sarthe, 14 m. NNE of Angers. Pop. 1,011.

JUVAT (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Evran. Pop. 1,397.

JUVIGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Challand, 9 m. SW of Ernee.

JUVIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of Marne, 7 m. NW of Chalons-sur-Marne.

JUVIGNY-SOUS-ANDAINE, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 6 m. SE of Domfront. Pop. 1,970.

JUVINES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Antraignes. Pop. 1,438.

JUVISY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Longjumeaux, on the Orge. Pop. 371. The Paris and Orleans railroad has a station here.

JUZENNECOURT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Chaumont-en-Bassigny. The cant. comprises 24 coms. Pop. 7,509; of com. 322.

JUZIA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ilheus, which rises near the coast, and enters the Atlantic between the rivers Duna and Patiba.

JUZIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Limay. Pop. 1,029.

JUZVADO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 13 m. NW of Salamanca, near the r. bank of the Tormes.

JYENAGUR. See JEYPUK.

JYGUR. See JAGUR.

JYHUN, a river of Asia Minor, which rises in Mount Taurus, and flows in a SSW course through the pashalics of Marash and Adana into the W side of the gulf of Iskenderun. It is the ancient *Pyramus*.

JYNTIYA, or GENTIAH. See COSSYAH and SILHET.



## K

\* \* Words not found under K may be sought for under the letter C, or in some instances under G or Q.

**KAADÉ**, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 15 m. N of Taas, and 120 m. S of Sanaa.

**KAADEN**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. WNW of Saatz, on the l. bank of the Eger, in N lat. 50° 22' 42", E long. 13° 16' 2". Pop. 3,229. It has manufactories of woollen stuffs, and a considerable traffic in wheat. Coal and porcelain clay are obtained in the vicinity.

**KAA-EL-BUN**, a small principality of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, NW of Sanaa. Its principal town is Job-el-Ala.

**KAA-EL-IBUD**, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, near Sanaa, inhabited by Jews, who are not allowed to reside in that city.

**KAAFIORD**, a village of Norway, in the gulf and near the mouth of the Alten, in N lat. 70°. Copper is wrought in the vicinity.

**KAAGOE**, an island off the NW coast of Norway, to the S of the island of Arenöe, in N lat. 70°, E long. 21°. It is 16 m. in length, and 2½ m. in breadth; and is separated from the main by the Maarsund.

**KAARTA**, a kingdom of considerable extent in Western Africa; bounded on the E by Bambarra; on the S by the Ba-Wulima, which separates it from Fulada; on the W by Kasson; and on the N by Ladamar. The surface is mountainous on the S and W. On the N it is level, and to a considerable extent covered with forests. The soil is sandy, but well cultivated, and produces in great abundance the fruit-tree called the lotus. The extent of the kingdom may be 200 m. long, by 80 m. broad. Kenuu, 90 m. NE of Bambuk, and Elimane, about 40 m. N by W of Kenuu, appear to be alternately the capital of this state.

**KABANIA**, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, being part of the line formed for the defence of the gov. of Tobolsk, 270 m. SSW of Tobolsk, and about the same distance W of Omsk.

**KABANIJA**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Charkov, 45 m. SE of Koupiansk, on the l. bank of the Krasnaia.

**KABAN-MAADEN**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Diarbekir, near the r. bank of the Euphrates, 88 m. NW of Diarbekir. In the vicinity are mines of silver, copper, and iron.

**KABANSKOL**, a fort in the Russian gov. of Irkutsk, 100 m. ESE of Irkutsk, on the l. bank of the Selenga.

**KABANUA**, or **KABANUSKA**, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, 86 m. S of Tomsk.

**KABARDAH**, a territory of Asia, in the Russian gov. of Caucasus. It extends along the S bank of the Terek and the Malka, which divide it from the Noghai steppes. It is divided into the Great and Little K.; the former, or W division, extending from Mount Elburz E to the Terek; and the latter from the Terek to the shore of the Caspian, embracing the territory of Kumuk lying between the long NE reach of the Terek and the shores of the Caspian. The Russians possess the forts of Nadtschik and Terek in Great K.; and Wolynsk, Wladikaukas,

and Grosnaja in Little K.; and by these command the country lying to the N of their military lines; but the S part, extending to the great watershed line of the isthmus, is held by independent tribes. See articles CAUCASUS and CIRCASSIA.

**KABBA**, a river of Upper Guinea, rising in the Sulimana territory, and flowing SW to the Mungo or Scarcies, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 150 m.

**KABENDA**. See **CABENDA**.

**KABERAN**, a village of Khorassan, in Persia, 45 m. E of Meshid.

**KABES**. See **CABES**.

**KABIJI**, a town of Japan, in Nifon, 90 m. W of Meaco, on a river of the same name.

**KABLAN**, a mountain-range of Servia, in the sanjak of Semendria, between the Kamenitza and the Possega rivers.

**KABOLA-HAGO**, a mountain-ridge of Transylvania, in the marche of Upper Csik, between the basin of the Alutra and the Tatros.

**KABOLD**, or **KABERSDORF**, a town of Hungary, 45 m. S of Vienna, and 11 m. WSW of Oedenburg.

**KABRA**. See **CABRA**.

**KABRERA**. See **CABRERA**.

**KABR-IBRAHIM**. See **HEBRON**.

**KABRUANG**, an island in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 3° 50', E long. 126° 30', about 18 m. in circumf. It may be seen about 18 leagues off, being remarkable for a peaked hill about the middle. It lies to the SE of Salibabo, from which it is separated by a strait about 4 m. wide.

**KABU**, a district of Western Senegambia, between the Rio-Grande and the upper course of the Gamba, watered by the Geba on the NW. It is fertile in rice and other cereals, and produces indigo and cotton, gold, silver, and ivory.

**KABUL**. See **CABUL**.

**KABUR**. See **KHABUR**.

**KABUSHAN**, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 72 m. WNW of Meshid.

**KABYLES**. See article **ALGIERS**, p. 156.

**KACAROUN** (**RAS EL**), a cape on the Egyptian coast, in N lat. 31° 10' 40", E long. 33° 3' 10".

**KACH'H**. See **CATCH**.

**KACHAO**, a district of Tonquin, the cap. of which, of the same name, is situated in N lat. 21° 10', E long. 105° 45', on the Song-Kai river.

**KACHAR**. See **CACHAR**.

**KACHEO**. See **CACHAO**.

**KACHKANAR**, a mountain in the Russian gov. of Perm, about 25 m. N of Kushva. Alt. 2,760 ft. above sea-level. It is rich in iron ore.

**KACHTAN**, a small district of Niemen, in Arabia, situated in a mountainous district, about six days' journey NNE of Saade.

**KACIMOFF**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Riazan, 66 m. from Murom, on the l. bank of the Okka. Pop. 4,500, a large proportion of whom are Tartars. It is famed in Tartar history; but has a neglected decaying look.



**KACZKO**, a village of Transylvania, in the com. of Szolnok, 7 m. NW of Dees, on the r. bank of the Szolnok.

**KADAPHA**, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Trebisond, 24 m. SW of Batum, on the Joruk river, at the mouth of a ravine.

**KADAR**, a village of Mingrelia, 16 m. NNE of Anarghia.

**KADE**, a village of Senegambia, 120 m. WNW of Labbe, on the l. bank of the Rio-Grande.

**KADEN-KHAN**, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 36 m. WNW of Konieh.

**KADERO**, a village of Kordofan,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Senaar.

**KADES (NAHE)**, or **KADISHA**, a river of Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, which, descending from the Libanus, flows NW, and enters the sea near Tripoli, after a course of about 54 m., chiefly through the Kestrouan.

**KADIAK**, or **KODIAK**, an island of Russian America, between the parallels of  $56^{\circ} 50'$  and  $58^{\circ}$  N, and the meridians of  $152^{\circ}$  and  $154^{\circ} 10'$  W, measuring 80 m. from SW to NE, and about 30 m. in average breadth. It is very mountainous, and is surrounded by deep bays, into which a number of small rivers fall. The geological formation is chiefly slate. The climate is severe; but the Russian settlers cultivate turnips and potatoes, and a little barley. The woods consist of poplar, alder, birch, and pine. The native animals are bears, foxes, ermines, dogs, and mice; and cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs have been introduced. The feathered tribe is very numerous; and the coasts abound in fish, particularly salmon. In 1805 the pop. was estimated at 4,000. The natives are of middle stature, with a copper-coloured complexion, large round faces, black eyes, and black hair. Their dress consists of a robe of fur or of the skins of sea-birds, in form resembling a smock-frock. Their food consists chiefly of fish. They are dexterous in killing the larger animals, such as whales, seals, and sea-otters, with long spears, harpoons, and arrows. Their *bidarkas*, or boats, are lightly constructed of wood fastened together with whalebone, and covered with seal-skins. The Russian seat of government is St. Paul, on the NE coast.—Several small islands surround C. On the N, in the strait between it and Afognak, lies North island; off the E coast, Pine island, Woody island, Barren island, and Oohak. Off the S coast lies Salthidak; and off the NW coast, Uhanik.

**KADIKEUI**, or **KADI-KOI**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Kodja-Ili, 2 m. SE of Skutari, at the entrance of the Bosphorus, on the site of the ancient *Chalcedon*.

**KADINO**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, 18 m. S of Krasnoi, on the r. bank of the Gorodenska.

**KADIRGUNGE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district of Furruckabad, near the r. bank of the Ganges, in N lat.  $27^{\circ} 50'$ .—Also a town in the Doab, 75 m. NE of Agra.

**KADIRI**, or **KEDIRI**, a river in the E part of the island of Java, which rises to the N of Malang, and runs S, then SW, and then E to the straits of Madura, into which it falls after a course of about 150 m.

**KADISIYAH**, an ancient and ruined town in the Turkish pash. of Bagdad, about 1 m. from the Tigris river, in N lat.  $34^{\circ} 4' 38''$ .

**KADJAAGA**. See **KAJAAGA**.

**KADJANG**, a town on the W coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat.  $6^{\circ} 28'$ .

**KADNIKOV**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, 20 m. NNE of Vologda, near the Sadima. Pop. 1,000.

**KADOM**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 130

m. N by E of Tambov, on the Moksha, which is here navigable. Pop. 6,000. It is surrounded by forests, and is in repute for the honey of the neighbourhood.

**KADOMSKOE**, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Vologda, which discharges itself into the Vitshegda.

**KADROS**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 20 m. E of Amasieh.

**KADSINDA**, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 30 m. SW of Nambu.

**KADUAN**, a town of the island of Madura, 54 m. E of Bangkhalan in Java.

**KADYI**, or **KADIEI**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 109 m. E of Kostroma, on the Pemda, a small river which falls into the Wolga. Here are 6 salt springs.

**KAE**, a province of Japan, in the S part of the island of Nifon. It is mountainous, and to a great extent covered with wood. Rice, however, is cultivated in some parts, and the rearing of horses and cattle forms also an important branch of local industry. The prov. comprises 4 districts.—Also a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 69 m. W of Kew-choo-fu, in N lat.  $31^{\circ} 18'$  E long.  $108^{\circ} 30'$ .

**KAE-CHU**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Ta-ming-fu, in N lat.  $35^{\circ} 46'$  E long.  $115^{\circ} 16'$ .—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. and N of Kwei-yang-fu. —Also a district and town in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king, on the gulf of that name, 120 m. SSW of Fung-teen, in N lat.  $40^{\circ} 30'$  E long.  $122^{\circ} 30'$ . It is about 8 m. from the sea; and a river which formerly connected it with Shang-hae is now unfit for navigation. An active trade is however carried on by means of land-transit, K. being the great emporium for the rich produce of the locality. The town itself presents little that is attractive. It is surrounded by a lofty wall, but the houses are low, and the streets unpaved, and at times nearly impassable.

**KAE-FUNG-FU**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 16 districts. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 402 m. SSW of Pekin, about 6 m. from the l. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat.  $34^{\circ} 52' 5''$  E long.  $114^{\circ} 33'$ , or  $1^{\circ} 55' 30'$  W of Pekin. It is situated in a large and well-cultivated plain, but so much below the level of the river, as only to be defended from submersion by strong dykes. The town is well-built, and has a large and industrious population. In 1642, being blockaded by the Mantshus, the general of the imperial army, who had hastened to its relief, conceiving the fatal project of destroying the besiegers by opening one of the dykes, overwhelmed the city, and it is said drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. It gradually recovered the effects of the catastrophe, and is now in a flourishing condition.

**KAE-HWA**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. and 30 m. W of Kew-choo-fu, in N lat.  $29^{\circ} 9' 15''$  E long.  $118^{\circ} 35'$ .

**KAE-HWA-FU**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yunnan. The div. comprises only one district and town, viz., Wan-shan-heen. The town is 162 m. SE of Yunnan, in N lat.  $23^{\circ} 24' 30''$ .

**KAE-KEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu, 105 m. WNW of Canton, in N lat.  $23^{\circ} 45'$  E long.  $111^{\circ} 27'$ .

**KAE-PING**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Chaou-king-fu, in N lat.  $22^{\circ} 30'$  E long.  $111^{\circ} 54'$ .—Also a district and town in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king, div. of Fung-teen-fu.

**KAE-TAE-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Le-ping-fu.

**KAE-TSING-HEEN**, a district and town of



China, in the prov. of Keang-su, div. of Tac-tsang-chu

**KAE-YUEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king, 69 m. NNE of Fung-teen-fu, in N lat.  $42^{\circ} 40'$ , E long.  $124^{\circ} 15'$ , on the Yegue.

**KAE-YUEN-CHING**, a city of China, in the prov. of Leaou-tung or Shing-king, div. of Kin-chu-fu.

**KAENSOE**, or **STRASO**, an island in the Cattegat, off the W coast of Sweden, 9 m. SW of Gottenburg.

**KÄFERMARKT**, a town of Upper Austria, 4 m. SSE of Freystadt, on the Aist.

**KÄFERTHAL**, a village of Baden, 3 m. ENE of Mannheim. Pop. 1,500.

**KÆNIA**, or **KENIA**, a high snow-capped mountain in Eastern Africa, the existence of which has recently been made known to us by the missionary Dr. Krapf. It is situated in about  $0^{\circ} 20'$  S lat., and  $35^{\circ} 20'$  E long., 105 m. NW by W of Kitui, the cap. of Ukambani. In conversation with a native chief, Dr. Krapf referred to the snow mountain Kilimanjaro in Jagga, which he had frequently and distinctly seen to the W of his route, towering over the high mountains Bura and Ndara, with a superiority of elevation so decided as to show that it must reach the region of snow; and was informed by this native that he had seen the white matter on the Kuma-ja-Jeu, [i. e. 'mountain of whiteness,'] but that there was a second and still larger Kuma-ja-Jeu between the countries Kikuyu, Mbé, and Uimbu, whence the river Dana rises; and that when the sky was clear both mountains might be seen from his hamlet, Kilimanjaro being 10 days' journey to the SW, and the other mountain 6 days' journey to the N. A few days afterward Dr. Krapf saw the mountain in question. "The sky being clear," he writes, "I got a full sight of this snow mountain, which I had been told by Kivoi is situated between Kikuyu and Uimbu. It—the Kenia—stretches from E to NW by W. It appeared to be like a gigantic wall, on whose summit I observed two immense towers or horns as you may call them. These horns or towers, which are at a short distance from each other, give the mountain a grand and majestic appearance, which raised in my mind overwhelming feelings. The Kilimanjaro, in Jagga, has a dome-like summit; but the Kenia has the form of a gigantic roof, over which its two horns do rise like two mighty pillars, which I have no doubt are seen by the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the N latitudes of the equator. Still less do I doubt that the volume of water which the Kenia issues to the N runs toward the basin of the White Nile." The Dana, which flows from the E portion of the Kenia to the Indian ocean, according to Kivoi's testimony, is navigable for boats from the sea to the Ukambani country. He said there were no rocks at all, and that, even in the dry season, the water reached as high as a man's neck, while during the rains it could not be forded. Its ordinary breadth is about 200 yds., and it is the privilege of the people of Mbé to carry strangers proceeding to Kikuyu or other countries from one bank to another. Dr. Krapf says—"This information gratified me much indeed, since I had all along conceived the idea of penetrating the interior by that river, which is on the maps called Quilimancy, but should be properly written Kilimansi, [*Kilima mansi*, i. e., 'mountain water,'] referring, as it appears to me, to the snow mountain, Kænia—as the natives call the mountain and the white matter seen on it—of Kikuyu, where the river Dana takes its rise, according to the universal report of the natives."

**KAFA**, a town and small state in Western Africa, on the route from Sierra-Leone to Timbo. The town has a handsome mosque, but in every other

respect is desolate and ruinous, and seems never to have had more than 300 or 400 inhabitants.

**KAHER**, a village of Faristan, in Persia, 40 m. S of Shiraz.

**KAFFA**, **CAFFA**, or **FEODOSIA**, a sea-port of Russia, on the Black sea, on the SE coast of the Crimea, in N lat.  $45^{\circ} 1' 37''$ , E long.  $35^{\circ} 23' 37''$ , rising on the sides of the hills enclosing the W angle of a bay of the same name. The streets are tolerably regular; and the town contains an Armenian and Roman Catholic, and a Greek church, the *soi-disant* palace of the archb. of the Crimea, and a few shops and khans. The bazaars are poorly supplied; but a few small craft frequent the harbour. The pop. has been recently estimated at 7,250, Tartars, Armenians, Greeks, and Russians, whose principal occupation is fishing, exporting salt, and making caviare.—*Theodosia* was founded by the Milesians in their early expedition to the Pontus Euxinus. The Alans sacked it in the first century of the Christian era. In the middle of the 13th cent. the Genoese obtained leave to found a colony here; and their city at last equalled in extent and pop. the capital of the Greek empire itself. In 1475, it was taken by Achmet Pasha, who carried off a large number of the inhabitants. In the middle of the 17th cent. it again became the great trading-port of the Black sea. When the Russians got possession of the Crimea, the beautiful mosques and minarets which adorned the town were converted into magazines or torn down, and the fountains and aqueducts ruined for the sake of their leaden pipes, and K. sunk into "a paltry district town."—The road or bay of K. has good holding-ground, and is well-sheltered from all points except the E.—A railway from Kharkhov to K. has been projected.

**KAFFA**, a small state lying to the S of Abyssinia, between the Godjeb on the N and the Bako on the S. Its cap. is Bonga, which Abbadie places in  $7^{\circ} 12' 30''$  N lat., and  $36^{\circ} 4'$  E long. Beke was informed that its inhabitants profess Christianity, and are governed by a *thato* or king whose power and wealth surpass those of any ruler of Abyssinia; that the currency consists of rock salt; and that the civet of Abyssinian commerce comes principally from K. He was likewise told that the people deal in slaves, and practise circumcision.

**KAFFILAR-KUK**, a village of Persia, surrounded by a range of high mountains, bearing the same name, on the road from Sultanieh to Senna, 70 m. NNE of Senna.

**KAFFRARIA**. See **CAFFRERIA**.

**KAFIRISTAN**, or **CAUFIRESTAUN**, a mountainous region on both sides of the Hindu-kush and the Belur-Tagh, between the parallels of  $35^{\circ}$  and  $36^{\circ}$  N, and between  $69^{\circ} 20'$  and  $71^{\circ} 20'$  E long., partly within the N boundary of the Afghan territory, and partly within the S limits of Balkh and Badakshan. Its boundaries, generally speaking, are the country of Kashkar to the NE; Badakshan to the N; the district of Kunduz to the NW; Anderab and Khost to the W, in the territory of Balkh; and on the S the Kohistan of Cabul, and the other valleys and ridges of the subalpine region possessed by the Afghan tribes. The whole country is composed of snowy mountains, pine forests, and small but fertile valleys, running SE and NW, and traversed by affluents of the river of Cabul, the principal of which are the Kama, the Alingar, the Alishang, and the Tagoa, which produce large quantities of grapes wild and cultivated, also walnuts, apples, almonds, apricots, and mulberries, and feed flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, whilst the hills are pastured with goats. Grain is grown, but is inferior both in kind and quantity. The roads are often crossed by rivers and torrents, which are passed by wooden bridges or



swinging bridges made of ropes. All the villages are built on the slopes of hills, so that the roof of one house forms the street leading to the other above it. The valleys are well peopled. Caumdaish, within 3 stages of Fyzabad, the cap. of Badakshan, consists of 500 houses. The people have no general name for their nation. Each tribe has its peculiar name, according to geographical position, each valley being held by a particular tribe. Kafirs and Kafiristan are the general appellations bestowed by the Mahomedans on the people and their country. All the Kafirs are remarkable for the fairness and beauty of their complexion. There are several languages or rather dialects among the Kafirs, all having many words in common, and a near connexion with the Sanscrit, which renders their conjectured Greek origin utterly improbable. Their traditions say that they originally dwelt in the vicinity of Candahar, whence they were expelled by the Mahomedans, at which time their nation consisted of four tribes. —There can be little doubt that the southern part of this region corresponds to the mountains of the *Lambate*, which Ptolemy extends to those of the *Comedi*, which may perhaps correspond to the region of Kashkar. The whole region is called Kafiristan, or 'the land of infidels,' by the Mahomedan writers, because these mountaineers never received the Mussulman faith. The first European writer who mentions it under this appellation seems to have been Benoit Goes, a Romish missionary, who in 1603 travelled from Attock to Cabul. He was informed at Peshawar that a region called Capurstan lay a month's journey to the N of that place, and that it was full of Christians; but he was hindered by the caravan from passing through it. It is probable the good father believed the inhabitants of that region to be Christians from its name, not adverting to the fact that *kafir* is an appellation bestowed on Pagan as well as Christian countries. The next appellation by which it was known to Europeans was that of Kettur or Kuttore in the history of Timoor Bek, by La Croix, in 1723. The inhabitants are there denominated Siahpush, or 'Black vests,' from the colour of their clothes. Baber describes K. as lying to the NE of Cabul; and in his time the inhabitants of Punjshir were happy to pay them a fixed contribution to be saved from indiscriminate plunder.

**KAHR-EL-AIAT**, a village of Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 6 m. above Benisuef.

**KAHR-ENNIZE**, a village of Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 18 m. S of Cairo.

**KAHR-EL-RISK**, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 3 m. NE of Attieh.

**KAHSHIGIRI**, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Astrabad, 20 m. E of Gez, and 4 m. from the Karasu, on the road from Ashrif to Astrabad. It contains about 150 small thatched houses. The *kunjuid*, a species of sesame, is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

**KAGA**, a town of Japan, on the NW coast of Nifon.

**KAGNAS**, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 64° 48'.

**KAGALNIK**, a river of Russia, in Bessarabia, rising 18 m. W of Kichenau, running SSW, and, after a course of 120 m., flowing into Lake Sasik, which discharges itself into the Black sea.

**KAGALNITSKAIA**, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 75 m. NE of Novo-Chertkask, near the r. bank of the Don.

**KAGGALVALLA**, a town of Afghanistan, in the Daman, 180 m. SE of Cabul, on the Kuroran.

**KAGHIZMAN**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 45 m. SSE of Kars, near the Aras river.

**KAGUL**, a lake of Russia, in Bessarabia, 21 m.

W of Ismail. It is about 22 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth, and discharges itself into the Danube.

**KAHARLYK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. SSE of Kiev.

**KAHEK**, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 37 m. SW of Dergasp.

**KAHERI**, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 31° 25'. There is a ferry across the river here.

**KAHEYDI**, a town of Senegambia, in the territory of Futatoro, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 240 m. E of St. Louis.

**KAHHLAN**, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 56 m. E of Loheia.

**KAHIRA**. See CAIRO.

**KAHLA**, a town of Saxe-Altenburg, in the circle of Eisenberg, 8 m. S of Jena, 18 m. SE of Weimar, on the l. bank of the Saale. Pop. 2,400. It has tanneries and manufactories of woollen cloth; and is a great entrepot for timber.

**KAHLENBERG**, or **JOSEPHSBERG**, a mountain of Austria, extending along the r. bank of the Danube to the NW of Vienna, and forming the commencement of the range called the Kahlen-gebirge. It was by this mountain that Sobieski marched, in 1683, to the relief of Vienna, and raised the memorable siege by the Turkish army.

**KAHLEN-GEIRGE**, a branch of the Noric Alps, which begins near Kloster-Neuburg on the Danube, a few miles above Vienna, and extends under a variety of denominations, as far as Wippach, in Carniola, near the source of the Mürz. It corresponds to the *Mons Cetius* of the ancients, which separated the provinces of *Noricum* from *Pannonia*. It contains a great deal of picturesque scenery, and includes the rugged and woody tract called 'the Forest of Vienna.' Its basis consists chiefly of calcareous rock.

**KAHLORE**. See CAHLORE.

**KAHLWANG**, or **KALLWANG**, a village of Styria, in the circle and 28 m. W of Bruck, and 20 m. N of Judenburg, on the Lissing. Pop. 550. In the environs is a rich copper-mine.

**KAHONE**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency of Posen, and circle of Birnbaum. Pop. in 1837, 635.

**KAHONE**, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Salem, and on a river of that name, 66 m. NNE of Albrede, and 150 m. S of St. Louis.

**KAHUN**, or **BAHUN**, a fort of Beluchistan, in N lat. 29° 20', E long. 69° 15', in a plain about 15 m. long and 6 m. broad. It is surrounded by an irregular sex-angular wall, 25 ft. high, and 900 yds. in circuit.

**KAI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 162 m. NE of Viatka, on the l. bank of the Kama, in a dull and nearly desert tract of country.

**KAIJA**, a small village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency, circle, and 13 m. SSE of Merseburg, and 3 m. SSE of Lützen. A sanguinary engagement took place in its vicinity between the French and the combined forces of Russia and Prussia, commanded by Wittgenstein.

**KAIAMA**, or **KIAMA**, a district and town of Sudan, to the N of that of Yarrbia, and separated from Nufi on the E by the Kowara. The town is 85 m. NW of Eyeo or Katunga.

**KAIATLAMA**, or **KAIT-ALAMA (CAPE)**, a headland of Russia in Europe, in the Crimea, on the Black sea, 5 m. S of Kaffa, in N lat. 44° 54' 35", and E long. 35° 15'.

**KAIABALIS**, or **KOIBALIS**, a people of Russia in Europe, who inhabit the S part of the gov. of Yeniseisk, near the Sayansk mountains. They appear to be a mixed race of Samoides and Tartars.



**KAIBO**, a town of Fezzan, on the W confines, 150 m. WNW of Murzuk.

**KAIDON**, a river of Turkestan, formed by the confluence of the Great and Little Yulduz, which descend from the mountains of Thian-Shan, and unite to the SSW of the town of the same name; thence it flows ESE to the Bosteng or Bostou-Nor, which it enters at Karashar; it issues again near the SW extremity, and after making a considerable circuit, joins the Erghen at Tangabakh, 80 m. E of the entrance of that river into the Lob-Nor, and after a total course of about 300 m.

**KAIFFA**. See **CAIFFA**.

**KAIIH**, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, SE of Herrenburg. Pop. 588.

**KAIKI**, **GRIMAKLI-KAIKI**, or **PAKHER-CHAI**, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, which has its source in the Coja-dagh; flows through the sanj. of Karasi, passing in its course Balikesri and Bergamo; and after a course in a generally WSW direction, throws itself by several embouchures into the gulf of Sanderli bay. It is the ancient *Caicus*.

**KAIKORA MOUNTAINS**, a chain of lofty, sharp-peaked mountains, which intersects the whole length of the Middle island of New Zealand in an apparently uninterrupted chain, from NE to SW; from Chalky bay at the SW extremity of the island to Cloudy bay in Cook's straits, at the NE extremity. Their highest peaks are clothed with perpetual snow, and in some instances attain an alt. of 9,000 ft. They branch off into numerous lower ranges, which terminate on the coast on either side of the island in bold capes. It has been suggested that the chain forms a kind of buttress to an elevated table-land; but little is yet known of the interior of the island.

**KAIKORA POINT**, a headland on the E coast of the Middle island of New Zealand, in 42° 25' S lat.

**KAILAR**, or **KAILAN**, a river of Mantshuria, in the W part of the Sagalin-Ula, which has its source in the Yalo mountains, runs WNW, and, after a course of 150 m., joins the Kerlon or Lu-khiu, on the l. bank, to the NE of Lake Kulon, and near the common frontier of Siberia and Mongolia. Its principal affluents are the Merghen on the r., and on the l. the Iben and Houei or Khour. It has on its l. bank, about 10 m. above the junction of the last named river, a town of the same name.

**KAILAS**, or **CAILLAS**, a mountain-range on the S frontier of Tartary, divided from the Himalaya by the valley of the Upper Sutledge, here flowing to the NW. Moorcroft and his companion Hearsay had the credit for some years of being the only Europeans who had crossed the frozen defiles of the K. since the days of Father Andrada; succeeding travellers only had a glimpse of that more northern range which bounds on the S the upper valley and source of the Singchu or Indus. But the elevated plain immediately to the N of the British Himalayan provinces has been recently traversed by Captain Strachey; and the height of the peak of K., in N lat. 31° 5', E long. 81° 15', determined by trigonometrical operations to be not quite 22,000 ft. The range appears to run in a NW direction, and has its sides and summits very thickly covered with snow. It is clearly seen from the passes of Keobrung and Hangarang; and from this latter pass appears so thickly covered with snow that not a rock can be distinguished by a telescope of large magnifying power. The prominent features in the elevated valley to the S are the two famed lakes of Rhawanhrad or Rakas-Tal, and Manasarowar. These lie SW and NE, the latter to the SE of the former; and at an alt. of 15,200 ft. above sea-level. See articles **HIMALAYA**, **MANASAROWAR**, **SUTLEDGE**, and **UNDES**.

**KAILLEAWALA**, a village of Hindostan, in the

Punjab, 6 m. from the l. bank of the Chenab, and about 70 m. NW of Lahore.

**KAILNA**, a river of India, in the prov. of Berar, a branch of the Purna. In the important battle of Assaye, the Mahratta infantry were posted behind this rapid and, as it was stated, unfordable stream, a little above the point where it receives the Juah; but General Wellesley found a narrow practicable ford to the left of the enemy, and moving rapidly across placed his small force on the fork made by the confluence of the two streams,—a movement which threw the cloud of hostile cavalry out of play, and obliged the Mahrattas to abandon their original position.

**KAILWARA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 70 m. E of Kota.

**KAIMENI**, or **BURNT ISLANDS**, a group of three islets lying in the middle of the bay of Santorin, which have been successively thrown up by volcanic agency within the historical period. The most ancient, Palæo K., made its appearance B. C. 197. It is about 2 m. in circuit, and produces a little grass, with here and there a fig-tree. In 1573, a terrible eruption gave birth to Mikro K., about 1½ m. NE of Palæo K.; and in 1707, Neo K. appeared in the channel between the other two. This last island is a bank of black volcanic rocks of various shapes and sizes, about 2½ m. in circuit, with a perfect cone at its SE side, having an alt. of 351 ft. See **SANTORIN**.

**KAIMOU**, a town of Sudan, in the kingdom of Bambarra, 45 m. WSW of Sego, on the l. bank of the Joliba.

**KAIN**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, arrond. of Tournai, watered by the Schelde. Pop. of dep. 2,023; of com. 643.

**KAIN**, **KAYN**, or **GAYN**, a town and fortress of Persia, in Khorassan, in the district and 150 m. ESE of Tubbus, and 250 m. ENE of Yezd, on the road thence to Furrah. It has manufactories of felt and carpets. Saffron is extensively cultivated in the environs.

**KAINA**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 29 m. E of Merseburg, circle and 6 m. S of Teitz, on the Schnauder. Pop. 700. It has a fine church. The environs are covered with orchards.

**KAINACH**, a village of Styria, in the circle and 15 m. S of Gratz, and 22 m. SE of Voitsberg.

**KAINROUNGEJA**, a town of Annam, in Tonquin, on the r. bank of the Sang-ca, 25 m. ESE of Kacheo.

**KAINSK**, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Tomsk. The district occupies the W part of the gov. It contains several large lakes, possesses little wood, and appears to have formerly been covered with water. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Barabintzi, find their principal employments in hunting and fishing. They rear also several good breeds of horses and cattle.—The town is 285 m. WSW of Tomsk, on the r. bank of the Om. Pop. 4,000. It consists of a number of straggling wood-built houses, enclosed by a rampart, and has 3 churches. Its trade consists chiefly in skins and furs; and it has several well-frequented fairs. It was built for the prevention of the incursions of the Barabintzi, Kalmucks, and Kirghiz, and always contains a small garrison.

**KAIPARA**, a channel-harbour on the W coast of the North island of New Zealand. It is a large basin opening between North-head and South-head, in 36° 30' S lat., and consisting of several arms, into which streams coming from the interior fall. Of these the principal is the Wairoa from the NW, and the Kaipara from the SE. The tide, rising 10 ft. at full and change, rushes with great velocity into this harbour, which is open to the W, and presents a



somewhat intricate entrance channel. The Wairoa is navigable for 85 m. from the heads of the harbour; and the Kaipara is navigable to a point separated from the harbour of Waitemata by a portage of about 3 m.

**KAIR**, or **KADER**, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Arabi, 15 m. SW of Meshid-Hosain.

**KAIRA**, or **KEIRA**, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat, district of Ahmedabad, 40 m. N of Cambay, at the confluence of the Watrak and the Seiri. It is a considerable town, and the residence of the British civil establishment in the prov.—The district of K. was ceded to the British in 1805; and its pop. in 1819 was estimated at 411,000.—Also a town in the prov. of Candeish, on the r. bank of the Panzar, 48 m. NE of Shandur.

**KAIRABAD**, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 38'$ , 11 m. S of the Mukundra pass.

**KAIRAKU**, a town of Upper Guinea, in the Warsaw territory, 36 m. NW of Cape Corse.

**KAIRODEA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 35'$ , E long.  $74^{\circ} 6'$ .

**KAIRWAN**, **KAIRVAN**, or **EL-KIRWAN**, a city of Tunis, second only to the capital in pop. and commerce, situated in N lat.  $35^{\circ} 36'$ , E long.  $9^{\circ} 57'$ , 74 m. SSE of Tunis, and 27 m. SW of Susa. It lies in a sandy and barren district, and is supplied with water only by rain collected in a large pond; but this is apt to fail in summer, and to occasion severe inconvenience from drought. Sir W. Temple describes the town as large and comparatively clean, with wide streets and good houses; but was not allowed to expose himself to the risk of walking about in a town into which neither Christian nor Jew is permitted to enter except under special protection. The great mosque here is esteemed at once the most magnificent and most sacred in Barbary. Dr. Shaw was not allowed to enter it, but was assured that the pillars of granite by which it was supported were not less than 500 in number. The principal manufacture carried on in the place is that of yellow morocco boots and slippers, the dye of which is said to be unequalled in the East. From its situation between *Tysdrus* and *Adrumetum*, it is supposed to be the *Vicus Augusti* of the itinerary, but Sir W. Temple doubts this. In 802, Ibrahim-Ibn-Aglab declared himself independent sovereign of what now constitutes the beylik of Tunis, and established his cap. at K., which continued the cap. of the Fatimite dynasty till 969.

**KAISARIYEH**, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, in the E part of the pash. of Caramania; bounded on the N and NE by the pash. of Sivas; on the E by Marash; on the S by the Taurus chain which separates it from Itsbil; and on the W by the sanjaks of Coniye, Nigdeh, and Kirsehehr. It is 180 m. in length, by 90 m. in breadth, and is in great part covered by ramifications of the Anti-Taurus. The two branches of the Kizil-Ermak or *Halys*, the *Karasa* or *Melas*, and the *Sihun* or *Sarus*, intersect the country. It contains many fertile districts producing wheat, cotton, silk, and fruits.—Its chief town, of the same name, the ancient cap. of Cappadocia, called *Cesarea*, in honour of Tiberius Caesar, is situated on the S side of a long and fertile plain, watered by the Karasu, at the foot of the Arjish, in N lat.  $38^{\circ} 41'$ , E long.  $35^{\circ} 45'$ , 135 m. SE of Angora. Two branches of this mountain advance a short distance into the plain, forming a small recess, in the centre of which stands the city, at an elevation above sea-level of 3,236 ft. according to Mr. Ainsworth. Its area is inconsiderable; the houses, though built of stone and mortar, are mean in their external appearance, and the streets are filthy even for a Turkish

town. It is, however, the emporium of an extensive trade, and the resort of merchants from all parts of Asia Minor and Syria, who come here to purchase cotton, which is here cultivated in great quantities, and yellow berries used in dyeing. The inhabitants were estimated by Kinner at 25,000; of which number, 1,500 were Armenians, 300 Greeks, and 150 Jews. Mr. Ainsworth was informed that the pop. in 1840 amounted to 18,522. No part of Asia Minor surpasses the neighbourhood of this town for the plenty and variety of fruits. At the distance of about a quarter of a mile is Eski-Shehr, or the Old town, which contains a number of structures, walls, and gateways, bearing marks of various degrees of antiquity, but in a great measure covered with modern buildings.—Also a small ruined port of Palestine, 35 m. N of Joppa.

**KAISERBERG**, or **KAYSERSBERG**, a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, on the Weiss, 9 m. W by N of Colmar. Pop. 3,500. It has cotton spinning and weaving manufactories.

**KAISERSBACH**, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, SW of Kirchenberg. Pop. 490.

**KAISERSLAUTERN**, or **LAUTERN**, a town of Bavaria, in the Lower Palatinate, 25 m. NW of Landau, and 42 m. SSW of Mentz. Pop. 6,700. It has iron forges, cotton manufactories, and paper-mills; and is the seat of a lyceum and a school-of-agriculture. It has on one side a marsh formed by the Lauter; and commands the passage of the Vosges both to Mentz and Landau, so that it became of importance during the operations in this quarter in 1792 and 1793, and was the scene of much hard fighting.

**KAISERSTUHL**, or **KAISERSTADT**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, on the Rhine, with a bridge over that river, 6 m. NE of Eglisau, and 9 m. SE of Zurzach. Pop. 500.

**KAISERSWALD**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, on the borders of Lusatia. Pop. 1,500. It has manufactories of linen and cotton.

**KAISERSWERTH**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 5 m. N by W of Düsseldorf. It stands on the r. bank of the Rhine, and was formerly a place of some strength, but is now unfortified. It has a pop. of 1,700.

**KAITAH**, a town of India, in the prov. of Bundelcund, 50 m. W of Bandah.

**KAITAIA**, a settlement in the North island of New Zealand, on the Awaroa, about 8 m. from the W coast, on a hilly eminence, an offset of the chain of hills which run from near this point through the interior. The valley of the Awaroa here narrows to the breadth of 1 m.; and the river is only passable by canoes above this point. A road 32 m. long has been cut through the primitive forest between K. and Waimate in the neighbourhood of the Bay of Islands.

**KAITSSES**, a town of Bulgaria, on the Devna lake, W of Varna.

**KAITUNA BAY**, an inlet on the S side of Pelorus sound, in Cook's strait, on the NE coast of the Middle island of New Zealand. From its head, a pass runs up the valley of a stream, about 14 m., to the plain of Wairan, which it joins 10 m. W of Cloudy bay.

**KAJAAGA**, **KAJAGHAH**, or **GALAM**, a country of Western Africa, on the upper part of the course of the Senegal, to the N of Bundu and Bambuk. The climate is said to be more pure and salubrious than in any of the districts nearer the coast. The face of the country is everywhere interspersed with a pleasing variety of hills and valleys; and the scenery is picturesque and beautiful. The inhabitants are



